Miss

US Steamer "Pensacola"
San Francisco
Feb 2/75

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
FEB 12 1875

Hon Hamilton Fish
Secy of State
Washington D.C.

Sir — I have the honor to report that I have personally supervised furnishing & delivery of material embodied in letter of instruction, 1st

All material is on board excepting "flags, "bunting & "bond instrument —

I have avoided publicity — will do my duty — report it on from every point.

I have to report that in the absence of specific instruction I am a stranger on board the Pensacola, as the Admiral seems to be

in ignorance of the purpose of the State Dept —

Perhaps I might be aided by specific instruction from the Secy of Navy to the Admiral of Pacific Squadron.

I have the honor to be
Your Obt Svt

A. W. Stimbergs
Special Agt & C

" " " "

Use 12

U.S. Honolulu 1

Feb 22/75

Hon. Hamilton Fish
Secty of State
State Dept
Washington - DC

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 1 1875
RECEIVED

Sir - I have the honor to enclose His Majesty's King Kalakaua's address from the throne.

I leave per U.S. Steamer "Tuscarora" about the 27th prox for Samoa - The sentiments relative to Samoa expressed by the King is satisfying to all foreigners as well as American men.

I am indebted to Admiral Jno J. Almy & the Captn for their courtesy (notwithstanding loose & specific instructions)

I have the honor to be
Your very Obt Svt

A. B. Steinberger
U.S. Special Agt
Samoa

HIS MAJESTY'S ADDRESS

AT KAWAIAHAO, FEB. 20th, 1875.

Only three months have passed away since we last met in this place, and during that time I have journeyed nearly 5,000 miles on the Ocean and 6,000 miles on the land, or about 10,000 miles in all, through the perils of the deep and amidst and over the snows and frosts of mountains.

On the arrival of myself and suite on the Western Shore of America, at the city of San Francisco, we were received with salutes from the Forts and vessels of war, and with every demonstration of high honor by the officials of the Government. General Schofield met us on behalf of the American Government. The General was at these Islands in 1870, during the reign of Lunalilo, at which time I made his acquaintance, and our meeting again was cordial.

On landing, we were received by Mr. Otis, the Mayor of San Francisco, and by the military were escorted to our Hotel. The city assumed the payment of all the expenses incurred during our stay, and this was but the first instance in our experience of the generous feeling of that nation towards ours. I remained in San Francisco one week, and then we took up our long journey of 6,000 miles across the Continent by railway. Through the kind courtesy of the Road Officials we were provided with three magnificent cars for our special use.

We were seven in the party that arrived at Washington. The members of the President's Cabinet came out on the road to meet us—a high mark of respect on the part of the Government—and we were escorted to the Hotel, where rooms had been prepared for us, by the military and bands of music.

As soon as I was sufficiently recovered from an attack of illness, I called upon the President, who gave me a friendly and cordial reception.

I visited the Government Buildings and the Capitol, in which Congress meets. The Speaker of the House of Representatives addressed me with words of hearty welcome and friendly greeting.

In regard to the proposed Treaty of Reciprocity—a subject in which we all feel deeply interested—the people and the Government of America are favorable to it, and the work of negotiation is in the hands of our Commissioners. The latest advices which I have received give the information that the Treaty has been signed by President Grant, and sent to the Senate for ratification.

We remained in Washington eight days, proceeding thence to New York. In that city also we were received with distinguished honor and entertained with the most marked hospitality. After a stay of seven days, we went to New Bedford, the place from which in former years so many whaling vessels have been sent out. But latterly, that business has greatly decreased, and manufactures have taken its place. Here also we were received with demonstrations of high respect, a military escort, and every polite attention. At New Haven I visited the Church where the Rev. Mr. Bingham and the other Pioneer Missionaries to these Islands were consecrated for their work.

We reached Boston on the evening of Jan. 1st, and were received cordially. Here, at the house of Mr. Hardy, I met the Rev. Dr. Anderson, a distinguished member of the American Board who visited Honolulu in the year 1864. I attended service in the Park Street Church, in which Mr. Bingham preached before he sailed for these Islands. I spent some time in Boston, visiting the schools for youths of both sexes.

I did not have an opportunity to visit the buildings and grounds that are being prepared at Philadelphia for the Grand Centennial of 1876, but I am indebted to the courtesy of Lieut. Col. Forney, of the "Pensacola," for an engraving of the same. In those buildings a separate department is reserved for every nation to be represented at the Exhibition, and a place is reserved for Hawaii. While it is true that we have sent specimens of our products to England, France and Austria, our displays of this description have been but meagre, and it is therefore hoped that the opportunity which now offers will be zealously and industriously improved, and that all our merchantable articles of product will be fully represented at Philadelphia, whereby we may become better known in the world's commerce. There are numerous varieties of cabinet woods in our forests, and a vast number of other resources of wealth on our Islands, now unproductive and but little thought of, which may yet be made available and be sought after, when once brought to notice, in this practical and ingenious age.

From Boston we visited Lowell, the manufacturing city, and Waltham, where watches are made. After seeing the celebrated Falls of Niagara, we at length arrived at Chicago, where we remained four days, being handsomely received and entertained by the citizens. We saw all the sights of novelty and interest. The burnt district, of which we read some time ago, has been rebuilt. The dispatch with which those great losses have been repaired, in a remarkably short space of time after the fire, indicates in a striking manner, the wealth and enterprise of Chicago.

From this city we went to St. Louis, where again we were hospitably received, and where I met the renowned General Sherman. This city is full of wealth, with busy manufactories of iron, and silver, and the product of coal mines. At Jefferson City we were introduced to the Legislature of the State. From thence we went to Omaha, where we were received and entertained with distinguished honor by the Masonic Body of Knights Templar. We remained but one night in Omaha, and from thence came direct to California, where embarking on the Pensacola, we sailed for Honolulu.

I am much indebted for the kindness and courtesy which I have invariably experienced at the hands of the gentlemen detailed by the Government of the United States to attend me on my journeys. These were—Colonel Wherry, of the Staff of General Schofield; Lieutenant Commander Whiting, U. S. N., Captain Temple, U. S. N., Lieutenant Totten, U. S. N., Lieutenant Palmer, U. S. A., Lieutenant Palmer, U. S. N., Lieutenant Hooker and Lieutenant ———, U. S. N.

Throughout all these various journeyings, and at every stopping place, the Government and the People of America have placed us under weighty obligations by the unvarying kindness, respect and good feeling which they have exhibited towards our nation, through myself. Therein has that great and powerful Government evinced that it is in truth a friend to our small nation.

As I observed the vast wealth and prosperity of that nation, I was impressed with the reflection that it was a result of the industrious habits of the people. They are never idle, day or night. The wealth and greatness of nations is created by the cultivators of the soil and by the men who toil with their hands; and thus has it ever been since forms of governments were first instituted on earth. To these considerations let us of Hawaii nei earnestly direct our attention, to the end that by our industries we may be enabled to attract foreign commerce to our ports, and freight it with the product of our country.

If we take a retrospect of the past, we shall plainly perceive that a failure to put our hands and our faculties to a proper use, has been one of the causes of the decline of our nation. Indolence, while it degrades the individual, saps the life of the entire nation. And therefore there is a vast difference to-day in the numbers and in the habits of industry of the people, from what was to be seen in the days of Kamehameha I.

Our position is a most favorable one, in the midst of the Pacific Ocean, on the highway of the world's commerce. California on the East, Australia on the West, Chile on the South, Japan and China on the North:—all these countries are progressing, and it will be impossible for us to remain stationary.

Col. Steinberger, who came in the same ship with us to Honolulu, is U. S. Commissioner to Samoa. We do not know the precise nature of his mission, but We do know that it is humanitarian in effect, and that this officer has already displayed his devotion to a remarkable people whom we are proud to call kinsmen.

The Pacific Ocean with its productive islands now attracts the attention of the world. Our commerce will now enter upon a newer and grander course, and we are proud of the elevated view and modest action of the United States in Samoa.

Let us therefore wisely take care of ourselves; and the best way to do this is to endeavor to make such material and social progress, that the powerful governments whose friendship we now fortunately possess, shall be convinced that we deserve their aid and support. Let us in short, prove to the world, that Hawaii is worthy of her position among the independent nations of the world.

KA HAIOLELO A KA MOI

MA KAWAIAHAO, FEBERUARI 20, 1875.

Ekolu ae nei mahina piha mai ko kakou halawai pu ana ma keia keena a hiki mai i keia la. Iloko o ia manawa, ua aneane he elima kaukani mile i holo ia ma ka moana, a he eono hoi mau kaukani mile i holoia ma ka aina, a e hiki ana i ka umi kaukani mile i alo ia iloko o na ino o ka moana a me ka hauoki o na kuahiwi.

Oiai i ko'u pae ana'e me ko'u mau ukali ma ka palena komohana o Amerika, oia hoi ke kulanakauhale o Kapalakiko, ua hookipa mai ko laila poe, ma na Papu a ma na Manuwa, ma ke kipu aloha ana, a me ka hoike ana no hoi i na hanohano a pau o ke aupuni. O Gen. Schofield ka mea nana makou i hookipa aku ma ka inoa o ke aupuni. O Gen. Schofield, ianei oia i ka makahiki 1872, i ke au ia Lunalilo, a ua launa pu maua. A i ko'u hiki ana'ku, ua pumehana ko maua launa hou ana.

I ka pae ana'ku iuka o ka aina, ua hookipa ia makou e Mr. Otis, oia ka Meoa o ke kulanakauhale o Kapalakiko, i ukali ia e na puali koa me na pila i kai huakai aku ai a hiki makou i ka hotele.

O na lilo o ko makou noho ana ma ia kulanakauhale, na ko laila poe no ia i hoolawa. E hoike mai ana keia i ka hua makamua o ke aloha o ka lahui kanaka oia aina ia kakou nei. He hookahi pule o ko'u noho ana malaila, a naue aku la makou i ka huakai loihi, he 3,000 mile ma ke kaa'hi. Ma ka lokomaikai o na luna kaa'hi olaila, ua haawi wale ia mai ia makou, he ekolu mau kaa'hi. He mau kaa nani launa ole.

Ehiku la o ka lawe ana a ke kaa'hi ia makou, hiki aku la ma Wasinetona. Ua hele mai na Kuhina Nui e hookipa aku ai makou, a malaila no hoi i hoikeike hou ia mai ai na oihana hoohanohano o ke aupuni. Na koa a me na pila e kai huakai ana a hiki aku i ka hotele i hoomakaukauia e ke aupuni no makou.

I ka oluolu koke ana'e o kuu omaimai ua hele aku au e ike i ka Peresidena, a ua hookipa lokomaikai aku kela ia'u.

Malaila au i makaikai ai i na Hale Aupuni, a me ka Hale Ahaolelo Kau Kanawai o ia Aupuni. Ua puana mai ka Luna Hoomalu i na huaolelo kuhohonu o ke aloha ma ka hookipa ana ia makou.

O na mea e pili ana i ke Kuikahi Panailike, ka mea hoi a kakou i manao nui ai, ua maikai ka manao o ka Lahui a me na Luna Aupuni o Amerika, a ua koe wale no i na Komisina na hana e pili no ia mea, a ma na palpala hope i loaa mai nei ia'u, ua kakau inoa ka Peresidena Garani i ua Kuikahi 'la, a ua waiho ia'ku i ka Hale o ka Seneta.

Ma ia kulanakauhale makou no na la ewalu, a holo aku la makou i Nu Ioka. Ma ia kulanakauhale no hoi ua hookipa ia makou me ka hanohano nui, a me ka lokomaikai lua ole o ko laila poe. Ma ia wahi ua noho makou ehiku la, a holo aku la i Nubelepeki. O kahi keia nana i hoouna nui mai na moku okohola, aka i keia manawa, ua hala ka wa no ia waiwai nui o ka aila ma ia kulanakauhale. Ua hookipa ia no hoi makou me ka hanohano nui ma ia kulanakauhale, na koa me na pila, a me na hookipa o na ano e ae. Ma Nu Hewena, ua hele aku au e makaikai i ka Halepule o Binamu, me na kumu mua a kakou kahi o lakou i poni ia'i. A hiki makou i ka po la ekahi o Ianuari ma Bosetona. Ua hookipa maikai ia makou me ka oluolu malaila, a ilaila no hoi au i halawai pu ai me Rev. Anesona, ke kumu nui i hiki mai ai maanei i ka M. H. 1864. Ma keia kulanakauhale ua hele au i ka pule ma ka Halepule Park Street, kahi a Binamu ma i haiolelo ai a holo mai i Hawaii nei. Ua hoolilo au i ko'u manawa malaila ma ka makaikai ana i na kula kaikamahine me na keikikane.

Malaila aku a Loela, kahi hana lole, a me Waltham, kahi hana wati, a me na hale oihana hana o kela a me keia ano, a malaila aku makou a ka Wailele Kaulana o Niakala, a hiki loa'ku i Kikako.

Ma Kikako, ua luana makou no na la eha, a ua maikai no ka hookipa ana mai a ko laila poe ia makou. Ua makaikai makou i na mea kupaianaha o ia kulanakauhale. O kahi i pau ai i ke ahi a kakou i lohe mai ai mamua, ua paa i na hale hou. Ma ka hikiwawe loa, e hoomaopopo kakou i ka nui o ka waiwai o ia kulanakauhale. Iloko o na makahiki pokole loa aole i oi aku mamua o elima, na paa hou kahi i pau i ke ahi me na hale kalepa nui.

Malaila aku makou hiki i Saina Luisa. Malaila no hoi makou i hookipa oluolu ia aku ai, a malaila au i launa ai me ke Kenela kaulana o Gen. Sherman. Ua piha no hoi keia kulanakauhale i ka waiwai, mai na hale hana hao, na hale hana dala a me ka nanahu.

Ma Jefferson City, ua hookipa ia makou e na Hale Ahaolelo o ia Mokuaina, a mailaila aku a Omaha. Ma Omaha, ua hookipa ia makou e ka poe Hui Malu o makou, me ka ihiihi a me ka hanohano nui. He po hookahi malaila, a hoi mai i Kaleponi, a mailaila i huli hoi loa mai no Hawaii nei maluna o ka moku manuwa Pensacola.

Aole au i hele e makaikai i ka Hale Hoike Makahiki Nui o America i kukulu ia ma Philadelphia no ka makahiki 1876, o ka hiki ana oia Aupuni i ka hookahi haneri makahiki o kona noho aupuni ana; aka, ua aie au i ka lokomaikai o Colonel Forney oluna o ka manawa America Pensacola, i ke kii o ua hale 'la. Maloko o keia hale ua hookaawale ia he keena no na aupuni a pau o ka honua nei, a o Hawaii kekahi i komo. He keena kekahi i hookaawale ia nona.

Oiai, ua hooili no kakou i kekahi mau mea ulu o ko kakou aupuni i ka hoike makahiki ma Pelekane, Farani, ame Auseturia, aka, aole nae he mahuahua, a o ka manawa keia e hooikaika ai kakou, o kela ame keia e hookupu ai no keia hana nui, i ike ia na mea ulu o ko kakou aupuni, a loaa malaila kekahi kumu waiwai kalepa me na aupuni nui o ka honua.

Ua piha ko kakou mau kuahiwi ame na kualono i na laau o kela ano keia ano, a o kela opala keia opala laau ame na lau nahelehele, na mea kahiko, ua kokua wale no ia i na hana *akeike* akamai o keia keneturia.

Ua aie nui no hoi au i ka lokomaikai o na kanaka o ke Aupuni o America, i hoonoho mai ai i poe nana e kokua ia'u i ka hele ana ma ka'u huakai; oia hoi o Col. Wherry, he ukali no Gen. Schofield; Lieut. Commander Whiting, U. S. N.; Captain Temple, U. S. N.; Lieut. Totten, U. S. N.; Lieut. Palmer, U. S. A.; Lieut. Palmer, U. S. N.; Leut. Hooker, ame Lieut. ——— U. S. N.

Iloko o keia huakai helepuni ana, ua aie kakou i ke Aupuni o Amerika a me kona Lahui Kanaka no na lokomaikai oluolu a pau a lakou i hoike mai ai ia'u ma o oukou la. E hoike ana no hoi i ka noho launa maikai ana o ko kakou wahi Aupuni uuku nei, me ia Aupuni nui a ikaika, he makamaka oiaio no kakou.

Ma ko'u hoomaopopo ana i ke kumu waiwai nui o ia Aupuni, ua puka mai no ia mai ka noho'na palaualelo ole o kona Lahui Kanaka. E hana ana ma ka po a me ke ao. O ka mahiai, a me na mea hanalima, oia na kumu waiwai o na Aupuni nui i ike ia mai kinohi mai o ka noho Aupuni ana o na Aupuni e a i keia wa. Ma keia mau kumu nui kakou e hooikaika ai, i hiki ai ia kakou ke ume mai i na oihana kalepa o na aina e a komo i ko kakou mau awa, a mai ko kakou mau awa aku nei na waiwai o ko kakou Aupuni.

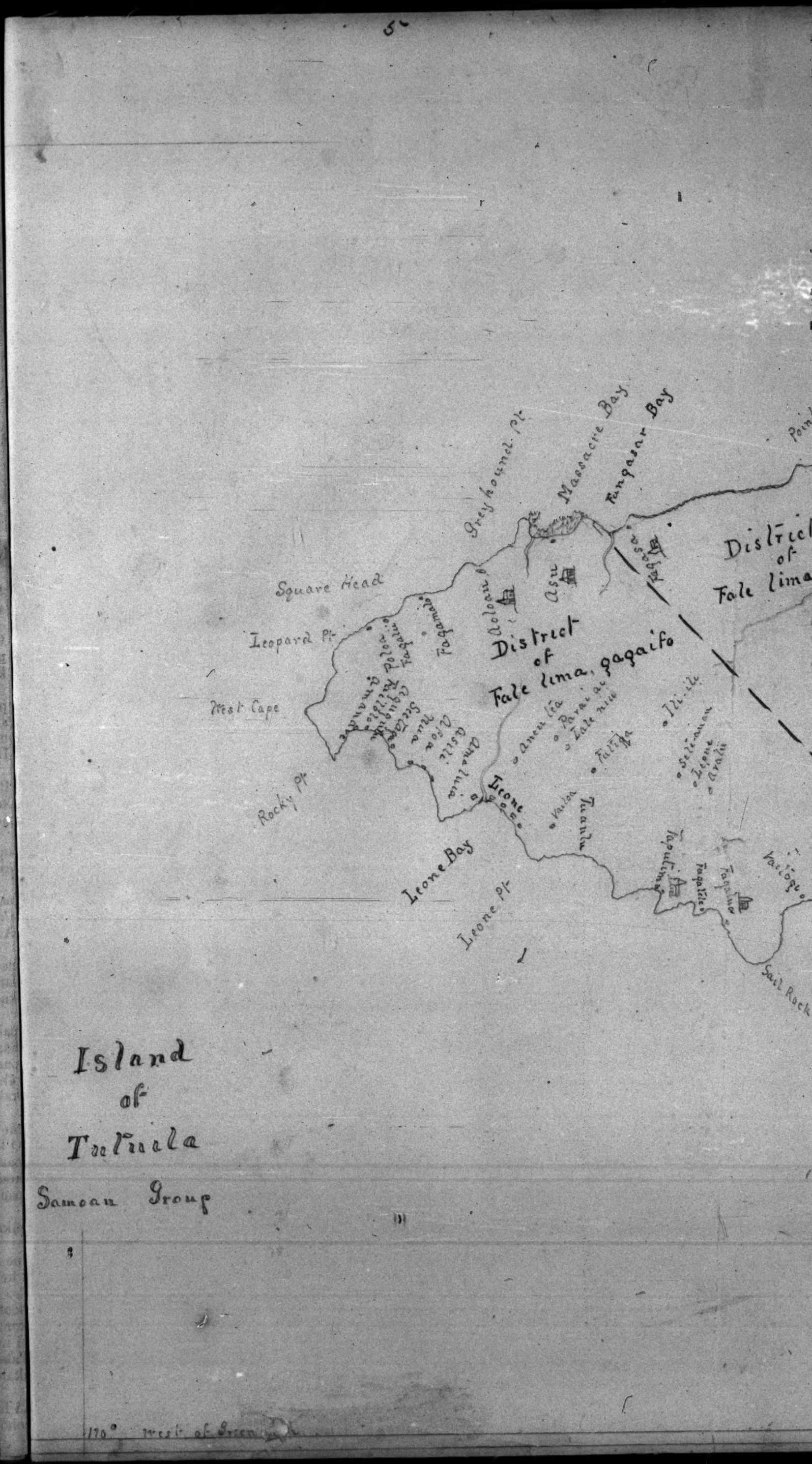
Ke nana'e kakou i hope, a hoomanao ae me ka ike ana i na hoopalaleha ana i ka ikaika o ke kino me na lima, e hoomaopopo ana no kakou, oia no kekahi o na kumu nana e lumai nei i ko kakou lahui. O ka palaualelo oia no ke kumu nana e wehe ae i ka ipuka e haule ai ke kino o ke kanaka iloko o na paulehia lua ana, a e hoomimino ai hoi i ke ola o ka lahui holookoa. A ke alawa'e kakou i hope, he kowa loihi, he mawae nui a akea, mawaena o ko kakou kulana i ko ke au o Kamehameha I. o ka poe i pau aku nei a hiki mai i keia au.

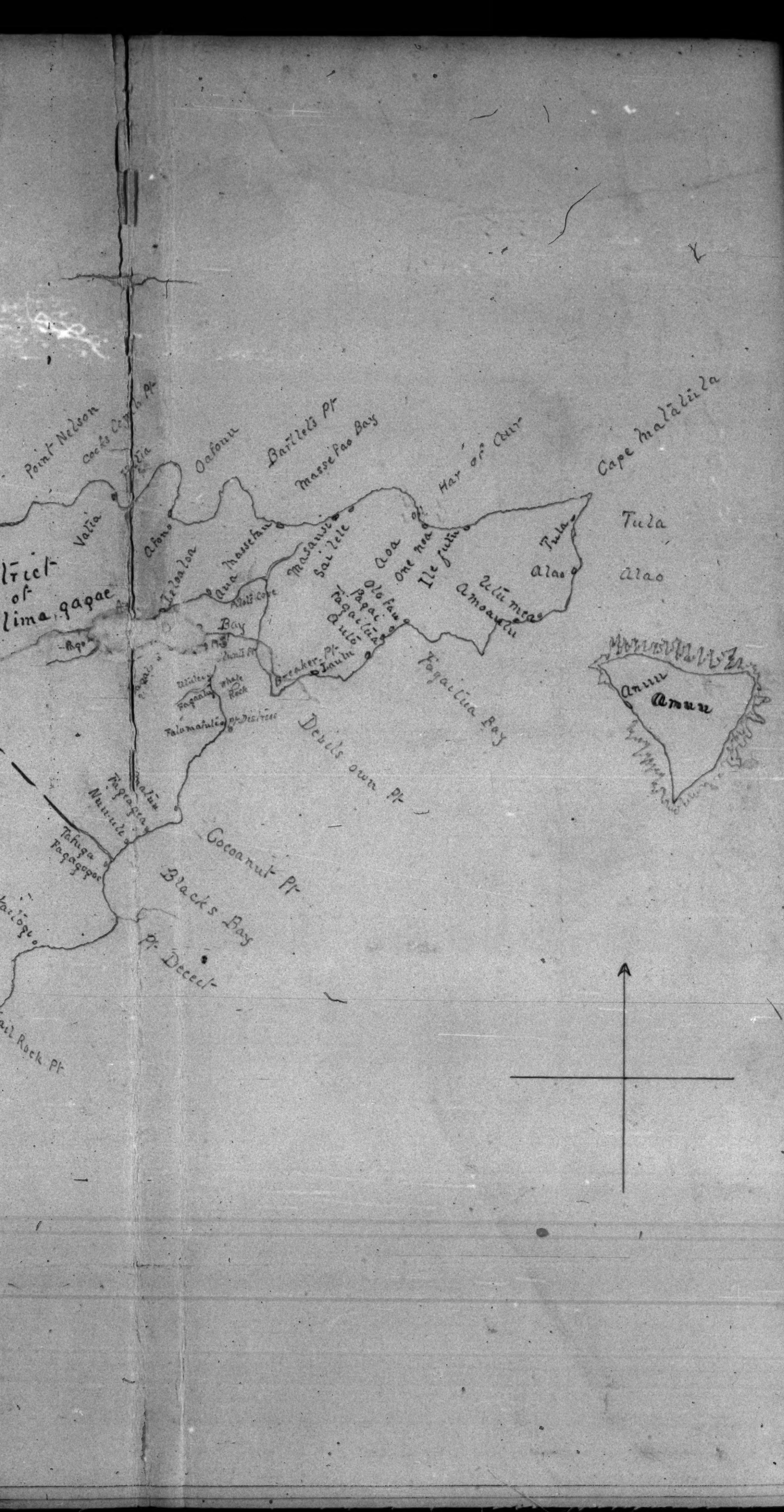
Ua hoopomaikai ia mai ko kakou kulana, ma ko kakou ku ana i waena konu o ka Moana Pakipika, a ua loaa na alanui kupono kahi e hiki ai ke hoolala i ko kakou mau waiwai kalepa.

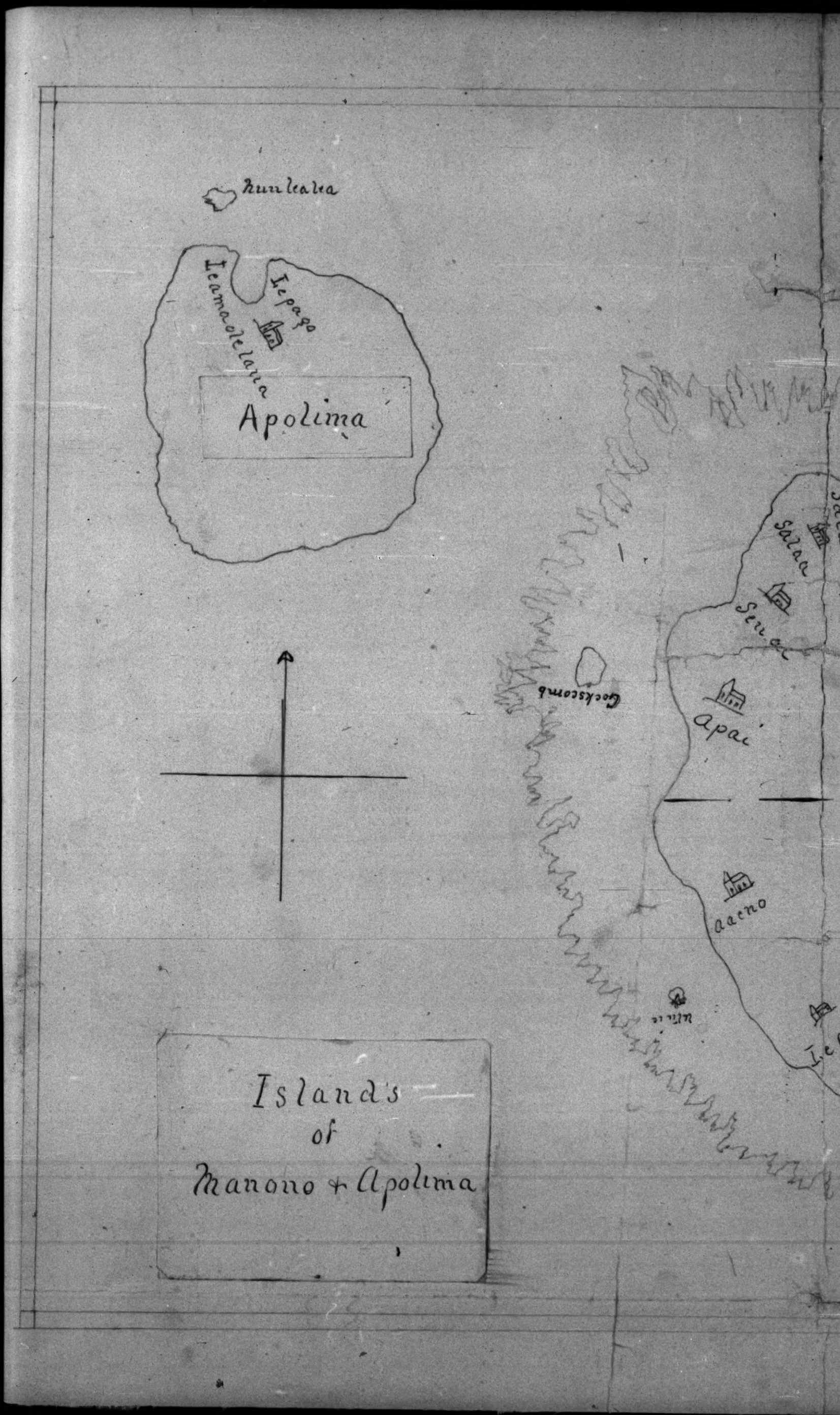
O Kaleponi ma ka Hikina, o Auseteralia ma ke Komohana, o Kile ma ka Hema, a o Iapana a me Kina ma ka Akau. O keia mau aupuni a pau ke holo nei imua, a o kakou hoi, ua hiki ole ke kupaa i ke kulana hookahi.

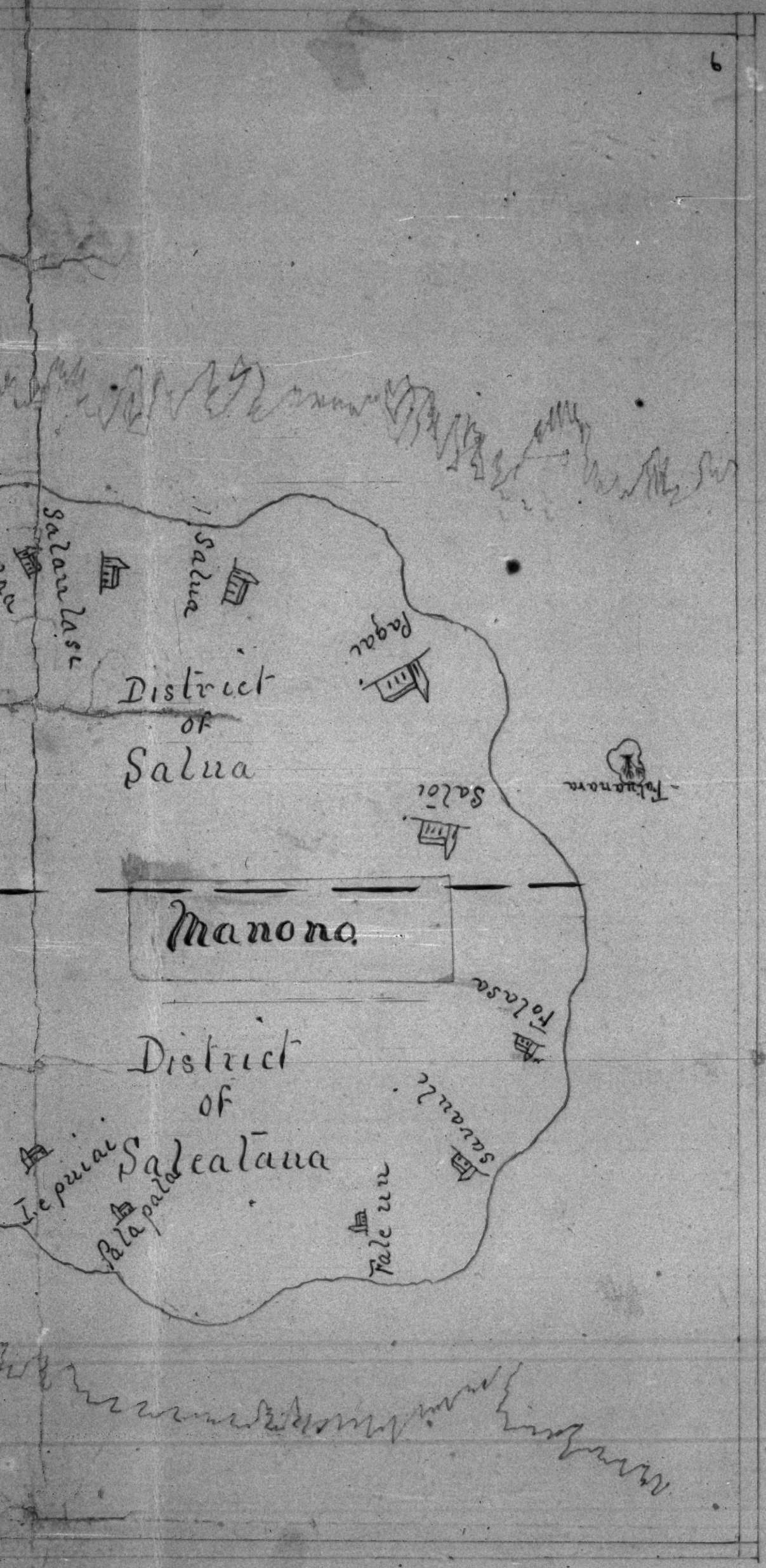
Me makou i holo pu mai nei maluna o ka moku hookahi o Colonel Steinberger, he Komisina i hookohu ia e ke Aupuni o Amerika i ke Aupuni o Samoa. Ua hoolilo keia Alii Koa i ke kau nui ana o kona aloha maluna o kela lahui kanaka ano kupaianaha, a he hiki ia kakou ke kapa'ku he koko hookahi me kakou. Ke hoomaka mai nei na aupuni nui e hoomaopopo pono i na waiwai kalepa o ka Moana Pakipika, a ua komo kakou iloko o ke ala hou, a he mea haaheo ia kakou ke hoomanao ae i na hana akahai a ke Aupuni o Amerika ma Samoa.

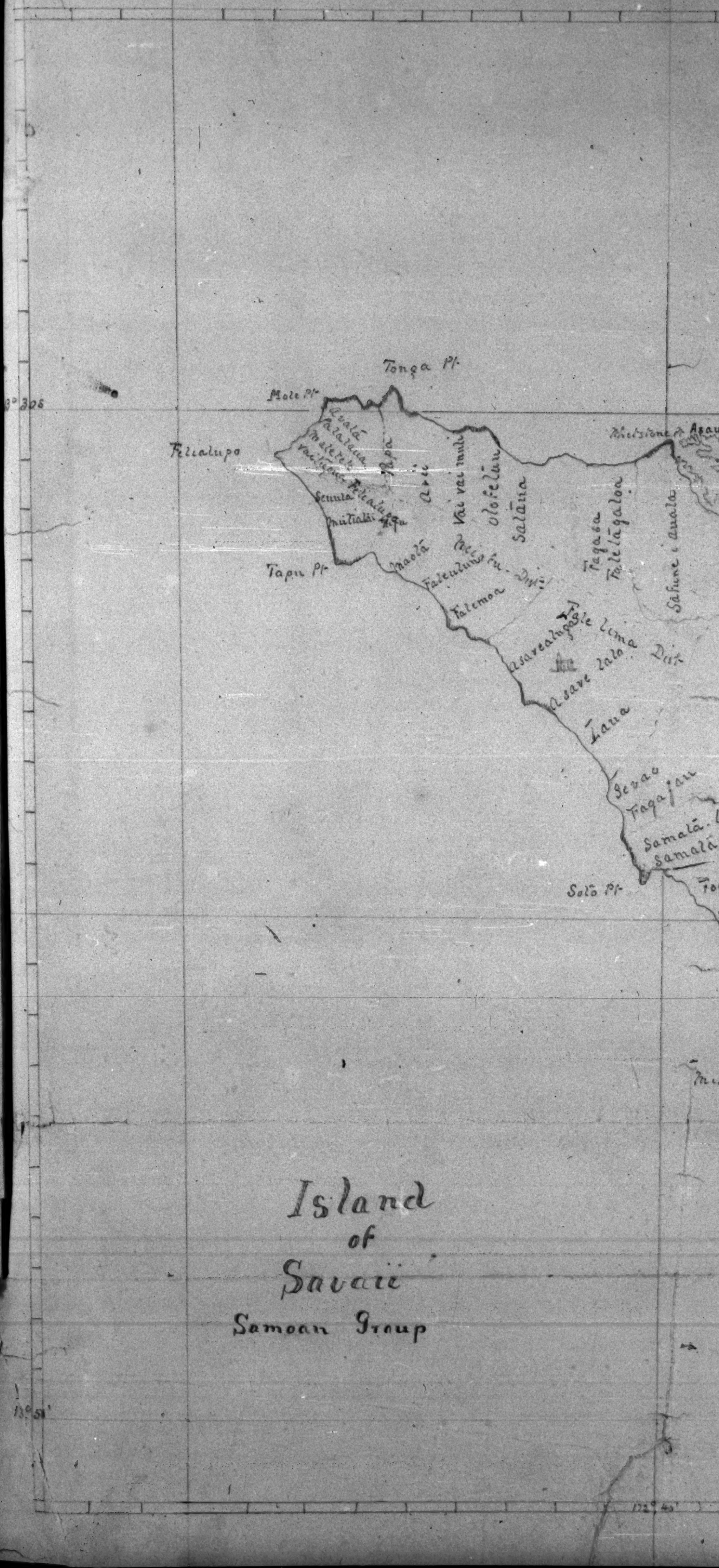
Nolaila, e noho kakou ma o kakou iho, aka, e oni aku nae imua, i hiki ai i na aupuni nui i launa a i hoomakamaka mai ia kakou ke hii ae, a puili aku, me ka hooia iho ia oe e Hawaii ua kupono kou noho ana iwaena o na ohana o na aupuni kuokoa o ka honua nei !


Island
of
Tutuila
Samoan Group
Square Head
Leopard Pt
West Cape
Rocky Pt
Leone Bay
Leone Pt
Leone
Greyhound Pt
Massacre Bay
Fungasar Bay
Point
District
of
Fale lima, gagaifo
District
of
Fale lima
Asu
Fagaloa
Fagamalo
Fagasa
Vaitogi
Sail Rock
170° west of Green


Point Nelson
Cocks Comb Pt
Valia
Oafonu
Bartlets Pt
Massefao Bay
Har of Curr
Cape Malaliila
Tula
Alao
Afono
Ana
Masefau
Masauli
Sai Vele
Aoa
One noa
Ile fuliu
Olo fau
Fagaelua
Aulo
Amoauli
Aliimoa
Bay
Breaker Pt
Fagaelua Bay
Debels own Pt
Cocoanut Pt
Blacks Bay
Pt Decect
Tafuga
Fagaogoe
Fagagogo
Fagaola
Whale Rock
Pt Distress
Anuu
Amau


Kunleakea
Leamaelelara
Lepago
Apolima
Salaa
Serua
Apai
Aaeno
Island's
of
Manono & Apolima

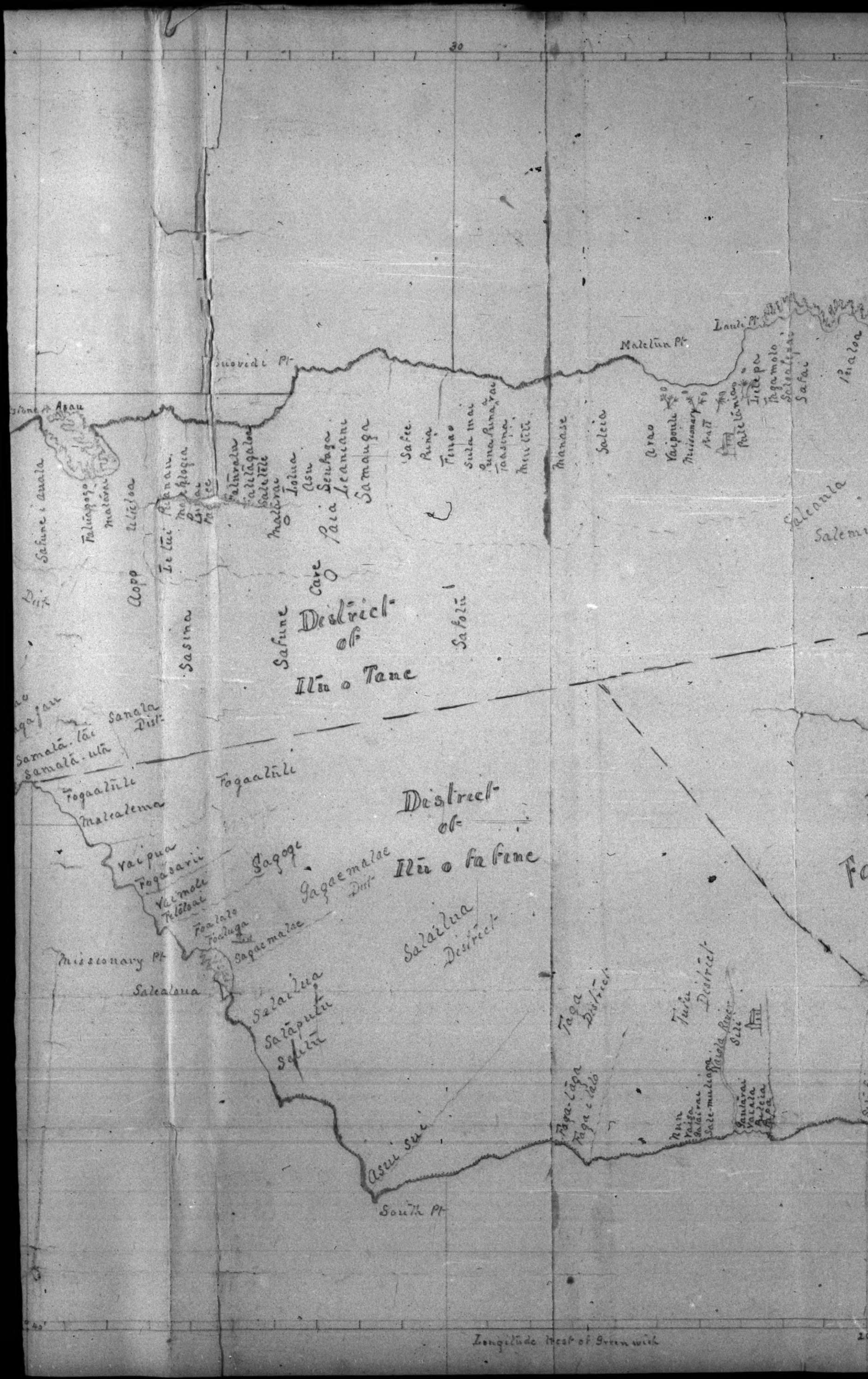

Salanlasi
Salua
Pagai
District of Salua
Salōi
Folamoana
Manono
Folasa
District of Saleatana
Suaulu
Iepuai
Palapala
Fale um



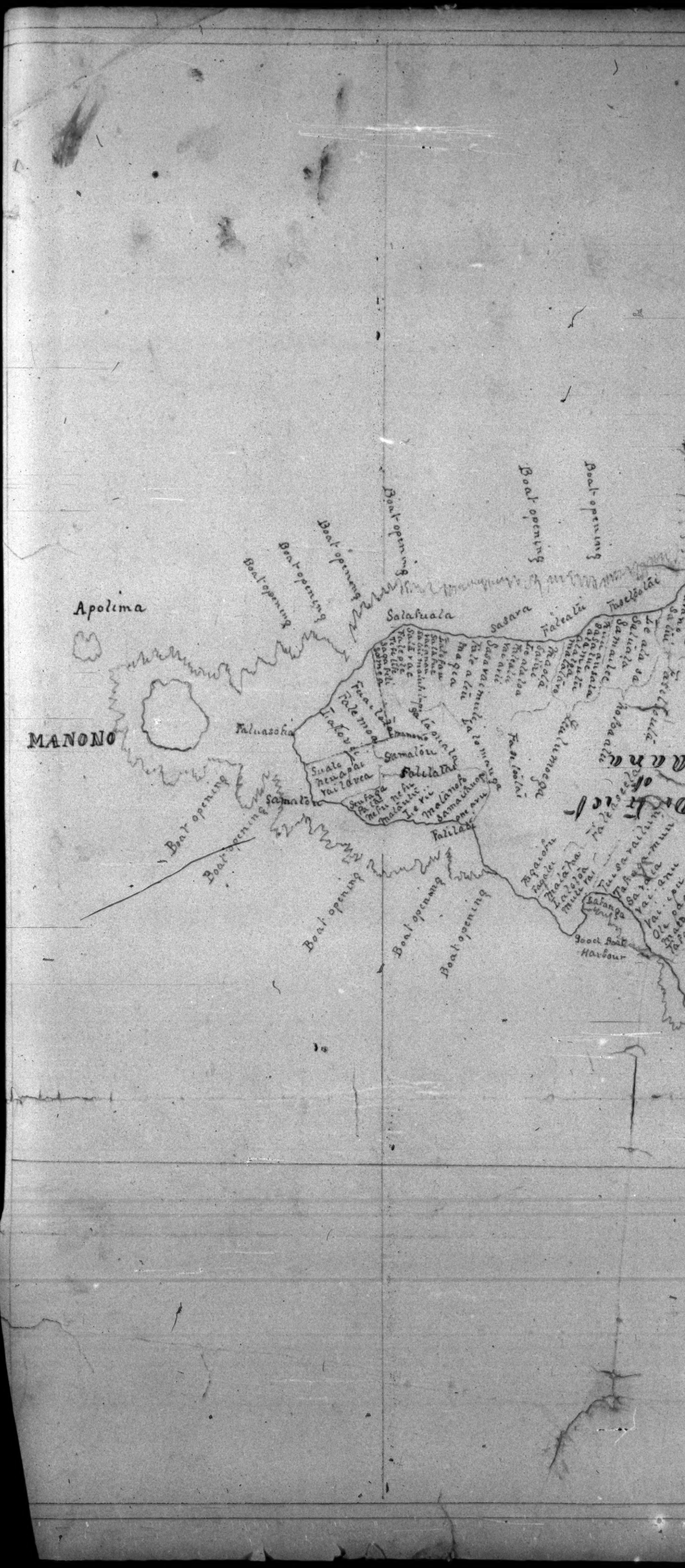
Island of Savaii

Samoan Group

30
Asau
Suovedi Pt
Malo
Palūagogo
matavai
Alopo
Allelua
Ie lūi
Palanau
Malologa
Lalo
Fagaee
Palūvalu
Fallāgaloa
Salelēle
Malāvai
Iolua
Asu
Senfago
Pala
Leaneane
Samauga
Safee
Funa
Tinao
Sulu mai
Tuna Funa vau
Taasina
Aveu lēle
Manase
Saleia
Safune
Safaua
Safolū
Desl'rict of
Ilū o Tane
Sanala Dist
Fogaalūli
Malealema
Fogaalūli
District of
Ilū o Safune
Vaipua
Fogasarii
Vaemoli
Telēloai
Sagogo
Sagaemalae Dist
Fualalo
Fualuga
Sagaemalae
Salalua District
Missionary Pt
Salealoua
Salalua
Salāpulu
Salelū
Taga District
Taga-lāga
Taga-lālo
Asau sui
South Pt
Longitude West of Greenwich


30
Malelūn Pt
Landi Pt
Sauvedi Pt
Asau
Safune i Asala
Talūgogo
Malāna
Alopo
Sasina
Safune Cave
District of
Ilū o Tane
Safolū
Safee
Runa
Tiuao
Sulu Imai
Runa Runa
Tassina
Manase
Saleia
Aiao
Vaipouli
Missionary Pt
Pulelūmoa
Ituleipa
Ngamolo
Salenāsa
Safai
Salenula
Samalā-lāi
Samalā-ulā
Sanala Dist
Togaalūli
Malealema
Vaipua
Togasarii
Vaimoli
Telōtoai
Toalafo
Toaluga
Sagoge
Sagaemalae Dist
Ilū o Safune
Missionary Pt
Salealua
Salāpulū
Salū
Salālūa District
Asau Sui
South Pt
Taga District
Turia District
Taga-lāga
Taga i lalo
Nuu
Vaiga
Salairai
Sale-mulioga
Vaiala River
Saulāra
Vaiala
Pulēia
Apa
Longitude West of Greenwich

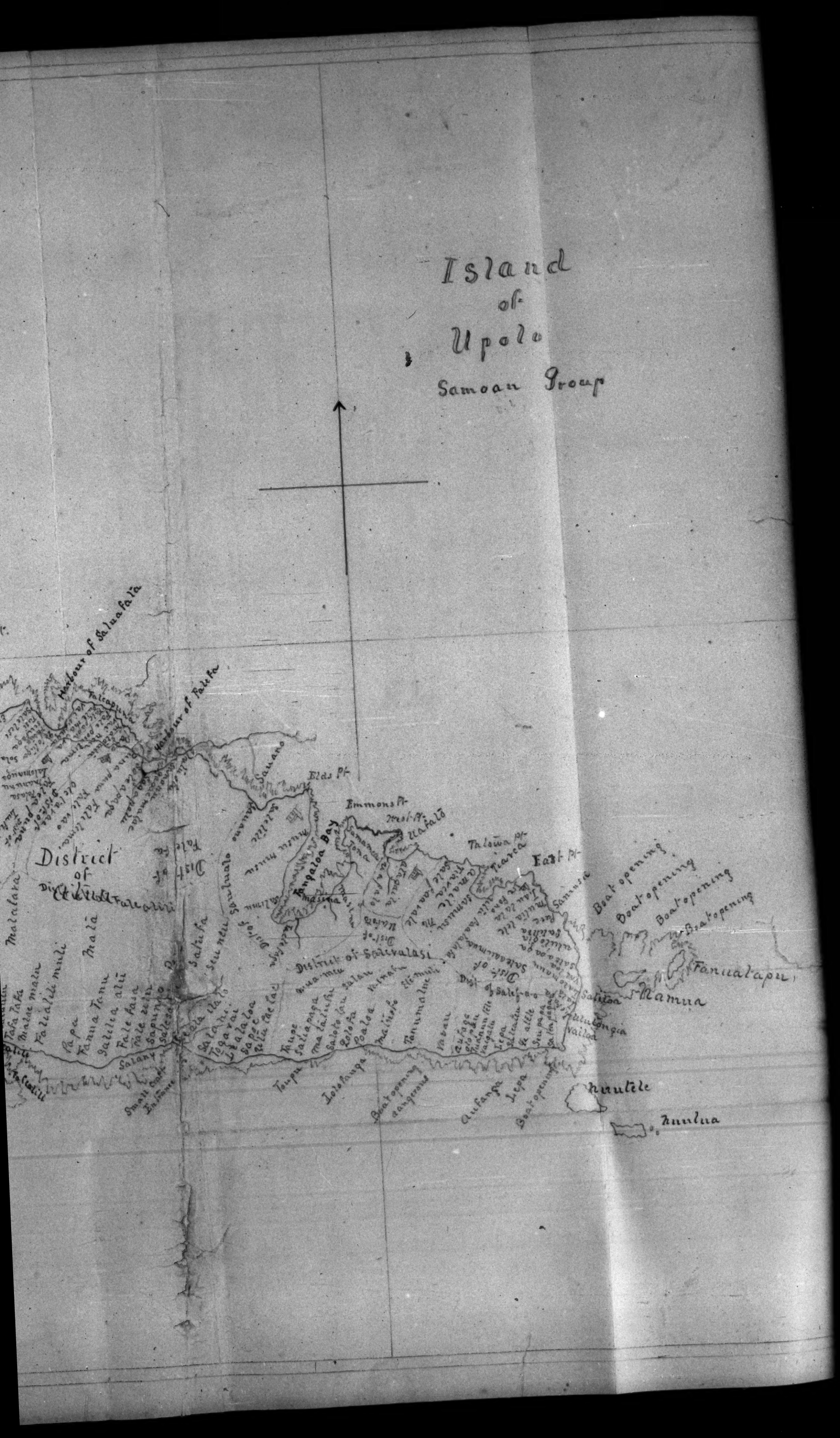
Hardie Pt
Salaço
Toapaisai
Palapala
Samalaculu
Malopaumalama
Boundary
Boat passage
District of Faasaleleaga
Almoa
Asaga
Iano
Saipepe
Sasaai
Faga
Malae
Luiva
Sulfaga
Tapu-ele-ele
Saloluiolai
Sapapale
Ira
Salelelaga
Salelagaloa
Toua
Malaela
Sapulu
Maurya's Pt
Sapapale
Boat passage
Palauale
SE Pt
Boat passage through reef
Palauale Pt
Palauale District
Salaofia District
Ulealea
Palauale
Boundary
12.30S
40°
18°50S
172° 10'
20
7


Apolima
MANONO
Boat opening
Boat opening
Boat opening
Boat opening
Boat opening
Boat opening
Boat opening
Boat opening
Boat opening
Boat opening
Boat opening
Salafuala
Sasara
Faleatu
Faleolai
Faluasoka
Samalou
Falilalai
Samalo
Falilalai
Good Boat Harbour

District of Tuamasaga
Boat opening
Boat opening
Boat opening

District of Tuamasaga
District of Aana
Boat-opening
Harbour of Apia
Harbour of Salelologa
South Bluff

Island of Upolu Samoan Group


Harbour of Saluafata
Harbour of Faleta
Elds Pt
Emmons Pt
West Pt
Uafato
Taloma Pt
East Pt
Boat opening
Boat opening
Boat opening
Boat opening
Fanualapu
Ramua
Nuutele
Nuulua
District of Tuamasaga
District of Faleatiu
District of Faleseela
District of Salevalasi
Malalava
Malia
Saluafata
Salani
Toga vai
Salalaloa
Sapoe
Salipaga
Salato
Solofa
Poalua
Tanumalue
Tauapu
Lotofanga
Boat opening dangerous
Aufanga
Lepa
Boat opening
Small craft Inshore
Salani
Salelaga
Salelesa
Salelua
Salelua
Salelua

Mr. Berdan

Fish

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 30 1875
RECEIVED

Apia Samoa
July 4th 1875

Hon. Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit to the Department:—

1st Letter of Her Britanic Majesty's Consul relative to turning over English residents here to the Samoan Government.

2nd Letter from Mr S.S. Foster U.S. Consul relative to assault made upon him. It is not my purpose to deal with the provocation for this outrage, or to report Mr Foster. The assailant is an American ruffian keeping a vile house, he was arrested, has been held in custody for a month during the absence of the Consul and now that he has returned I see no disposition upon the part of Mr Foster to appear

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against him.

I gave the use of my vessel to Mr Foster to visit the Friendly Islands and from my Captain and Secretary as well as the representatives of the Samoan Government on board I received too conclusive evidence of the bad habits of our Consul.

I transmit papers in the case without further comment than that our Consular representative is a source of regret and humiliation.

3rd Letter to London Missionary Society and their answer.

4th Proceedings of the joint Commission to investigate condition of imported laborers at German Plantation.

In this matter I must report that Mr Alfred L. Poppe is the agent for a large German house and their Ships bring labor to these Islands. He is also German Consul.

After sending Mr Poppe Copy of pro=ceedings of the Commission for perusa he returned them with embodied lett

(Copy) which resulted in resolutions (Sel report) which were sent hmd.
Mr Poppe withdrew his letter, made ample apology and acknowledged that the firm had great trouble as the German Press were clamorous for investigating this so called Slavery and he did not wish publicity or other reprimands from his Government
The Samoan Laws will hereafter regulate this vexed question.
I have the honor to report that I have accepted the position of Premier of the Kingdom – but publicly an-
-nounced that as an American Citizen I could receive no pay, emoluments or title of nobility.
My duties are grave and laborious. I have the entire confidence of the native population and all the well disposed whites. For the success of my labors I pray for the blessings of God.
My detailed report will furnish all information.

To Hmd

I am preparing a collection of "Curios" for the contemplated State Department Museum which will be forwarded at first opportunity. May I ask the assistance of the Department in the passage of a bill by Congress permitting me as an "American Citizen" to hold office here under a foreign Government. So much does America fill the hea[illegible] and minds of these people that an[illegible] treaty for Harbors, Naval Stations Coaling Depots or other privileges drafted in Washington would receive prompt recognition here.

Begin

I have the honor to be

Your Very Obedient Servant

W. B. Steinberger
U.S. Spl Agt
Samoa

British Consulate
Apia, Upolu, Samoa
July 3rd 1875

To the Samoan
of the Samoan Government
Gentlemen

I have to request that you will inform me when the Laws will be proclaimed as I wish to give British Subjects notice that they are amenable to Your Government and Laws.

I have the honor to be
Your Obedient Servant
T Williams
H. B. M. Actg Consul

Copy

Apia Samoa
May 5th 75.

Revds Dr Geo Turner LLD
" Nisbet
" S. J. Whitmee
" Geo A Turner
" T. Powell
" Geo Pratt
" S. H. Davies
} London Missionary Society in Samoa.

Revd Sirs.

The responsibility assumed by myself in establishing a permanent Government in Samoa, is apparent to yourselves, the labor attending the same can scarcely be over estimated.

In asking your aid, and advice, and consulting with you, I do it under a grateful sense of your past kindness as evidenced to myself, and your intimate knowledge of Samoa, and the Samoans.

Of my own estimate of the people and their obligation to yourselves and

the

the transforming agency of your godly efforts, all documents originating with myself, and others to which I have given my name fully attest.

It is impossible to proceed rapidly. I prefer not to scatter or bewilder a people earnest and anxious, but rather to do well each matter in hand, that they become accustomed to Law, and its rationale as well as what power in a Government meant.

Regulations for the action of Legislators, all the forms of processes (Civil and Criminal) I am now making drafts of.

I am pleased to know that you have kindly consented that one of your Society will act for me upon all important occasions wherein state papers become a fundamental part of the Government. Notice of such meetings with ample time will be given.

I have sent to America for a "printing press" in the interim it is all important that we have the use of your press with such

such aid as you can furnish at stated times for the printing of Constitution, addresses, letters, (important) Proclamations and Laws.

I am anxious to send home per "Ada May", tracings of Coat of Arms with motto; Kings crest (Malietoa) this would be an order created by the King; Kings private seal; and seal of the Government which would be alike for each department except the lettering of each Department encircling the seal.

May I ask that you furnish me designs, with notes of color &c as per heraldry, none are better competent or more worthy than yourselves to originate such devices.

In the matter of Law making as preliminary to regular session of Parliament. I beg to ask that you furnish me your views upon the liquor traffic and licenses, the sabbath Law; Law against general immorality. (My present views are 5/30

per

per case upon Gin as duty, proportionate amount upon all other spirits.

$400.00 per annum license for groggeries payable quarterly in advance; all such places closed at 10 P.M.

All business houses closed on Sunday and Groggeries at 6 P.M. Saturday night).

Procuresses and Keepers of open houses of prostitution.

Previous to promulgation of the Laws I will make drafts of the first Proclamation of His Majesty, the King of Samoa and submit some to yourselves.

In this connection I beg to ask that your good Offices will be exercised with Laufaipa the King, that he emerge from his solitude, that he demands from the Government a fitting abode, that his Aunt reside with him, and his family dress. - I want that he indeed be King, his people will soon come to comprehend this and

respect

respect their Sovereign.
I am an Officer of his and will be sworn to do my duty, and this is not a time for timidity on his part.
As soon as convenient after the "May Meetings" a Commission will visit the German Plantation to investigate into the condition of the imported Laborers; may I hope that one of your esteemed Selves be placed upon said board.
Without claiming to adhere to the practices which spring from religious convictions, yet early training, life in the midst of civilization, & realizing sense of the Majesty of God and his Holy word is sufficient for me to recognize the elevating power of his ministers, and the great debt due yourselves by these Islanders; hence I shall go steadily on conscious of my obligations, and praying for the blessings of God upon my acts.

I have the honor to be

Dear Sirs, Sincerely yours

(signed) A B Steinberger

U. S. Commissioner to Samoa

Colonel Steinberger to
the London Missionary
Society in Samoa
May 5th 1875

Samoa June 12th 1875.

Col. A. B. Steinberger
U.S. Commissioner to Samoa.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter of May 5th 1875 addressed to the Members of the London Missionary Society residing in Samoa, we beg to say we cannot give you an official reply upon the points which you mention until a general meeting of our Mission be held.

But, believing that you will wish to act on some of the points on which you ask our opinion, before such a meeting can be held, we take upon ourselves the responsibility of presenting, at once, a non-official reply which embodies the views of those of us whose names are undersigned.

We feel that the duties & responsibilities which you have assumed by accepting, at the request of the Samoans, the task of establishing a permanent Government for this Group of Islands are extremely onerous. We pray that you may be able to establish & carry out such institutions & laws as shall permanently benefit the Samoan people, & develope the resources of their Country.

We also assure you that we shall ever be ready in the future, as we have been in the past, to aid the Government in any way in which our help may be required, so far as such aid may be consistent with the position we occupy as Ministers of the Gospel, & with the principles

e hold: viz., <u>A Free Church in a Free State.</u>

the notice, deviation, the points mentioned in your letter, & give
r opinions & wishes on each:—

1. One of us will endeavour, for a time at least, to act as interpreter between yourself & the Samoan members of the Government at all important meetings, provided due notice be given to us, so that we may make our other engagements fit in.

2. With regard to your request for the use of our printing office, press, type &c., we are prepared to make two proposals to our Mission: (a) That we sell to the Government at a moderate price, the site, building, & entire stock, if the Government be prepared to purchase the whole. Or (b) That we allow the Government to use the office & material for printing such documents as may be wanted immediately, provided that the Government finds & pays for all the labour, & meets all expense or damage to our Mission property; provided also that the Government takes the entire responsibility upon itself as to the execution of the work, &c.

3. (a) For National Coat of Arms we would suggest - Shield argent with Bible & Star azure (Savaii, Manono, Upolu, Tutuila & Manua signified by the five rays). If a Crown be adopted, perhaps it would be best plain & with a Cocoa-palm as Crest. Scroll with motto "E faatumauina le Malo i le Amiotonu" (the Kingdom is established, or continued, by righteousness). Supporters, the two birds peculiar to the group - A manu-mea (<u>Didunculus strigirostris</u>) & a pusa'e (<u>Parendiastes Pacificus</u>). If more be required to fill in, in place of drapery, two Cocoa-nut palms with full drooping foliage at back of shield & Crown.

(b) For Kings private seal - Shield argent, with Bible & star, azure (the national symbols as founder of the monarchy) Scroll with motto - "O lau Afioga, o lo'u Malamalama lea" (thy Word is my Light).

(c) If it be deemed advisable to establish a Royal Order, we would suggest that <u>one national Order</u> should be founded by the King, instead of one of <u>Malietoa</u>, the objection to which (and we think it a strong one) is that it would not serve for another family. The Order we would prefer would be, say - "The Order of the Tupu of Samoa". To this let the National Coat of Arms be attached.

4. We shall be happy to give our moral support to any laws which aim at regulating, & as far as possible, suppressing the sale of spirituous liquors. The amounts you name as duty on Gin, & for licenses we think would not be too much. We would call attention to the fact that great mischief arises from the sale of spirits by traders in various parts of the group - some carry it on board their vessels as regular "trade". We think all such vendors should be required to have licenses.

We shall be glad to hear that you succeed in getting grog-shops closed at 6 P.M on Saturday as you propose, & with the other business houses, all day on Sunday.

5. We would also heartily support the most rigid measures to suppress prostitution, & would approve of the Hawaiian law which prohibits women belonging to other villages from living in the neighbourhood of a port for purposes of prostitution.

6. We have already acted on your suggestion, & have advised the King to adopt, as fast as he can, a style of

dress becoming his position; to try & obtain from the Government a house in which he could live with his family in a style suitable to the King of the entire Group. He received our advice in good part, & promised at once to attend to it.

7. We have considered your proposal that a member of our Mission should be on the Commission to investigate the condition &c of the imported labourers on the German plantations. We shall be most happy to do all in our power to aid in such an investigation as that now proposed; but it is our opinion that we shall best do this by one of our number attending as an extra member of the Commission without a vote. In such a position a missionary could see that the complaints of the labourers are properly translated & explained to the Commission, & in many ways facilitate the investigation. Mr Whitmee will be prepared to join the Commission which is about to investigate the complaints of labourers at Mulifanua in such a capacity.

8. The Marriage question is not included in the subjects mentioned in your letter; but in conversation you expressed a wish to have our opinion on this also. We desire:-

(a) That, since marriage has, in many instances, been extremely lax in the past, the Government should demand the registration of all couples living together as man & wife, who have not been registered & married under the present law. We would suggest that a date be fixed within which such registration must be made; & that the registration fee be very small (~~[illegible]~~), so that none may have the excuse of inability to procure the money wherewith to pay it.

(b) As we pray the registration under the present law

has not been systematically performed, that a revision of the registrations be made, & the whole collected into a proper book by a "Registrar General".

(c) That the present marriage regulations (or similar revised regulations) be strictly carried out; & especially that none be permitted to tamper with the law under the pretence of "Religious liberty". We know of a recent case in which the Roman Catholic bishop forbad a woman to live with her husband, (to whom she had been married according to the law by a Protestant native minister) unless he submitted to baptism from a R.C. priest, & to be remarried according to R.C. rites. We know of another case in which a R.C. priest offered to release a man from his marriage according to Protestant forms, & remarry him to another woman on condition of his turning Papist.

Reciprocating all your kindly expressions,
We remain, Rankin,
Sincerely yours,

S. J. Whitmee.
George Turner.
Henry Nisbet
Geo. A. Turner.

"John Wesley"
Port of Apia. Upolu

My dear Sir

Many thanks for your kind letter of welcome back to Samoa. I am certain that I need only assure you that I heartily reciprocate your kind expression of friendship and esteem. I have always had pleasant memories of our tour round Savaii on your first visit to this group when you endeavoured to make yourself acquainted with the character and customs of the Samoans. In the many public Meetings in which I have taken part during my recent visit to the Australian Colonies & New Zealand I have always felt a sincere pleasure in being able to quote your testimony as to the success and efficiency of our work in Samoa as that of a disinterested and impartial observer and I hope and believe that the opinions you have from time to time expressed on these matters will be confirmed and strengthened by a more intimate acquaintance with the Country and People.

It was with no little anxiety that I waited for intelligence as to whether the Petition of the Chiefs of Samoa for a Protectorate would be successful or not and although, as I hear, the Government of the

United States has not felt free to assume such a Protectorate I am very glad indeed that you have been sent to this Group with such recommendations as you have received from the President and the Govern^t and that the Chiefs here have so gladly accepted the help which you are so able and ready to give them.

I still retain my opinion formed during a residence of 14 years here and a very intimate acquaintance and familiar intercourse with the People that Samoans are quite unable to form any form under Govern^t of life to themselves. There is so much petty jealousy existing amongst them that they soon quarrel with each other and in their dis-united and helpless state they are quite incapable of forcing obedience to Laws however wisely made or promulgated.

When leaving Samoa about twelve months ago I ventured to predict that unless the American Govern^t assumed the Protectorate or some other help was given from without the whole Group would be again involved in internecine warfare and I think that the History of the past year abundantly proves that had you not returned when you did my prophecy would very soon have become a sorrowful fact.

Many thanks for your sympathy with us in our Mission to New Ireland, New Britain & New Guinea upon which we are now entering. I should have been very glad indeed if I had been able to help you in your important work here and I need not assure you that any assistance which can be given you by any

of our Missionaries here or by myself will always be very gladly rendered.

You have my warmest sympathies with you in your work. I believe that you have already done the Natives good service especially in helping the chiefs to understand the dignity and responsibilities of their position. Still there is very much yet to be done and your work will be one of no ordinary difficulty as you will have to contend against the ignorance of the People, their individual and tribal jealousies and dissension and also I fear against the opposition of some of our own colour who will view your efforts to raise and educate the Samoans with suspicion and distrust.

I can only hope that you will be guided aright, that God will aid and assist you in your work and that, as some portion of the fruit of your labours you may be privileged to see such a Kingdom and Government formed here as shall entitle Samoa to a place and position in the great family of Nations.

Believe me My dear Sir

Yours very sincerely

Geo Brown

Col. A. B. Steinberger
U. States Commissioner
Apia Upolu

British Consulate
Apia, Upolu Samoa
June 14th 1875

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date and in reply I beg to state that I have selected James L. Young a British Subject to make one of the board to investigate the condition of the Laborers at the Vaelifanua Plantation.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Obedt Servant
G Williams
H. B. M. Actg Consul

Col A. B. Steinberger
Apia

LATER FROM FIJI.

[PER S.S. 'STAR OF THE SOUTH.']

THE HOISTING OF THE BRITISH STANDARD.

GOVERNMENT CHANGES.

MR. HORTON APPOINTED COLONIAL TREASURER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

On the 10th instant the instruments of cession were duly signed with all the formality usual upon such important occasions. The instrument ceding the whole of Fiji to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, was signed by King Cakobau and the high chiefs of the nation. The hereditary owners and occupiers of the soil voluntarily and unconditionally ceded and signed away full sovereignty and dominion over the islands and the inhabitants thereof, to Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, the Queen's Special Commissioner, who accepted the same on behalf of Her Majesty. The Fijian banner, which, since its erection, has ever been subjected to a stormy career, was lowered to the ground and extinguished for ever, and the Royal Standard of England proudly and defiantly took its place. The *Argus*, in describing this portion of the ceremony says:—Lieut. Elwyn, of H.M.S. Pearl, was in attendance to perform the ceremony of hoisting the British Standard, and at a signal from the Governor, a stalwart blue jacket, one of the signalmen of the Pearl who was with him, lowered the Fijian flag. Then bending on its proud successor—the flag of England ascended and waved for the first time over the Isles of Fiji. Who shall describe the three stentorian cheers that then burst forth from the assembled multitude?—the troops presented arms; the band played the National Anthem of England; and the flag was saluted by the booming of twenty-one guns from the Pearl. It was a glorious and soul-inspiriting sight, and one that can never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. Not the least curious amongst the varied emotions that presented themselves were those of the noble old King and his grey-headed chieftains, who stood by to witness their voluntary sacrifice in the interests of their people. They looked on, let us say, not without a marked air of deep sadness. As their own flag descended, several of them muttered audibly, "Sa Mate! Sa Mate!" or, dead! dead! And he could look upon these simple though high caste chiefs indifferently, as they gave up their birthright and all that every mortal being holds dear—their country—must be hard-hearted indeed if he could not feel for them the fullest sympathy. But the ceremony was complete. His Excellency desired three cheers for the Queen, which having been given, he said, "I now ask you to give three cheers for the Vunivalu. He has shewn himself to be a great prince in what he has done, consulting only the interests of his people." A hearty response was given to this appeal.

During the course of the proceedings the King presented to His Excellency the insignia of his authority in Parliament, his mace, which had been manufactured from his war club, and which, before Christianity and civilisation prevailed, was the only law the country was ruled by. This he desired to be forwarded to Her Majesty, as a gift likely to be acceptable to her. Sir Hercules requested Mr. Thurston to tell the King that he should forward his present to Queen Victoria, and also an account of its history, and was sure Her Majesty would receive it with great interest.

The Government *Gazette* of the 16th contains the terms of cession and the list of appointments to office made by His Excellency, with a view to the temporary carrying on of the Administration of the Government of the colony of Fiji. We give a list of the principal offices:—

Edgar Leopold Layard, Esq.; the Honourable Joseph George Long Innes, Esq.; John Bates Thurston, Esq.; Thomas Horton, Esq.; and Robert Sherson Swanston, Esq.; to be members of the Executive Council of the colony.

The Hon. Edgar Leopold Layard, Esq., to be Vice-President of the Executive Council and Administrator of the Government in the absence of the Governor; the Hon. [illegible] Thurston, Esq., to be Colonial [illegible]

The articles of cession are contained in seven paragraph. No. 1 sets forth the islands, lands, harbours, rivers, &c., which may be annexed to, and be a possession and dependency of, the British Crown. No. 2, That the form of Constitution, laws, regulations, &c., shall be such as Her Majesty may determine. No. 3. That, pending the establishment of a permanent form of Government, His Excellency, Sir Hercules Robinson, shall establish such temporary or provisional Government as to him shall seem meet. Nos. 4, 5, and 6 being the principal paragraphs, we transfer them in full:—4. That the absolute proprietorship of all lands not shewn to be now alienated, so as to have become *bona fide* the property of Europeans or other foreigners, or not now in the actual use or occupation of some chief or tribe, or not actually required for the probable future support and maintenance of some chief or tribe, shall be and is hereby declared to be vested in her said Majesty, her heirs and successors. 5. That Her Majesty shall have power, whenever it shall be deemed necessary for public purposes, to take any lands upon payment to the proprietor of a reasonable sum by way of compensation for the deprivation thereof. 6. That all the existing public buildings, houses, and offices, all enclosures and other pieces or parcels of land now set apart or being used for public purposes, and all stores, fittings, and other articles now being used in connection with such purposes, are hereby assigned, trsnsferred and made over to Her said Majesty. 7. That on behalf or Her Majesty, his Excellency Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson promises: (1.) That the rights and interests of the said Tui Viti and other high chiefs, the ceding parties hereto, shall be recognised so far as is consistent with British sovereignty and colonial form of government. (2.) That all questions of financial liabilities and engagements shall be scrutinised, and dealt with upon principles of justice and sound public policy. (3.) That all claims to titles of land, by whomsover preferred, and all claims to pensions or allowances, whether on the part of the said Tui Viti and other high chiefs or of persons now holding office under them or any of them, shall in due course be fully investigated and equitably adjusted.

The mail steamer Star of the South has become quite an institution with us. We look for her on the day that she is expected, and on that day she generally puts in an appearance. Unfortunately she was delayed this trip discharging her cargo, owing to the bad weather prevailing, which put a stop to all work. She leaves again to-day a full ship. It is becoming evident that she is to small for the trade. Half of the cargo sent down to her for shipment cannot be shipped, and will remaiu stored in J. C. Smith's warehouse until her return. Besides this several storekeepers, who intended shipping by her, are prevented from doing so by the rush for freight. The trade is increasing every day, and there is no doubt that a larger steamer will soon be found necessary if New Zealand wishes to compete for the Fiji trade. The matter is worthy the attention of the Auckland Steam Packet Company, and I am quite sure they will find it a profitable enterprise. Captain Farquhar has done a great deal towards increasing the traffic, and by his obliging and urbane manner towards his passengers won quite a good name, with us. You will see by the newspapers the effect of the annexation to Great Britain. Everybody appears satisfied, and quite a stimulus to trade has been given. Mr. Horton, the manager of the Fiji Bank, has been appointed Colonial Treasurer. I think that Sir Hercules Robinson has made a good choice in selecting him, as he is a gentleman that is very much respected here for his straightforward conduct and businesslike habits.

The officers of H.M.S. Dido have, for the last fortnight, been engaged in thoroughly surveying the harbour, while the gunboat Beagle has been sent to survey the Nunika passage, and report on the best site for a light, which is proposed to be erected on one of the dangerous coral reefs. The schooner Levuka arrived from Germany after a rather protracted passage. On entering the harbour, and while in charge of the pilot she struck on the middle patch, but was got off again, having sustained little damage. The harbour authorities have since erected a beacon on the patch, and fixed new leading beacons for the harbour. The second son of the King has proceeded to Sydney in H.M.S. [illegible]

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Edgar Leopold Layard, Esq. ; the Honourable Joseph George Long Innes, Esq. ; John Bates Thurston, Esq. ; Thomas Horton, Esq. ; and Robert Sherson Swanston, Esq. ; to be members of the Executive Council of the colony.

The Hon. Edgar Leopold Layard, Esq., to be Vice-President of the Executive Council and Administrator of the Government in the absence of the Governor; the Hon. John Bates Thurston, Esq., to be Colonial Secretary and Auditor-General; the Hon. Thomas Horton, Esq., to be Colonial Treasurer; the Hon. Rober. Sherson Swanston, Esq., to be Secretary for Native Affairs and Registrar-General; the Hon. Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, to be His Excellency's Private Secretary for the transaction of the business of Fiji; David Wilkinson, Esq., to be Chief Interpreter to the Government; Lieutenant Henry Olive, Royal Marines Light Infantry, to be Superintendent of Police. Executive: Cyril H. H. Irvine, Esq., to be Clerk of the Executive Council and Despatch Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office. Judicial: Joseph Hector Garrick, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be European Judge of the Central Court of Fiji and Chief Police Magistrate of the colony; Ratu Marika, to be Native Judge of the Central Court of Fiji; Sydney Charles Burt, Esq., to be Crown Prosecutor and Legal Adviser to the Government; Mr. William Isaac Thomas, to be Registrar of the Central Court of Fiji and Sheriff of the colony; Mr. John Harman, to be Interpreter and Clerk to the European Judge and Chief Police Magistrate; Mr. John St. Julian, to be Clerk of Petty Sessions for the Police Court, Levuka. Colonial Secretary's Office: Mr. J. Langford, to be Clerk; Mr. David John Chisholm, to be Clerk; Doctor John Cruickshank, to be Medical Officer to the Government; Mr. John David William Vaughan, to be Housekeeper and Overseer of Stores and Works. Postal: Capt. Frederick Platt Blackmore, to be Chief Postmaster of the colony, Treasury: Mr. Charles E. Gundry, to be Accountant. Customs: Mr. David Henry Smart, to be Collector of Customs; Mr. Nicholas Samuel Hedstrom, to be Harbour-Master; Mr. Thomas Thomson, to be Clerk and Bondkeeper; Mr. Sydney Wilson, to be Boarding Officer; Mr. William Good, to be Boarding Officer; Mr. D. J. Christy, to be Lightkeeper. Department of Native Affairs: Henry Charles Thurston, Esq., to be Stipendiary Magistrate for the South Coast of Viti Levu and Kadavu.

The officers of H.M.S. Dido have, for the last fortnight, been engaged in thoroughly surveying the harbour, while the gunboat Beagle has been sent to survey the Nunika passage, and report on the best site for a light, which is proposed to be erected on one of the dangerous coral reefs. The schooner Levuka arrived from Germany after a rather protracted passage. On entering the harbour, and while in charge of the pilot she struck on the middle patch, but was got off again, having sustained little damage. The harbour authorities have since erected a beacon on the patch, and fixed new leading beacons for the harbour. The second son of the King has proceeded to Sydney in H.M.S. Pearl. The King and his youngest son are to follow in H.M.S. Dido, which is expected to leave on the 16th instant.

The late Captain Bateman, the news of whose death has already reached you, has left all his property to an adopted son.

An accident happened last week to a half-caste, which necessitated the amputation of his arm above the elbow. He had thrown a charge of giant powder amongst a shoal of fish, which did not explode. Supposing the fuse had gone out, he dived down and took hold of it, when it exploded, blowing off his arm.

A cricket match took place yesterday between the Levuka Cricket Club and the Dido Cricket Club. The former won by one ball, amidst great excitement.

The schooner Ivanhoe is now given up as lost. Very little hopes are entertained of her ever again shewing up.

CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Central Board of Health met on Saturday morning, at the Provincial Government offices. Present: His Honor the Superintendent, Messrs. Dignan, Reed, and Dr. Philson.

The Ship Hydaspes in Quarantine.—The Health Officer's report in respect to this vessel was read. In reply to Mr. Dignan, the Health Officer stated that the pilot had been directed to be well fumigated, and released in accordance with the course adopted in the case of the Dorette. They recommended the same course in the case of the captain and crew. In addition to the heating apparatus provided on the island for destroying the germs of disease, Dr. Philson recommended the use of carbolic acid and the fumes of sulphur, and that all the clothing on board should be hung out in the open air. An order was made by the Beard accordingly. The ship's surgeon had reported that all the bedding and clothing of those who had been ill had been thrown overboard. It was resolved that the Health Officer should visit and

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LD, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1

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WESLEYAN FOREIGN MISSIONS.

A VALEDICTORY tea meeting to the missionaries in connection with the Wesleyan Church about to leave for New Guinea, was given in the York-street school-room, yesterday evening, and was well attended. This was followed by a public meeting, held in the York-street church, and which was presided over by Commodore Goodenough. Upon the platform were the Revs. G. Hurst, G. Woolnough, M.A., B. Chapman, S. Wilkinson (President of the Conference), L. Fison, G. Brown, with Dr. Moffitt and Mr. H. Gorman. There was a good attendance. The meeting was opened with the usual devotional exercises.

Rev. G. WOOLNOUGH read a financial statement, which showed that the York-street Circuit had collected the sum of £175 8s. 10d. towards the funds of the Foreign Mission Society during the past year.

Rev. B. CHAPMAN explained that, as the mission ship John Wesley was about to sail in a short time for the islands, it was resolved to hold a valedictory meeting to the ministers who were about to sail by her, and then it was thought well to connect with it the annual missionary meeting of that circuit. He hoped, however, that this would not be altogether a valedictory meeting, as it happened that since the first arrangements were made, certain events had happened which would perhaps delay the departure of the John Wesley for a few days, and he should not like the ministers who were about to proceed by her to hold themselves absolved from attending any meetings in the meanwhile. He asked the meeting to excuse the reading of the usual report; the fact was that the meeting was too early for the report, though it was in the hands of the printer, and by-and-bye it would be circulated among the friends. He trusted it would be read, and that it would have the effect of stimulating and feeding their missionary zeal. He would make a few remarks upon the figures of the previous year, and if the figures did not show their work in the South Seas, they had a representative of Fiji in the person of Mr. Fison, and a representative of Samoa in the person of Mr. Brown, who also represented the new mission, and he had no doubt the statements of those gentlemen would prove both interesting and instructive. The income of the society as last audited was £14,367 3s. 10d., and the expenditure was that sum less £1052 12s. 1d., there being a balance in hand to that amount. That balance had been a little source of anxiety, and it had also been a source of remark by some of their friends in another colony as well as here, and therefore he desired to say a few words respecting it. It had caused him some anxiety lest their friends should relax in their zeal, thinking they had more money than was required. Some time ago, the secretary of the home society had discouraged their attempts to extend their mission fields, because, at that time, they were dependent upon the parent society. He rejoiced in that balance, because it relieved the home society, and because it made them masters of their own position. When they were spending their own money, they were justified in going into new missions without asking anybody. He had been anxious for some new opening for missionary enterprise, and an opening seemed to have presented itself, which Mr. Brown had been privileged to call their attention to. Those who contributed to the society expected that the money should be spent in preaching the Gospel, and if they did not expend it in that way the money would be withdrawn. There had been no desire on the part of the directors of that society to keep the money in hand, but there had been every anxiety to carry the Gospel to some new fields where the people were in darkness and misery. In their South Sea missions they had twenty missionaries; seventy-two native ministers, 13,844 other native agents, a church membership of 39,000 odd; they had a great many schools, with 56,000 scholars; and they had an attendance upon public worship of over 148,000. The fields to which they proposed to direct attention now were the islands of New Britain, New Ireland, the Admiralty Islands, and some small islands that would bring them contiguous to the coast of New Guinea. When he looked at the chart he regarded this as an exceedingly compact field of labour. There was a very large population, and the people were cannibals. There would thus be great danger and inconvenience to be endured on the part of the missionaries. The John Wesley was now nearly ready to start on her voyage. She would first go to Fiji, land some missionaries and their families, and take in some ten native ministers and native teachers—men well qualified for the work. They would take in some more at Tonga and Samoa, and with them Mr. Brown would go on this new mission—and may God prosper them. He hoped they would have the prayers and sympathy of the friends both in this and the neighbouring colonies.

The CHAIRMAN echoed the sentiments of the last speaker that the missionaries would have their warmest sympathy and support; and he trusted they would not believe any scandalous reports that might reach them of how some ship captain was treated by the missionaries. From his own experience he could speak strongly upon this matter. He had felt great pleasure in accepting the invitation to preside over that meeting, to show his sympathy with the missions in the South Seas, and particularly in Fiji and Tonga, where he had been much struck and delighted with what he saw of the results of the missionaries' work. He could not understand how the natives of those islands could have been brought into the pale of civilization if it had not been for the labours of the missionaries. The question had often been asked him whether the Fijians were really Christians. He had been often tempted to reply by asking if the people of Great Britain or of New South Wales were really Christians. The influence upon those Fijians had been quite as great, or greater than, the influence wrought upon many a Christian body in a Christian country. The change was more remarkable and more visible because the national character had been so completely changed.

Rev. L. FISON said he did not intend to go into details that night, as his friend Mr. Brown had to follow him. If he were to go over all the old ground in Fiji, he should begin telling them incident after incident, and describe scene after scene, and he would leave no room for his brother who was coming after him. He would, therefore, only address himself to some of the accusations brought against the missionaries. He had heard with delight the noble testimony that evening in favour of the missionaries that fell from their chairman, which he thought might well stand against the statements made by certain travellers to the islands. There were three stock accusations brought against the missionaries—he spoke more particularly in reference to the mission to the Fijis—the first was, that they were a set of traders working for their own good, and not for the good of the natives. The second was that they winked at the vilest heathen practices in their converts. The third was that they sent up cooked reports to the secretary here. He thought he had good reason to complain of the want of fairness in those who made these accusations, and he referred in particular to the Earl of Pembroke, who accepted the hospitality of the missionaries when he could not get accommodated elsewhere, and then went and wrote a book against them behind their backs. He was in Fiji during the whole time of the stay of the Earl of Pembroke, but that gentleman never came to him to inquire whether what he had heard against the missionaries was correct or not. Two things surprised him very much. One was the immense amount of lying there was about missionaries; and the other was the faith with which these lies were believed. People were too ready to believe any evil that could be said against a missionary or a minister of the Gospel; and he related some amusing instances of the calumnies that had been spread. As to the charge of trading, that was a general charge, and could not be met by a general denial. Let every missionary stand forward and deny the charge for himself. He was well-known in Fiji, and it would be very easy to contradict him if he lied now, but he stated that he had never made one farthing in trading during his whole stay in Fiji. This accusation of trading had never been brought against any individual missionary. With regard to the second charge, that they winked at heathen practices in their converts, he would like to have it defined what a convert was. All the natives who were nominally Christians were not converts. The missionaries were only accountable for their Church members, and they used every possible means to prevent the entrance of any unworthy persons into their Churches; they were only admitted after probation and examination. In refutation of the last charge that they sent down cooked accounts; now if they could show that the missions had been successful, that would dispose of this charge of cooked reports. He appealed to what the missionaries had done in a scientific point of view, in regard to philology and ethnology, in which departments they had benefited the whole scientific world, as many leaders of science had acknowledged. Max Mueller had singled out as especially distinguished in this way some of their own missionaries, and if they were thus honoured by the great professor they could afford to be sneered at by the little world. In a commercial point of view it was not a light thing that the missionaries had done when they had opened up a group of islands like the Fijis to the merchant and the planter. This was not the object of their mission, but it had followed it. Then, again, in a humanitarian point of view had they done nothing? On islands where a few years ago the shipwrecked mariner would have been put to death, the hand of the native was now only stretched out to him in mercy. He had been amused to notice the terror Lord Pembroke was in of the natives when he was wrecked. Why he was just as safe among them as he would be in the midst of that most respectable assembly because Christian missionaries had been down in Fiji. Was it no success that the worst horrors of heathenism had been abolished among so large a population? Then there were the higher results—the holy lives and the triumphant deaths, and these tokens were abundant in the South Sea Islands. The path through which Christianity has marched in Fiji is red with the blood of these martyrs and whitened with their bones. The missionaries had no occasion for exaggeration, and all they asked from their opponents was fair play.

The Rev. G. BROWN said it seemed strange to hear an apology made for introducing the Gospel into Fiji—he should just as soon expect to hear an apology for the introduction of the Gospel into Great Britain. A good deal was thought of Magna Charta, which was wrung by the Barons from King John; but King George of Tonga, and his chiefs, taught by the missionaries, had voluntarily given up powers which they had inherited for ages, and had made all the people free. This was a noble act on the part of the King and the chiefs of Tonga. He denied that there was anything on the part of the missionaries to conceal; on the contrary, they desired to get impartial testimony, and would like some of their wealthy laymen to go down to the islands, and see for themselves. Some time ago, an American colonel, who was not a professing Christian, was sent to Samoa on a mission by the United States Government, and he was not content with what he heard "on the beach" among the whites; but he went among the natives to get their unbiassed opinion. He went round with him (Mr. Brown) on his annual examination of the various stations and schools, and he presided at all their meetings. He had in writing from that gentleman authority to say far more than he should state that night; but the colonel, in advising some of the chiefs to go to America, told them they would be astonished at what they saw, but they would not be more surprised than he was at what he had seen in Samoa, and which was entirely owing to the labours of the missionaries among them. One great thing done by the missionaries was the translation of the Bible—a work the difficulty of which they could have very little idea of. And people did not remember the comparatively short time in which this had been done. The men were still living who first preached the Gospel in Fiji and Samoa. It was only forty years since the Gospel was first preached in Fiji. He thought they might take some credit that in the short space of forty years they had handed over Fiji to the British Crown as a Christian land. He would now proceed to say something about the people among whom he had laboured. They were not ferocious like the Fijians, but he claimed for them, from their manners and customs, that they were among the politest people on the face of the earth,—even before the introduction of Christianity, and this argument he proceeded to prove by a number of interesting illustrations. He then referred to a remark of Sir Samuel Baker, that civilization should precede Christianity. That was all very well for Sir Samuel Baker, who, when he got into a difficulty with his natives, civilised them by knocking them down. He (Mr. Brown) did not possess that muscular Christianity. It might do for his friend Mr. Fison, but if he were to stand before some of his six-foot Tongese they might civilise him. He contended that Christianity and civilization must go hand in hand, and he showed that the Tongese, since they had become Christians, have adopted civilized customs, even in matters diametrically opposed to Polynesian habits and customs. One great object of the missionaries was to make the missions self-supporting—to raise the natives to the dignity of men, and teach them to do their work. They had heard that the Tongese had given more to the missionary cause than all the Australian colonies altogether, and he reminded them that, although they did this, they built all their churches and ministers' houses themselves. The natives could not govern themselves at present, and we must govern them; and we must translate the Bible for them, but we must teach them to go alone as soon as possible. He had often been struck with the seal and motto of the Baptist Missionary Society as being exceedingly appropriate. It consisted of an ox between a plough on one side, and an [illegible] on the other, with the motto "Ready for either." He thought this particularly applied to the native teachers

did not possess that muscular Christianity. It might do for his friend Mr. Fison, but if he were to stand before some of his six-foot Tongese they might civilise him. He contended that Christianity and civilization must go hand in hand, and he showed that the Tongese, since they had become Christians, have adopted civilized customs, even in matters diametrically opposed to Polynesian habits and customs. One great object of the missionaries was to make the missions self-supporting—to raise the natives to the dignity of men, and teach them to do their work. They had heard that the Tongese had given more to the missionary cause than all the Australian colonies altogether, and he reminded them that, although they did this, they built all their churches and ministers' houses themselves. The natives could not govern themselves at present, and we must govern them; and we must translate the Bible for them, but we must teach them to go alone as soon as possible. He had often been struck with the seal and motto of the Baptist Missionary Society as being exceedingly appropriate. It consisted of an ox between a plough on one side, and an [illegible] on the other, with the motto "Ready for either." He thought this particularly applied to the native teachers who were about to proceed with him on the new mission. The dangers had been plainly pointed out to them, but they were "ready for either"—ready to preach the Gospel, and ready to suffer if need be. The John Wesley would be ready to start in ten or twelve days, and he did not care how soon. They hoped to take with them the only native from the Duke of York's Island who had ever been in Sydney, and they expected him to be of great use to them. The population of the islands they were about to visit would probably be mixed—part Papuan and part Polynesian, but their Fijian native teachers could communicate with the Papuans, and the Tongese with the Polynesians. He asked for their sympathies and prayers in the great work they were about to undertake.

Mr. H. Gorman moved that the following gentlemen be the committee for the ensuing year:—Revs. G. Woolnough and Bourne; Messrs. Haigh, Moffitt, Graham, Greer, L. Kendall, J. Kendall, S. E. Lees, O'Reilly, R. M'Coy, E. Dawson (treasurer), J. Dawson, T. R. Yeo, J. Clark, H. Gorman (secretary), J. R. Linsley, J. C. Glue, and B. James, jun."

The motion was seconded by the Rev. B. Chapman, and carried.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman, and the meeting closed in the usual manner.

To His Majesty Malietoa King of Samoa and the Taimua.

Pursuant to decree of the Taimua at Mu-
-limuu on the 25th day of May 1875 appoint-
-ing a special mixed Commission to
repair to the German Plantation at the
Mulifanua and report upon Condition of
the Foreign Laborers employed upon said
Plantation, and the English, German and
American Consuls being requested to
appoint each a Subject of their respective
Countries to act as Member of said Com-
-mission in conjunction with the Re-
-presentatives of the Samoan Government.

In pursuance thereof the Com-
-mission consisting of Colonel A. B.
Steinberger, Mr Godeffroy selected by the
German Consul; Mr Waters selected by
the American Consul; Mr Young selected
by the British Consul; Samoa, Aufai and
Tanpau Samoan Representatives left
Apia in the Steam Cutter at One P. M.
on Monday the 14th June 1875 and re-
-paired to Leulumoega where the Revd
S. J. Whitmee (with Line Island Inter-
-preter) joined the Commission as a
Representative of the London Missionary
Society

Metropolis Jan 3d 1875.

Col A. B. Steinberger

Dear Sir

I would like for to consult with you immediately in regard to H. C. Edwards to see if something can not be done to punish him, as I was on my way to consult you in regard to business he assaulted me in the street — "choked me and used the most abusive language one man used to another. "Woodworth" was present and I called on him for protection but he refused, no doubt being his legal advisor.

I wish the Jaimen to have this man arrested and tried

for he swears he will choke
to death if he gets a chance
Mr Belkman ran there or I
suppose he would have m
dered me outright.

If you wish to see me at yo
place you must send a gua
to protect me.

I have the hour to b
Sir
Your Obedient serv
A. J. Foster
U. S. Consul

Society whose services had kindly been offered as aid and interpreter, though not an Official Member of the Commission thence steamed to the "Plantation" "Le utu sa vao" superintended by Paul Krause.
Commission called to order at 12 M. in the House of Paul Krause.
Upon motion of Mr Waters, Colonel Steinberger was nominated Chairman of the Commission; and also motioned by Mr Godeffroy that Mr W. Williams be the Secretary of the Commission.
Samoa one of the Samoan Representatives motioned that Tuitele a Nuè man should be the Interpreter from the Tapi=
=toean language into Samoan.
Upon nomination the Revd S. J. Whitmee was appointed Interpreter from the Samoan to English and requested by the Commission to generally explain to the Samoan Members of the Commission the general text of the proceedings:—
At the suggestion of the Chairman Mr Young called for one of the Laborers by the name of Tarbucket from the Island of Tamana and he was questioned as follows:—
Q. What is the cause of your complaint?

Our

A. Our desire to get money.
Q. Was there any other incentive?
A. Our desire to get money and not to leave it to Mr Krause.
Q. How long have you been here?
A. A long time, two years.
Q. Where did you come from?
A. Tamand.
Q. In what vessel did you come?
A. I do not know the name of the vessel.
Q. Are the others equally ignorant of the time they have been here, and also of the name of the ship that they came in?
A. There are some who know.
Q. Does any one know?
A. Yes, Saxantoga.
Q. Did you sign a Contract?
A. Yes.
Q. How much was the pay?
A. Five Dollars per. month, told me by the Captain.
Q. Was that in the Contract?
A. The contract was in a Foreign language and I do not know.
Q. What Captain told you Five Dollars per. month?
A. Captain Peters.
Q. Why did you leave home?

The

A. The Captain told us we would get Five Dollars per month for two years.
Q. What do you eat at home?
A. Fish, Pulaa, Pandanus and Cocoanuts
Q. What do you get here to eat?
A. Only Corn
Q. Do you get Taro and Yams?
A. No, only on Sunday we get Yams
Q. Do you get Taro?
A. No.
Q. Do you get Fish?
A. No, unless we go fishing on Sunday.
Q. Why did you go to Apia?
A. Our desire for money.
Q. Do you get beans to eat?
A. Very seldom.
Q. Do you get Rice?
A. No.
Q. Who originated the idea of going for money?
A. All of us.
Q. Is "Holy Joe" a chief?
A. Yes.
Q. Has he any control over you?
A. He has.
Q. When did you first want money?
A. I do not Know.
Q. What incited your first wish for money?

Money

A. Money is the principal thing with Whites.
Q. How did you know that?
A. Just by Report.
Q. Who talked most about it?
A. It was all our wish for money.
Q. How much are you owed?
A. I do not know how to add, but I know the months and Five Dollars
Q. What have you had?
A. One Gun, One Pair Pants, One Dark Shirt, one Knife and ten Plugs of Tobacco.
Q. Is that payment or not?
A. It is not equal to my work but part Payment.
Q. By running away did you think you would get any money or better yourselves
A. We thought it would be better for more wages.
Q. Who told you so?
A. I heard from Samoans there was a Government, that we could get justice
Q. Do you know what that is? (a 50¢ piece)
A. I know it is money but do not know its value.
Q. What do you do with it?
A. Buy boxes, Clothing and Tobacco.
Q. Why do you have to buy them if Mr Krame gives them to you?

Because

A. Because we get only a little.
Q. Who told you so?
A. No one told us so, but we can buy any=
=thing with money.
Q. Do you want any Gin?
A. I am not accustomed to it.
Q. Have you ever drunk any?
A. No.
Q. Has any one from here bought Gin?
A. No.
Q. Do you know Cornwall?
A. I know his house on the river bank.
Q. Do you ever go there?
A. Yes we have been to his house but not
slept there.
Q. Did you all sign the Paper to Commodore
Goddenough?
A. I know nothing about it.
Q. Do you know if Joe has been in a
White man's house?
A. I don't know, because I attend to my
work
Q. Has Joe any influence over you all?
A. He went as interpreter.
Q. Does Joe understand English?
A. He does, he was with the Missionary
Q. Also Samoan?
A. A little.

Q.

Q. Is there any other grevance?
A. No.
Q. When do you go to work?
A. At sunrise.
Q. When do you next stop?
A. About eleven
Q. How long a rest do you get?
A. Some are not satisfied when we have to work again.
Q. Eating what?
A. Corn.
Q. When do you leave off at night?
A. Sunset.
Q. When you don't work what is done to you?
A. We are beaten.
Q. Are you ever beaten?
A. Often.
Q. With what?
A. A rope.
Q. When were you last whipped?
A. I do not remember days (He showed his back)
Q. Do you know of any one who was badly whipped.
A. I do not remember of any such.
Q. Do you know Tabanda?
A. Yes, I know.

Do

Q. Do you know Tiwai?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you know Tom (Ventab)?
A. Yes.

Tuwantoga from Arow was next called and examined as follows:-
Q. What is the cause of your complaint?
A. We go for proper pay.
Q. Was there any other incentive?
A. We go for money, we get too little here.
Q. How long have you been here?
A. Two years.
Q. Where did you come from?
A. Arow.
Q. In what vessel?
A. "Susanne" Captain Peters.
Q. Did you sign a Contract?
A. Yes.
Q. How much was the pay?
A. Five Dollars per month.
Q. Was that in the Contract?
A. I do not know if it were written or not
Q. Who told you about the Five Dollars?
A. Lauti.
Q. What do you eat at home?
A. Fish, Palaa, Pandanus, Molasses.

Sawdust

Sawdust and Cocoanuts.

Q. What do you eat here?

A. Corn, Yams on Sunday, occasionally beans.

Q. Do you get Fish?

A. No.

Q. Why did you go to Apia?

A. We want money because we get few things here.

Q. Who originated the idea of going for money?

A. All of us.

Q. Is "Holy Joe" a Chief?

A. Yes he is.

Q. Has he any control over you?

A. No.

Q. When did you first want money?

A. I don't remember when.

Q. Did "Joe" ever mention money to you?

A. Joe did not incite us but I knew that money is the principal thing with Foreign=ers.

Q. How did you know that?

A. By repute; we knew in our land and also in Samoa.

Q. Who talked most about it?

A. All.

Q. How much are you owed?

A. I have had nothing lately.

Q. What have you had?

One

A. One shirt, one Gun, one Knife, one belt and 2 yds. cloth.
Q. Any Tobacco?
A. About ten Plugs.
Q. How often have you been paid?
A. Four or five times
Q. What?
A. One shirt, 2 yds. cloth some days, some days a shirt and two Plugs of Tobacco.
Q. By running away did you think you would get any money or better yourselves?
A. By going to the Judges to get our rights.
Q. Who told you so?
A. No one.
Q. Do you know what that is? (a 50¢ piece)
A. Half a Dollar.
Q. What do you do with it?
A. I can buy anything.
Q. Why did you have to buy things if Mr. Krause gives them to you?
A. Because we get only a few.
Q. Who told you so?
A. I know from Samoans and our people that money is better.
Q. Who of your people?
A. I know from Whites in my Land.
Q. Have you ever drunk Gin?
A. No.

Ha.

A. One shirt, one Gun, one Knife, one belt and 2 yds. Cloth.
Q. Any Tobacco?
A. About ten Plugs.
Q. How often have you been paid?
A. Four or five times
Q. What?
A. One shirt, 2 yds. Cloth some days, some days a shirt and two Plugs of Tabacco.
Q. By running away did you think you would get any money or better yourselves?
A. By going to the Judges to get our rights.
Q. Who told you so?
A. No one.
Q. Do you know what that is? (a 50¢ piece)
A. Half a Dollar.
Q. What do you do with it?
A. I can buy anything.
Q. Why did you have to buy things if Mr. Kquire gives them to you?
A. Because we get only a few.
Q. Who told you so?
A. I know from Samoans and our people that money is better.
Q. Who of your people?
A. I know from Whites in my Land.
Q. Have you ever drunk Gin?
A. No.

Hav.

Q. Has any one brought Gin here?
A. No.
Q. Do you know Cornwall?
A. No.
Q. Have you ever been to Cornwall's house?
A. I know of such a house, but not been there.
Q. Did you know of a Paper for Commodore Goodenough?
A. I don't know.
Q. Do you know if "Joe" has been in a white man's house?
A. I don't.
Q. Has Joe any influence over you?
A. No
Q. How is it when "Joe" told you to go from Mulinuu that you all started at once?
A. We were all of one mind, and "Joe" was our Interpreter.
Q. Does "Joe" understand English?
A. Yes.
Q. And Samoan?
A. A little.
Q. When do you go to work?
A. At sunrise.
Q. When do you next stop?
A. Eleven o'clock.
Q. How long rest do you get?

Some

A. Some are not satisfied when they return to work.
Q. Do you feed on the Plantation or down here?
A. At our house.
Q. Is it far?
A. Sometimes.
Q. How many meals a day?
A. Two, at eleven and sunset.
Q. Before you go out are you fed?
A. No.
Q. When do you leave off work at night?
A. Sunset.
Q. When you don't work what is done to you
A. Beaten.
Q. Are you ever beaten?
A. Long ago.
Q. With what?
A. A rope.
Q. Have you sufficient food?
A. A little, not satisfied.
Q. Do you know of any one who was badly whipped?
A. Yes, two women.
Q. Who?
A. Ekatikia and Teigatataki.
Q. Both women?
A. Yes.
Q. Where are they buried?

One

A. One on the beach and one inland.
Q. What did they die from?
A. They were unable to work and were beaten
Q. Why unable to work?
A. They were sick.
Q. Did they die from the effects of the beating?
A. They were ill and the beating made them worse.
Q. Who beat them?
A. Varavete (a Millé man, under overseer)
Q. Did you see it?
A. I saw it and Mr Krause kicked her.
Q. Was she lying on the ground?
A. Yes.
Q. Was she tied?
A. No, because she was weak.
Q. With what was she flogged?
A. A rope.
Q. Knotted?
A. Yes, there was a knot.
Q. Did any blood flow?
A. Not from the wounds, but blood flowed from the body.
Q. Did she receive any treatment for her sickness.
A. No.
Q. What was her sickness?
A. Pains in chest and head.

Don't

Q. Don't you receive treatment when sick?
A. I don't know of any treatment.
Q. When sick do you apply for medicine?
A. Sometimes.
Q. Is that the whip? (producing it)
A. I don't know this whip.
Q. Is that the whip that was used when you saw the women whipped?
A. That is not.
Q. What was it like?
A. A five thonged whip, each thong as thick as my finger.
Q. Have you regular cooks for messes?
A. There are two cooks.
Q. Who cooks for your mess?
A. Tabugi and Tipualagā.
Q. Do you work on Sunday?
A. If the work is not finished Saturday, it is on Sunday.
Q. What work?
A. Weeding and cutting timber.

Lotari or Varavete a Millé man was next called and examined as follows:—
Q. How long have you been here?
A. One year this Contract and Five the previous
Q. How were you treated the first five years?
Not

Q. Don't you receive treatment when sick?
A. I don't know of any treatment.
Q. When sick do you apply for medicine?
A. Sometimes.
Q. Is that the whip? (producing it)
A. I don't know this whip.
Q. Is that the whip that was used when you saw the women whipped?
A. That is not.
Q. What was it like?
A. A five thonged whip, each thong as thick as my finger.
Q. Made you regular cooks for messes?
A. There are two cooks.
Q. Who cooks for your mess?
A. Tabugi and Tipualagā.
Q. Do you work on Sunday?
A. If the work is not finished Saturday, it is on Sunday.
Q. What work?
A. Weeding and cutting timber.

Lotari or Varavete a Millé man was next called and examined as follows:—
Q. How long have you been here?
A. One year this Contract and Five the previous
Q. How were you treated the first five years?
Not

A. Not well.
Q. Why did you then return?
A. I was deceived, the Captain told me that Mr Krause had gone, and that the present Manager was kind.
Q. Does Mr Krause treat you well?
A. Mr Krause is unkind, if anyone is sick he is angry.
Q. Are you the man that whipped the two women that died?
A. I did, Mr Krause told me to beat them, or else he would strike me.
Q. Is that the whip? (shewing it).
A. It is.
Q. What was the injury caused by that whip?
A. They were beaten and were very exhausted.
Q. Have any women been whipped when pregnant?
A. I do not know.
Q. Did the women die immediately after the whipping or did some time elapse?
A. One Sunday intervened since the flogging
Q. Was any treatment given to the women after the flogging?
A. No.

Tenantoga recalled and re-examined

Have

Q. Have you seen medicine administered?
A. Yes.
Q. Are there any times for distribution?
A. No set time.
Q. Are you at liberty to come at any time?
A. Just when we want it, sometimes it is given and sometimes it is not.

Tabugi a native of Arori was next called and examined as follows:—
Q. What is your work?
A. Cooking.
Q. How often do you cook in the day?
A. Twice a day, eleven and at sunset.
Q. What is the food you cook?
A. Only Corn.
Q. Nothing else?
A. Corn every day and beans on Sunday.
Q. When do you cook Beans, Rice, Fish and Peas?
A. Seldom Beans, never Fish and Peas.
Q. Is the food served out?
A. Seven baskets of food for lot.
Q. How many are the lot?
A. A great many.
Q. Have you any native food, and if so is it served out or not?

No

A. No but take seven baskets of Breadfruit.
Q. Are you restricted about the food?
A. There was an agreement about seven baskets. and I am frightened to take more.
Q. With whom was the agreement made?
A. I don't know, but that was the former rule in former times.
Q. Who stops you taking over seven baskets?
A No one.
Q. If you did not take enough food for the people would you be punished?
A. Yes.

<u>Tabanua</u> a native from Apamama was next called and examined as follows:-
Q. What ship did you come in?
A. The "Samoa."
Q. What countryman was the Interpreter?
A. A white man in Tapitonea.
Q. Did you know where you were coming when you left?
A. I did not want to come here but to Makin.
Q Any complaint respecting food?
A. There is too little.
Q. To whom have you complained?
A. I have complained formerly to Mr Krause.
Q. When?

Long

A. Long ago.
Q. Any other complaint?
A. Only the pay.

Tuvaite a native from Drummond's Island was next called and examined as follows:-

Q. What ship did you come in?
A. The "Samoa"
Q. With your wife?
A. Yes.
Q. How did you get on board?
A. I wished to go to Millé.
Q. How did your wife get on board?
A. She went of her own free will to go to Millé.

Mr Paul Krause a German subject and the Manager of the Mulifanua Plantation was next called and examined; present Paita and Tuvaite, two of the Laborers.

Q. How many acres are under cultivation
A. Eight Hundred. (800).
Q. How many Laborers?
A. Two Hundred and ten (210) Children included

Out

Q. Out of two hundred how many able bodied people?

A. Eighty (80) men and Eighty women.

Q. Out of the remaining Fifty (50) how many are children?

A. Ten (10)

Q. Do you keep a record of the names of the Laborers, sex and country?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you been in the habit of report-ing to Messrs. J. C. Godeffroy & Son the condition of the Labor?

A. No Sir.

Q. Are you furnished with Medicine?

A. I am Sir.

Q. Do you understand the dispensing of Medicine?

A. I do.

Q. How long have you been on the Plantation

A. Seven (7) years.

Q. Can you tell how many laborers have been returned?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you a record of diseases, deaths and number of them and date?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you had any trouble with the natives previous to this outbreak?

Yes

A. Yes, about in 1870 or '71; can tell by referring to the books.
Q. What occasioned the outbreak?
A. Complained of overwork.
Q. When were you first acquainted with this running away?
A. On the Sunday before they went to Apia.
Q. What excuse had they for running away?
A. The demand for money.
Q. What was your answer?
A. "That you are never paid in money and I am willing to carry your petition to Apia to Mr Poppe".
Q. Did you regard "Joe" as a leader in this Conspiracy?
A. Not at the time.
Q. Did you after get any evidence against him?
A. I did, "I told them I could not give them any money", "Joe" then said "let us go and have a dance on Sunday".
Q. Were they all in the dance?
A. Yes.
Q. What Island is "Joe" from?
A. Apiang.
Q. How many Apiang people are here?
A. Thirty (36)
Q. What has been the action of these people since

since their return to the Mulifanua?
A. No disposition to do their work for eight (8) days.
Q. Has the work gone regularly since coming from Mulinuu?
A. No Sir.
Q. Why?
A. Because of "Joe's" influence over them.
Q. What is the nature of "Joe's" influence over them?
A. A general system of corruption through talking English.
Q. Is "Joe" married?
A. Yes.
Q. Where is his wife?
A. In Apiang.
Q. Has he a wife here?
A. He is living with his wife's sister who is married to another man.
Q. How do you know?
A. From his own people.
Q. Who?
A Nakobep and Kadorack.
Q. Do you know if he were married to his wife in Apiang?
A. Yes as far as I know, by Mr Bingham
Q When the "Labor" went to Mulinuu did you hear any direct threats?

No

A. No Sir.

Q. Were they armed?

A. Yes, with twelve inch knives

Q. After leaving and coming back did you hear any threats?

A. No, with the exception of killing some of their own people who did not go to Apia.

Q. Did they take their Goods with them?

A. Yes, they did.

Q. Did you think by taking all their Goods that it was an insurrection or a preconceited arrangement?

A. Yes, (Denied by the Tapitoueans).

Q. Have you any instructions from Messrs. J. C. Godeffroy and Son at Apia respecting the amount of food?

A. No.

Q. Is the amount of food served out discretionary with you?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you any instructions from Messrs. J. C. Godeffroy & Son in any particular thing?

A. Yes; Fish and Meat once a fortnight.

Q. Any orders regarding the quantity of these articles?

A. One pound per fortnight for each man?

Q. Are there any articles gifts to them?

No.

A. No.
Q. A regular charge?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you know the prices of Goods at Apia?
A. Yes.
Q. How do the prices compare?
A. 15 & 20% less than in Apia, to the native Laborers.
Q. How often do you issue Beans, Rice or Peas?
A. Twice a week.
Q. How much a meal for each Laborer?
A. One to one and a half a pound.
Q. How many boys or girls under twelve?
A. Ten (10).
Q. Do you ever compel them to work on Sunday?
A. Only as a punishment
Q. At night?
A. No Sir.
Q. Can the boys draw what they like from the store?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you know if before they go to work they have something to eat?
A. They have corn in their baskets.
Q. Do you ring the bell once or twice in the morning?
A. One Bell.
Q. Give me your statement in regard to the whipping

whipping of those women?

A. During the breadfruit season they ran away, and for eight days they did not return, but I had to send for them; I first punished them by locking them up and still fed them; and at last through running away eight times I at last flogged them, and Mr Poppe acquiesced.

Q. Did you put your foot upon them?

A. I don't recollect.

Q. Do you consider that flogging is requisite?

A. No Sir decidedly not.

Conrad von Rapard a German subject one of the Overseers was next called and examined as follows:-

Q. How long have you been on the Plantation

A. Not quite two years.

Q. What is your position?

A. Overseer.

Q. What do you think of the general condition of the Labourers on the Plantation?

A. Middling well in books, behaviour good.

Q. Do you know of any suffering for want of food?

A. No.

Do

Q. Do you consider that the Laborers are as well fed and clothed as they should be?
A. Can't judge.
Q. Do you know of any instance of cruelty perpetrated on this Plantation?
A. No.
Q. Why did the Laborers run away to Apia?
A. For money.
Q. Where did they get the idea from?
A. Don't Know.
Q. If they get money what do they do with it?
A. Don't Know.
Q. Do the Laborers get drunk if they drink Gin?
A. Don't Know, but think so.
Q. Why do you think so?
A. Because all people get drunk if they drink.
Q. How have these Laborers acted since their return from Mulinuu?
A. Sometimes working well, sometimes idle
Q. Does the Plantation suffer by this?
A. Yes.
Q. Is Mr Krause liked by the Laborers?
A. No.
Q. Why not?
A. He is too rough.
Q. Is this because he is quick tempered and rough

rough in his action, or because of an evil disposition?

A. Not a respectable character.

Q. Do you think a better man would better satisfy the Laborers?

A. Yes the Natives like mildness.

Q. What do you understand the pay of these people to be per month?

A. Two Dollars (2.00) per month.

Q. Do you think the payment in cash would be of damage to these people?

A. I think it would be better to retain their money until the term of service expires.

A Committee being appointed consisting of Messrs. Waters, Young and Aufaito inspect the quarters of the Laborers, and report to the Commission beg to submit the following facts and opinions in reference thereto:-

500 lbs Beans	200 lbs Lentils
500 " Peas	5000 Cocoanuts
100 " Rice	180 lbs Salmon
Corn	5000 " Yams

Sleeping accommodation very good. The physical condition of the Laborers was found to be fair by all Parties.

The

The preponderance of old people & children is too great in comparison to the number of work people on the Plantation.
There was a house pointed out on the Plant=ation as an Hospital which was appar=ently set apart for incurable subjects.
The outward part of the house was good, but the inside condition was not at all favorable for sick people.
There is a medicine room in which is a fair supply of medicine, and also a good case in the private house.
There is a good supply of native pro=duce on the Land.
To sum up the investigation we find on the whole a creditable state of the Laborers physical and sanitary.
The food good and in sufficient quantity, the houses large, airy, and clean the only exception being the condition of the so-called Hospital.
Mr Waters motioned that the Secretary be instructed to request Mr Poppe to furnish the Commission with the Contracts between Messrs J. C. Godeffroy & Son and the imported Laborers.
Mr Young motioned that the

Secretary

Secretary be instructed to request Mr Poppe also to furnish the Commission with the records of arrivals, births, deaths, desertions and departures of the laborers under the said contracts.

Mr Godeffroy moved that the Secretary request Mr Poppe either to attend personally or appoint an accredited Agent to meet the Commission respecting any grievances or any other matters of Importance in reference to the Laborers.

(Signed) Geo. F. Waters.
" Jas. L. Young.
" Aufai

Sub-Committee

Meeting called to order at 2 P.M. on the 18th June 1875 at Colonel Steinberger's Office. Present the Commission, also Mr Poppe the Manager of the firm of Messrs J. C. Godeffroy & Son of Hamburg in Apia; and Mr Krause Manager of the Mulifanua Plantation.

Mr Poppe produced the Contracts made between Messrs J. C. Godeffroy & Son and all the Laborers.

Mr Poppe examined as follows:-

Q. This money advanced to the Laborers at the Line, is it charged to them?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you any records of the deaths of any of the Laborers?

A. Yes on each of the Plantations.

Q. Are children paid?

A. Yes, if they work.

Q. How is it that some of the Laborers are paid One, Two and Three Dolls. per month

A. I have reduced the wages since hearing of the amount paid to Laborers in Fiji

Q. What is the meaning of the Line drawn through some of the Laborers names?

A. They are dead.

Ar

Q. Are the agreements translated to the Natives in their own language?

A. Yes.

Q. Do the Managers make any regular written report to you?

A. No, the Plantations are so close that I have continual communication with the Managers.

Q. From the agreements shown there is no mention made of the approximate ages of the people.

A. There is none.

Q. Do you give any instructions to the Managers to avoid unnecessary cruelty?

A. Certainly.

Q. In times of Pregnancy before, or after birth are the mothers exempt from work?

A. Yes.

Q. In case of the incubation of fever, are the people allowed to work?

A. It is impossible to determine that, and no epidemic has sprung up.

Q. When the time of service expires are the people returned?

A. Certainly.

Meeting of Taimua; Colonel Steinberger, Aufai, Taupau and Samoa also present Filo the Secretary; held on the 18th June 1875.
Messrs. Young and Waters present by invitation of the Taimua.
Mr W. Williams Secretary and Interpreter from Samoan to English.
Epose, Tiue Island Interpreter.
Cause of Meeting, to investigate the case of Varavete, who ran away from the Mulifanua Plantation on the 17th June 1875.

Varavete a native of Mulé was called and examined as follows:—

Q. Why did you run away?

A. Mr Krause was angry with me, and told me to go away, and said why did I lie to Colonel Steinberger.

Q. What did Mr Krause say to you after we left?

A. About three o'clock P.M. Mr Krause told me to make haste and go away from the Plantation and not to stop.

Q. Any other reason for running away?

A. After Colonel Steinberger left Mr Krause caught hold of my wife and kept pulling her

her about.
Q. How, and what did Mr Krause do?
A. Mr Krause wanted to sleep with her.
Q. How do you know?
A. My wife told me Mr Krause asked her to come and sleep with him. I heard it myself.
Q. What hour?
A. About 3 o'clock P.M.
Q. Where were they at the time of this?
A. In the Cook House.
Q. Did Mr Krause want to sleep with her at once or wait 'till night?
A. In the Cook House at once.
Q. Did Mr Krause want you to go out of the house?
A. I was not in the Cook House at the time only the Cook, my wife, and Mr Krause.

<u>Kukuran</u> was called and examined as follows:—
Q. Are you this man's wife?
A. I am.
Q. What time do you have to go to work?
A. Early in the morning
Q. Is it so every day?
A. It is.

Do

Q. Do you all go to work together every day?
A. Yes.
Q. When do you return to breakfast?
A. About 10 o'clock.
Q. At what time do you resume your work?
A. Mid-day.
Q. When do you leave off work?
A. Sunset.
Q. Every day?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you know of my journey to Mulifanna?
A. No.
Q. Did you not know the day we left the Mulifanna?
A. I do.
Q. Did you work hard the day we left the Mulifanna.
A. Yes, washing clothes.
Q. Where?
A. Outside close to Mr Krause's house.
Q. Anyone with you?
A. I was by myself.
Q. Did you work that way all day?
A. After I had done washing Mr Krause told me to go and work on the Plantation.
Q. What time?
A. I was washing all day till dark

Did

Q. Did you stop washing at all for any thing.
A. Ironing the Clothes.
Q. Where did you iron Clothes?
A. In the Dining Room.
Q. Do you know where the Cook House is?
A. Yes.
Q. Where were you that day?
A. I was in the Kitchen.
Q. What did you do there?
A. I put fire in my fire.
Q. How long were you there?
A. I was there for some little time and Mr Krause called me to go for some message of Mrs Krause's.
Q. Did Mr Krause go into the Cook House?
A. No.
Q. Did you go straight off?
A. I went to Mr Krause's and Mr Krause followed me, and asked if I knew Joe's House and to go there and wait for him.
Q. What for?
A. I am not lying, but it was to sleep with me.
Q. Have you ever slept with Mr Krause before?
A. I have in the Plantation.

Did

Q. Did you stop washing at all for any thing.
A. Ironing the Clothes.
Q. Where did you iron Clothes?
A. In the Dining Room.
Q. Do you know where the Cook House is?
A. Yes.
Q. Where were you that day?
A. I was in the Kitchen.
Q. What did you do there?
A. I put fire in my fire.
Q. How long were you there?
A. I was there for some little time and Mr Krause called me to go for some message of Mrs Krause's.
Q. Did Mr Krause go into the Cook House?
A. No.
Q. Did you go straight off?
A. I went to Mrs Krause's and Mr Krause followed me, and asked if I knew Joe's House and to go there and wait for him.
Q. What for?
A. I am not lying, but it was to sleep with me.
Q. Have you ever slept with Mr Krause before?
A. I have in the Plantation.

Did

Q. Did your husband know of it?
A. No
Q. Was any one present when Mr Krause told you to go and wait for him in Joe's House?
A. The Cook was but I do not know if he heard it.
Q. Why did you run away from the Plantation?
A. Mr Krause was angry with my husband and he made me accompany him to Mulimui.
Q. Did you sleep with Mr Krause the day we left?
A. Yes.
Q. Where abouts?
A. In Joe's house.
Q. Have you ever seen Joe since you came up here?
A. We slept in the same house as Joe.
Q. Did you talk with him?
A. Joe asked us why we had come up and we said Mr Krause had driven us away.
Q. Did you not hear the end of the meeting held at Mr Krause's house that it was prohibited to run away?
A We did.

What

Q. What did you say to Joe?
A. Only in answer to Joe's question why had we left, and then we said Mr Krause had driven us away.
Q. Why did Mr Krause drive you both away
A. Mr Krause was angry with my husband for his evidence given to the Commission.

<u>Varavete</u> was recalled and re-examined as follows:-
Q. What was your wife doing (working) the day we left?
A. Looking after the ironing of clothes.
Q. Was your wife alone with Mr Krause the day we left?
A. They were together but the Cook was not far off.
Q. Where were you?
A. I was welding in the east Paddock.
Q. Do you know of Mr Krause running after your wife before?
A. I have seen it and all the people have seen it.
Q. Do you know of Mr Krause having any connection with your wife?

I have

A. I have seen it with my own eyes.
Q. Did you see it on the day we left Mulifanna?
A. I did not.
Q. Why did you not run away before if you knew about it?
A. There were no Laws then, but now there are.
Q. Are you a Christian?
A. No.
Q. Do you know what it is to be?
A. I do.
Q. Can you swear on the Bible that you, Joe, and your wife did not make up this story?
A. Yes, Sean.
Q. Did you know all this in the morning that you left Mulifanna?
A. I don't lie, I did know it.
Q. Did you not come to the house when I rang the Bell in the morning of the day you ran away?
A. I did
Q. Did not Mr Krause tell you that you were no longer an Overseer, but that you had to work like the rest?
A. It is true.

Did

Q. Did you not go to work that day?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you not run away because you were no longer an Overseer?
A. I did not; but because Mr Krause told me to go.

Mr Paul Krause was called and examined as follows:-
Q. Why do you think this man ran away?
A. Because he was changed from an Overseer to a Laborer and did work 'till ten, and then ran away with his wife.
Q. Did you say anything to this man or others in regard to their testimony given to the Commission?
A. Yes, I told him he was a great Liar in the matter of the Testimony given before the Commission
Q. To any of the others?
A. They were all together.
Q. Did you address it to him particularly?
A. Yes, because I put another man in his place.
Q. Had you any information that he or any other man intended to run away?
No Sir.

A. No Sir.
Q. Why did you depose the man from being Overseer?
A. Because I was dissatisfied with his action in the presence of the Commission
Q. Did your anger first rise against the under-Overseer because of his action before the Commission?
A. No, not for that, but because I was afraid of his influence over the men.
Q. Why were you concerned about their running away after what took place on the evening after the investigation.
A. I after hearing the evidence concluded he was a refractory spirit among the men.
Q. Did you tell Vaituete to go away?
A. No sir, but said I will speak to Mr Pappe to send him to Vailele?
Q. What did he say in regard to his going to the Vailele Plantation?
A. He would not go to Vailele but to Apia.
Q. What did he claim to go to Apia for?
A. None.

A review of the facts as elicited by the testimony offered before the Commission shows:-

1st That the prevalent idea which has been so strongly rooted in the minds of Samoans and some Foreign White residents that general and great barbarity has been practiced upon the Mulifanua Plantation is not based upon positive evidence and such imbibed opinions or impressions have been often the result of willful misrepresentations.

2nd That the Labor is apt to be corrupted by people who have no correct appreciation of the duties of Laborers nor the responsibilities of the Planter.

3rd That the testimony elicited as to food, houses and clothing is conflicting and not sustained by the within embodied report of Sub-Committee which is respectfully submitted.

4th It was evident to the Commission that the Laborers had predetermined to shield "Holy Joe", this opinion is strengthened by the fact that Varavete and his wife ran away from the Plantation the day after the departure of the Commission, and

reported

reported to Holy Joe (a prisoner at Mulinuu).

5th. From the evidence it is conclusive that Holy Joe is a leading spirit among the Natives, speaks English and a little Samoan, is a Chief among them, and has been a refractory man for sometime

6th. The complaint that the Laborers have not been paid in money is a serious one, the contracts do not specify Money or Cash, yet a Dollar must be con=sidered money unless precedent, custom and the absence of Law here=to fore bearing upon the question makes custom Law.

It is the opinion of the Commission that the payment of Cash to Laborers under present Contracts would be detri=mental to their interests as well as corrupting :- that the statement of Mr Poppe that one half of their wages was with-held to be paid them in Cash at the expiration of their term of service, seems to be both considerate and just, but it is recommended that this amount (one half of wages thus retained) be paid every quarter into the Treasury of the

Government

Government; that receipts be given for such amounts to the Planter, and the amount be credited to each Laborer, the Government thus becoming responsible to the Laborers for this proportion of their pay.

7th. That there has been cruelty practiced upon the Laborers is certainly clear, but it is not in food, clothing or even a disposition on the part of the Owners, but clearly the result of maladministration of the Superintendent.

All evidence fails to show that the two women Ekatikia and Teingatataki died from the effects of the whipping received, the whip used by Varavete and which he testified to certainly could produce no serious bodily harm.

We earnestly recommend to the Gov.t the passage of such humane Laws as will protect the Laborers against physical outrage and the exercise of cruel and arbitrary measures of Superintendents and Overseers.

The close proximity of the Plantations to the Factory of Mess.rs Godeffroy & Son insure abundance of stores as well as easy

easy and quick transmission of de-
-mands for justice or the lodgement
of complaints.

8th. The Contracts presented by Mr Pappe
for inspection are regular in form,
showing the date of Contracts, money
advanced to each, vessels in which
they shipped, time of Contract, and
wages per month.

The records of births and deaths are kept
by the Managers upon the Plantations.
It is recommended that a copy of such
records be furnished under oath to the
Government.

9th. It is evident that there is an earnest dis
-position upon the part of the Owners of
the Plantations to govern them in ac
-cordance with the attributes of human-
-ity, but time, the absence of responsibil
-ity to a Government heretofore, and
the provocation given by some refractory
spirits have caused a laxity in their
investigation as to wrongs visited
upon the Laborers.

10th " It is the opinion of the Commission
that the condition of the Laborers com-
-pare favorably with other Laborers in
the

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spirits have caused a lavity in their
investigation as to wrongs visited
upon the Laborers.

10th. It is the opinion of the Commission
that the condition of the Laborers com-
-pare favorably with other Laborers in
the

the Pacific Islands, but that the whole evidence of the Laborers and that of Overseer Rapard proves conclusively that 1st. Insubordination upon the Plantation is in a measure the result of the evil influence of "Holy Joe" and "Varavete" who have exercised their a= =bilities to disorganize the labor upon the plantation and fabricate stories as to the condition of the people which the investigation has disproved.

2nd. "Holy Joe" and "Varavete" did incite the people to abandon the plantation in violation of Contract and that such action was without sufficient reason as opportunities are offered to communicate with the House in Apia or the Government at Mulinuu.

3rd. That such abandonment of the Plantation "en masse" is subversive of the Laws, imposes great Labor upon the Govt. and calls for decided action

as

as against such ringleaders we therefore recommend that "Holy Joe" and Vaivete be tried and if convicted be punished by hard labor.

11th. It is recommended that flogging be forbidden by Law, and such an act be embodied into the Laws of Samoa, as it is opposed to the spirit of civilization and subject to abuses, which there is no redress as against cruel Overseers.

12th. The entire evidence and a careful comparison of notes shows conclusively that the administration of Paul Krause as Superintendent of the "Leutusavao" Plantation is marked by exceeding harshness - often cruelty - and an entire inaptitude or lack of disposition to appreciate the ordinary attributes of humanity.

That his Government of the Laborers is unnecessarily severe, <u>that the work must be done</u> but that a Christian care of the people does not enter into his estimate of the Government of the Laborers.

That

That he has failed (as per evidence of himself and Mr Poppe) to make reports to his Employers of Incurables in Hos=pital and deaths, or even the condition of the people.

13th. That the proportion of children under working age is too great upon the Plantation, and should be remedied by future legislation.

14th. It is recommended that for greater security and to better insure harmony between the Government and the Planter ~~and Labourers~~ as well as between the Planter and Labourers that the Fiji, Queensland and other Laws be care=fully studied and such general Laws be made in accordance thereof.

We have the honor to
Subscribe Ourselves
Your Majesty's Servants

(Signed) A. B. Steinberger - Chairman
" Geo. Waters
Jas. L. Young
August Godeffroy
Apfai
Samoa
Taupau
} Commission

Thomas William Williams
Secretary

Secretary to the Commission
Filo
Secretary to the Taimua.

Meeting called to order at 2 P.M. at Colonel Steinberger's Office on the 24th June 1875. Present all the Commission Mr Williams Secretary, and Interpreter, also Filo, the Government Secretary.

The Chairman explained the reason for calling the Commission.
The Secretary's letter to A. L. Poppe Esqr Manager of the house of Messrs J. C. Godeffroy & Son was read (see letter attached marked A).
Mr Godeffroy called for Mr Poppe's answer (marked B). which was also read.
Upon motion of Mr Waters the Chairman vacated the Chair.
Mr Godeffroy took the Chair.
Colonel Steinberger was called and examined as follows:—
Q. I believe you were present when Mr

Poppe

Pappe gave his testimony before the Committee?

A. I was.

Q. Did you not after such examination have a private interview with Mr Pappe?

A. Yes.

Q. Was it relative to the subject?

A. It had a bearing upon it.

Q. Would you state what it was?

A. Yes, it seemed to corroborate the testimony elicited before the Commission inasmuch as Mr Pappe said to me at this interview "I know that Mr Krause is a brute."

The following preamble and Resolutions were read and adopted:—

<u>Whereas</u> the Secretary did under the instructions of the Commission forward a Copy of our Report with letter to Alfred L. Pappe Esq.re Manager of the Factory of John Caesar Godeffroy & Son for his perusal, and

<u>Whereas</u>, this report was returned to the Commission by Hon.ble A. L. Pappe officially as Acting German Consul

with

with Letter, and

Whereas the summing up of the evi-
-dence does not comment upon the
last evidence of Varavete and his wife
Kukoran and

Whereas this Investigation was
acquiesced in by Alfred L. Poppe Esq
Agent of Messrs J. C. Godeffroy & Son
and Alfred L. Poppe Acting German
Consul, and the said Consul did
select a German subject to act upon
the said Commission in connection
with appointees of English and
American Consuls, and

Whereas the views embodied in letter
of Honble. Alfred L. Poppe Acting
German Consul necessitates the ac-
-cumulation of all evidence in an-
-ticipation of threatened Libel Suit
for defamation of Character.

Resolved that this Report be printed
by the Commission before being sub-
-mitted to the Samoan Government.

Resolved that all Letters and Doc-
-uments

-uments bearing upon the case be printed with Report, and that a Copy be lodged with English, German and American Consuls; and that a Copy be forwarded to Berlin by the Commission; and a Copy be presented to the Commander of the next German War Vessel which may enter the Port of Apia.

<u>Resolved</u> that this Commission views the acting German Consul's action in this matter as an attempt to coerce them into suppressing evidence with the threat of an action for Libel, and that they would be wanting in their duty to the King, and to the Governments they represent did they fail to express their regret that the acting German Consul should identify himself with Mr Krause in this matter.

A

Copy

Apia
22nd June 1875

Alfred L. Poppe Esqr.

Sir.

I send you down the evidence of the Tapitonean Laborer, also the Report of the Commission for your perusal.

Will you be kind enough to return the Documents when you have done with them.

Copies are going to be struck off at the Printing Press at Leulumoega when one will be forwarded to you.

I am Sir
Yours &c
(Signed) J. W. Williams
Secretary

Copy B

German Consulate.

Thos. W. Williams Esqre
Secretary.

Apia June 23rd 1875

Sir.

I beg to return the Report &c of the Commission named by the Tumua about the condition of the Labourers at Mulifanua.

As you tell me in your note of yesterday this Report will be printed I wish you would call the attention of the Commission to the following remarks:-

In the examination of the run-away Varavete and his wife Kukurau an occurence is mentioned which is not proved by evidence, by all appearances got up between the two persons just mentioned, or instigated by "Holy Joe" and highly injurious to Mr Krause's character.

If therefore the Report is published as it now stands, it must be

be called a Libel, defamitory of Mr Krause's character and he will be entitled to heavy damages if he chooses to make a claim against the Samoan Government by whose order the Libel will be printed. As I don't wish to see the Samoan Government get into trouble, and as it is in the power of the Com-missioners to prevent it, I have thought proper to address these observations to them through you. If the publication of the documents is still insisted on I take the liberty to point out a mistake which in print would seem rather ludicrous, as the Christian name of the Overseer Rappard is put down as Comit instead of Conrad which it ought to be.

Your Obedt. Servt.

Signed Alfred L. Poppe

Acting German Consul

14

Mr. Berdan

Ack^d

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 30 1875
RECEIVED

Apia - Samoa
July 6th 1875

Hon. Hamilton Fish.
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir.

The detention of vessel for port of San Francisco enables me to transmit Copy of proceedings in the trial of the man who assaulted Mr Foster.

The plain facts are :- S.S. Foster was assaulted by one of the many worthless people here upon the beach - but these people have been his friends.

Mr Foster left for the Friendly Islands the next day after the assault - the assailant has been in custody for thirty-three days and the Government have been urging a trial for sometime.

The arrest was conducted in a most creditable manner by the Sheriff with an armed militia force - but the gravity of the case is lessened by the fact

that S. S. Foster at the time of the assau
was not the U.S. Consul as per en=
=closed statement sworn to before
D. S. Parker U.S. Vice Consul who had
been appointed previous to the assault—
this point had much weight with the
jury.

However unhappy such matters
may be and deploring the unfortuna
pecuniary condition of Mr Foster—
Yet I am compelled to report that his
entanglements and lack of character
renders him unfit for the duties of his
office.

I have the honor to report that
the Fourth day of July came upon
Samoan Sunday but the day was
celebrated on Monday 5th by Americ
and Samoans.

I have the honor to be
Your very Obedient Servant

A. B. Steinberger
U.S. Special Agent to Samoa

United States Consulate
Apia June 4th 1875.

Col A. B. Steinberger

Sir

I wish through you aid and assistance with the Samoan Government to have two American Citizens named Henry C. Edwards and J. P. Wordsworth brought before the Court and punished according to the laws of this place; for without the aid and assistance of the Authorities Consuls are powerless; and consequently life is not safe from lawless desperadoes so often found on the islands of the Pacific.

I charge Henry C. Edwards with assaulting me in the public street near my office in a most brutal manner; choking me severely and using language against me too indecent to repeat, besides calling me a damned dog liar and saying I had perjured myself before the late Consular Court that Condemned him for slander.

He also ~~the~~ tried to flog me and choke me to death, which I believe he would have done had not Mr A. D. Bottkman ran to my assistance.

I also charge J. P. Woodworth with being accessory to the act, with aiding and abetting him and slandering me and other high ~~Charge~~ Officers of the Government.

I also charge him with standing by and seeing me maltreated and refusing to assist me when called upon, and ~~that~~ he also advised the said Edwards to assault and choke me using at the same time language against me not fit to repeat.

It is also my true belief that my life is not safe as the lives of others, whom these two persons have a grudge against, for some real or fancied injury they may allege done them so long as they are permitted to remain on the island unconfined.

all of which is respectfully submitted and which I am able to prove by the following named witnesses

Mr A. D. Volkman Mrs S. S. Foster
Mr D. S. Parker Fola (Mrs Clark)
Mr W. H. Dunn Lasi (Mrs Crowley)
Mr Bunmister Mrs Charles Cook
Lusi Y Mele

S. S. Foster

Sworn and subscribed to before me this fourth day of June A. D. 1875

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Consulate at Apia this day and year first above written and of the Independence of the United States the ninety ninth

D. S. Parker
United States Vice Consul

U.S. Consul
to Colonel Steinberger
preferring a claim against
Messrs. Edwards & Woodward
June 11th 1876

Foster
vs
Edwards
6th July 1875

On the Bench
Judge, John H B Latrobe Esq.
Jury - English
Subjects, Messrs David and Young;
American Citizens, Messrs ~~Yo~~
Waters and Alvord; German
Subjects Messrs Levison and Groth.
Samoans, Messrs Tuatafu, Saga
Lelevaga, Siale, Tuala, and
Tufuola. Mr Williams
Interpreter and Clerk of the
Court; Mamea, Secretary ~~for~~ Govern-
ment.

S S Foster Plaintiff
H. C. Edwards Defendant

Judge called the attention of the
Court to the cause of Action;
Assault and Battery.
Defendant do you plead guilty
or not? Not guilty

Judge

Judge stated there would be no Attorney for either party, each would plead his own cause

Mr. Adolph Vollmann sworn and testified as follows:-

I was standing at my counter writing a letter, and happened to look up and saw Mr. Edwards throttling Mr. Foster, and pushing him against the fence, when I got my hat and ran out when I saw Mr. Foster becomming to me for assistance. When I reach Mr. Foster Mr. Edwards had let go his neck. That is all I saw, then I asked Mr. Edwards what is the matter, then he told me if I had the same provocation, I would do the same. I said no, because Foster was an old man. Then Mr. Edwards went away.

Mr. William Beaumerstein sworn and testified as follows:-

Mr. Edwards came to my house

and

and wanted Woodworth to go to Mr. Hoster's, and get a written agreement; then Edwards went to Mr. Hoster's for the agreement, and then returned, and said that Mr. Hoster would not give him the paper, then Woodworth told him to go again for the paper, then Mr. Edwards did not go but stopped for breakfast. After dinner Edwards went down, and then I heard that Hoster had been throttled by Edwards. Edwards said that Mr. Foster struck him first with an umbrella. Mr. Edwards came back with no paper Woodworth told him to go again and get the paper. That's all.

Mr. Charles Cook sworn and testified as follows:-

I saw nothing myself but heard a noise and then ran out and saw Mr. Edwards throttle Mr. Foster. That's all.

Mrs. S S Foster sworn, and testified as follows:-

I was up at my house and one of my boys

boys came and told me Mr. Hooter wanted me to translate a letter. I started to go, and saw Mr. Hooter behind me, then we walked together, when we got to the road Mr. Edwards stood before us, and Mr. ~~Edwards~~ Woodworth about twelve feet distant. I saw they were after some design, then Mr. Hooter asked Edwards if he wanted to see him, and he said yes then Mr. Hooter said if it were about the paper to go to Parker, as he had nothing to do with it. We both went into the office then Mr. Hooter came out and left me alone; then I looked out and saw Messrs. Hooter, Woodworth, and Edwards talking together. Mr. Hooter was leaning against the fence; then I looked again and saw Edwards choking Mr. Hooter then I ran out, and said to him three times "let Mr. Hooter go, then Mr. Hooter asked him if he wanted to strike an old man like him, and then Edwards said no not to strike you, but choke and then swore — — —

and

and your power is no more than that of a cat; then Mr. Volkmann came, and Mr. Hosier called on him for assistance. All the time Woodworth was standing close bye and did not offer to help.

Mete Orloff sworn and testified that I went to the quarrel and it was all over I did not witness the assault on Mr. Hosier. I heard from reports of the assault on Mr. Hosier.

Hala was sworn and testified that I heard Mrs. Hosier call me to help Mr. Hosier, but did not know what it was about, then I went down and saw Mrs. Hosier and Edwards standing at the gate, and Edwards had hold of Mr. Hosier's beard, at the same time was beating Mr. Hosier's legs with a cane; then Mr. Hosier asked Edwards if he wished to beat him an old man, then Edwards said I won't beat you but choke you till your intestines come out and also said you are a thief, Liar, and don't put on airs you are a ----.

Question.

Question by Jury. Do you understand English? Yes Sir even when spoken in anger.

Mr. William Dunn sworn and testified, I was not a witness but arrived ten minutes after.

Did you have any communication with Mr. Edwards? No.

Mr. Hosier showed me his neck on which were large red lumps, the same as if some one had choked him.

Mr. David Parker sworn and testified I did not witness the case.

Mr. Samuel Hosier sworn and testified that his evidence was written, see his letter to Colonel Steinberger.

Henry C Edwards sworn and testified. On the morning of the day of the assault I went to Mr. Hosier to get a paper to the effect of an assertion made the day before at an investigation. Mr. Hosier refused. I met him in the afternoon, and then he struck me with his umbrella, then I choked him a little but he

but he struck me on the neck with an umbrellar. As to a cane or walking stick I had nothing of the kind.
Mr. Hosier said, I swear I did not touch him with an umbrella. —

Gentlemen of the Jury this is a case which is happily of rare occurrence in our peaceable isles.

A Man, an old man, an Officer high in rank of the American Government has been assaulted in the streets of Apia in broad day light, I shall not ~~xxx~~ dwell on the circumstances, you have heard the evidence, contradictory in many respects 'tis for you to decide on the credibility to be given to the different statements, you have heard; and the responsibility of passing verdict rests with yourselves.

I ~~have~~ particularly have dispensed with advocates that your judgement might be based on the bare and naked facts, and that you might not be governed in your views, as men often are, by the sophistry of counsel, I would suggest gentlemen in rendering your verdict some weight be given to the term of

confinement

confinement of the said Edwards has already endured.

With these remarks Gentlemen I leave the case in your hands, confident that you will deal justly and impartially with these parties, and inflict on the defendant such ~~dam~~ damages and no more as you may think under all the Circumstances of the case he is fairly entitled to receive. —

To the Hon Judge

We the Jury in the case of Foster versus Edwards find the said Edwards guilty of the assault as charged.

In view of our belief in there having been some provocation to the assault, we recommend that the said Edwards be released from custody as having suffered punishment to the full extent of the crime

In this we agree unanimously.

(signed) Geo F Waters Foreman
" I E V Alvord
" James L Young
" Moses Davis
" H I H Light
" G Levison
" Tuataga
" Saga
" Tuala
" Tapuela
" Lilevana
" Seale

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 6 1875
RECEIVED

Mulinuu – Samoa

Oct 18th 1875

Hon. Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir.

I avail myself of the first opportunity to acknowledge receipt of State Department despatch dated May 6th 1875

As this despatch can only refer to my former visit to these Islands I beg to call the attention of the Department to my report Ex. Doc. 45 pp. 46 – my letter to the Samoan Chiefs now at Apia Oct 1. 1873. –

Letters of the white residents to me Aug 19. 1873, and my answers Oct 6. 1873.

At no time by word or action have I ever held out a

hope

hope to the people of Samoa of protection or annexation – to the contrary my every act has been to convince the Native Chiefs of the necessity of supporting and protecting themselves – Vide, my address to the Chiefs Apr. 22. 1875, in the presence of the Consuls and American Naval Officers. –

" America is great, rich and
" prosperous, from Samoa they
" wish for nothing but to have
" our ships enter your harbors
" and their people be protected.
" We have millions of square
" miles of territory, and our
" tradition, policy and feeling
" are opposed to the acquisition
" of distant lands &c. &c.

Upon my former visit Mr J. S. Foster was not the American Consul, and J. M. Coe, Commercial Agent was absent.

The statement by the Consul that I :–

assumed

"assumed the right to levy ton-
"-nage dues in that quarter, and
"professed to give a right to a
"Native Chief to examine regis-
"-ters without on your part
"having consulted a single
"foreign Consul upon the
"subject."

Not only have I not as-
-sumed such powers, but the
Government has passed no law
with regard to Harbor or ton-
-nage dues and Pago Pago is
not under the new Government
a Port of Entry.

When in Pago Pago Har-
-bor in Aug. 1873 I found that
Manga the high Chief of the Bay
had became imbued with simple
notions of his importance through
the treaty with Commander Mead,
and was charging Pilotage and
Harbor dues, for which he was to
buoy the Harbor and furnish fresh
water free to all ships.

My

My only action was the appendix to Commander Mead's Harbor regulations - vide report Ex. Doc. 45 pp. 55 - upon same page see approval of British Consulate Oct 6. 1873.

Manga the Chief of Pago Pago claimed to be independent - this appendix to Commander Mead's rules served to check a petty Chief and protect shipping until such time as he became subservient to the General Government - which accompanying despatches will fully explain.

Grateful to the Department for the confidence expressed: - "it is hoped is susceptable of "explanation which will consequently be acceptable."

I have the honor to be
Your Obed.t Serv.t

A. B. Steinberger

Free

9 17

Mulinuu, Upolu, Samoa

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 6 1875
RECEIVED

Oct 28th 1875

Hon. Hamilton Fish.
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir.

That I may report more intelligently - I have the honor to transmit accompanying documents - copies certified and translated by the English Secretary and Interpreter of the Samoan Government - In this I have been precise, as such papers will speak a more decided language to the Department than any elaborate report.

A. No. 1 Census for the Samoan Islands for the year ending 1874.

A. No. 2 Shipping list from April 1st

1st 1875 to August 15th 1875.

A. no. 3. Copy of License Law, 26th July 1875, to go into effect August 15th 1875.

A. no. 4. Copy of Duty Law 24th August 1875.

A. no. 5 Letter from "London Mission-ary Society" to Col Steinberger.

A. no. 6 Letter of Instruction from the Premier to the respective Governors of the Districts.

A. no. 7 Recognition of the Government of Samoa by King Kalakaua of Hawaii.

B. no. 1 Steinberger to the three Consuls (English, American and German) also Rose Heedemann and Co relative to Pilot

Pilot.

B. no. 2. Alfred L. Poppe, German Consul to Steinberger relative to Pilot.

B. no. 3. S. S. Foster, American Consul, to Steinberger relative to Pilot.

B. no. 4 S. F. Williams, English Consul, to Steinberger relative to Pilot.

B. no. 5. Messrs Ruge, Heedemann & Co. to Steinberger relative to Pilot.

C. no. 1 S. S. Foster U. S. Consul to the Tairnua requesting a recognition of himself by them January 28th 1875.

C. no. 2. S. S. Foster U. S. Consul respecting

= ing rent demanded by J. M. Coe for land. March 18th 1875

C. no. 3 S. S. Foster U. S. Consul to the Taimua informing them of receipt of letter from Hon. Hamilton Fish March 24th 1875

C. no. 4 S. S. Foster U. S. Consul to the Taimua respecting various cases - John Lee v.c. v.c. March 26th 1875.

C. no. 5 S. S. Foster U. S. Consul to the Taimua informing them of the sitting of the Naval Court of Inquiry. April 2nd 1875.

C. no. 6 S. S. Foster, U. S. Consul to the Taimua informing them that J. M. Coe demands $50.00 per month rent for land. May 1st 1875.

C. no. 7. S. S. Foster U. S. Consul to the Taimua

Taimua enclosing copy of letter from J. M. Coe regarding land at Malinuu, May 17th 1875

A. no. 8 – L. Foster to the Taimua telling them of S. S. Foster's non-attendance on account of sickness, May 18th 1875.

A. no. 9 S. S. Foster U. S. Consul to the Taimua requesting them to take steps to punish the people who broke into Wm. Henry's house. May 21st 1875.

A. no. 10 S. S. Foster U. S. Consul to the Taimua informing them of the decision of the Consular Court against A. C. Edwards June 1st 1875.

A. no. 11. S. S. Foster U. S. Consul to the Taimua respecting the arresting of Alfred Smalley and John Johnson Sept. 13th 1875

A. no. 12

C. no. 12. S. S. Foster U. S. Consul to the Taimua making a pro=test against the Government assuming power, Sept. 25th 1875

C. no. 13 S. S. Foster U. S. Consul to the Taimua stating various cases of the arrest of Amer=icans, Sept. 25th 1875.

C. no. 14 Col. Steinberger to S. S. Foster U. S. Consul in answer to his letter stating various grievances &c. &c. Oct. 9th 1875

C. no. 15 S. S. Foster U. S. Consul to the Taimua acknowledging receipt of their despatch Oct. 13th 1875.

C. no. 16 S. S. Foster U. S. Consul to the Samoan Government in reference to J. M. Coe's claim on land at Mulinuu Oct. 16th 1875.

C. no. 17-

C. no. 17. Steinberger to S. S. Foster, U. S. Consul stating that a land Commission will be appointed &c. Oct 16th 1875.

C. no. 18. Tamasese to the Premier stating he and not Toomalotai is the owner of land at Mulinuu. Oct 18th 1875.

C. no. 19 Toomalotai to the Taimua stating that Mr Coe has no control over a certain piece of land Oct 19th 1875.

D. no. 1. S. S. Foster, U. S. Consul to Steinberger regarding an assault made on him and requesting the arrest of A. C. Edwards and J. P. Woodworth. June 3rd 1875

D. no. 2. Warrant from S. S. Foster, U. S. Consul for the arrest of A. C. Edwards

A. C. Edwards. June 3rd 1875

D. no. 3 S. S. Foster, U. S. Consul to the Taimua asking their protection from A. C. Edwards and J. P. Woodworth June 3rd 1875.

D. no. 4 S. S. Foster, U. S. Consul to Steinberger respecting A. C. Edwards and J. P. Woodworth. June 4th 1875.

D. no. 5 S. S. Foster U. S. Consul to the Taimua for the arrest of J. P. Woodworth July 6th 1875.

D. no. 6. J. P. Woodworth's letter to the Premier demanding trial. &c.

D. no. 7 Proceedings of the trial of A. C. Edwards for assault upon S. S. Foster U. S. Consul.

E. no. 1

E. no. 1 S. S. Foster U. S. Consul to the Taimua informing them of his appointing E. T. Hamilton Vice Consul Jany 9th 1875.

E. no. 2. Copy of report by R. S. Parker (appointed Vice Consul) to the Consul &c. &c. March 2nd 1875.

E. no. 3 Copy of Commission to R. S. Parker from S. S. Foster as Vice Consul March 2 1875

E. no. 4 S. S. Foster U. S. Consul to the Taimua informing them of his appointing J. M. Coe Vice Consul Oct 11th 1875.

"Peerless" Papers

F. no. 1. S. S. Foster U. S. Consul to Captain Geo Hamilton Sept. 20th 1875.

F. no. 2.

F. no. 2 Steinberger to S. S. Foster U. S. Consul, Sept. 21st. 1875

F. no. 3. S. S. Foster U. S. Consul to Steinberger Sept. 24th. 1875

F. no. 4 S. S. Foster to Captain Geo Hamilton Sept. 24th. 1875

F. no. 5 Captain Geo Hamilton to S. S. Foster Sept. 28th. 1875.

F. no. 6 Receipt from S. S. Foster U. S. Consul – Account with Yacht "Peerless."

F. no. 7 Letter S. S. Foster U. S. Consul to Captain George Hamilton Sept. 29th. 1875

F. no. 8. Captain George Hamilton to S. S. Foster U. S. Consul, Sept. 30th. 1875

F. no. 9. Captain George Hamilton to

to A. B. Steinberger Oct 16th 1875

Maps.

G. no. 1. Samoan Group with organized districts and villages.

G. no. 2. Samoan Seals with translation of mottoes.

Until such time as a Government press is established I shall esteem it my duty to furnish the Department copies of all important papers which might serve as data for the United States Government, perhaps rendering their judgment now and in the future more correct.

In landing upon these Islands I was not unmindful of the fact that I had a most delicate duty to perform.

That I was an accredited Agent of the

of the United States Government without pay - as per instruction from State Department December 11th, 1874 -:

" The expense attending this and
" your mission generally must
" be borne by yourself and will
" in no event be recognized as a
" proper charge against the Gov-
" -ernment."

Therefore I was at liberty to as-
-sociate with the Natives and ad-
-vise them of the kindly feeling of
our Government towards them -
as per instructions of same date:-

" impressing those in authority
" there with the lively interest which
" we take in their happiness
" and welfare."

The presentation of arms was not esteemed of as great impor-
-tance to them as the fact that I was returned to them - the capacity in which I came was only to them an earnest of the lively interest which

the

the United States took in their welfare – but in no wise have the Samoan rulers, or the people estimated my return as an attempt at annexation, protection, or having any political or national signification other than amity, good will, and protection for American Commerce as well as a stimulus to future trade.

I could not ignore a special injunction in the Department instructions of Dec.r 11th 1874:

"Its (Samoa) position, too in the Pacific is commanding, and particularly important to us."

I found upon arrival here that much of the foreign element domiciled upon the islands was opposed to a Government – but despite such hostility to the Natives and the Missionaries – the people had remained devoted to their promise to me and after the lapse of nearly two years I found the Chiefs

conjugated

congregated at Mulinuu supporting the old laws which I had (in conjunction with the English Consul) made for them - vide my report Ex. Doc. 45 pp. 48. These laws were crude indeed, but adequate for the maintenance of peace, and the first step a necessary unification of the people - preliminary to the establishment of an organized and well regulated Government.

The acquisition of the Fejii group of Islands by the English Government was consequent upon the internal dissentions of the people and the monied ambition of the white settlers - the Samoans came to understand this and were earnest in their efforts to consolidate and preserve peace.

My efforts after arrival was to gain such real information as would best comport

with

with instructions, and benefit the people whom I came among without assuming authority based upon presumptive desires of the Department. At the same time a careful consideration of the interests of the Natives, and the cultivation of a strong friendly feeling upon their part towards the United States I esteemed to come within the spirit of my instructions — to better accomplish this I have rigidly adhered to the policy pursued by me during my first visit, and act up to the letter of my original instructions. State Department paper of March 29th 1873:—

"In the course of your communication with the Chiefs in the Islands, you will caution them against making grants of their lands to individual foreigners."

Vide my report Ex. Doc. 45. pp. 36. — at this date I see no

good

6 good reason to change the esti-
-mate I then placed upon foreign
schemers for the acquisition of
lands. – If upon my return had
I imbibed other views, and fra
-ternized with the foreign element,
my road would have been smooth
-ed, and my popularity with the
foreigners great. – The "Polynesian
Land Co" referred to has long
since gone into liquidation, their
efforts to acquire land and the
means of doing it by the Agents
of the Company here were most
iniquitous – to the senseless news
-paper charges that I was connect
-ed with such a Corporation my
every act is a direct refutation.
I notified United States Consul
Mr S. S. Foster the Agent of this Com
-pany during the Session of the
"Tuscarora" Court that in the in-
-terest of the Samoans I would
oppose the land claims of this
delinquent Company which has
resulted

resulted in a coalition between the United States Consul and one J. M. Coe - former United States Commercial Agent and other Americans against the Samoan Government. Fortunately much of this property was bonded for a term of two years - the earnest money being insignificant, usually a gun, powder and lead - and every effort thereby made to prolong a horrible war.

Since the departure of the United States Steamer "Tuscarora" I have paid much attention to the land claims of individual foreigners - I find that during the war a Native Chief who was at the head of a family and controlled all family lands would make deed of his property to a white resident that it might be protected against the opposite war party - or during peace to prevent some other member

18 -ber of his family selling it - there were deeds of trust - a small sum of money paid with the understand-ing that the property was to be re-deeded - hence the credulity of the natives was imposed upon and such property withheld - I am glad to report that of the money cases of such deeds of trust but few have been withheld, generally the property has been redeeded upon payment of the original money advanced - those cases however wherein the land has been withheld and the property claimed as being a "bona fide" sale, and the parties Americans were not brought before the "Tuscarora" Court - noticeably the claim of J. M. Coe for land at the seat of Government is one - see Docs Q no. 2 Q. no. 6 - Q. no. 7 - Q. no. 16 and Q. no. 19. - the latter a letter from "Toomalotau" a high Chief to the Taimua

When the "Tuscarora" Court

was

19 was in session, presuming that the claims of Americans would all be handed in for investigation

The native Government progressed in their own and the Consular Courts (German) with German Claims – at the outset this was attended with great diffi=culty, as the German element in people, trade, and possessions are vastly superior to all other foreign elements combined.

The house of J. Caesar Godeffroy & Son of Hamburg now control the trade of the Islands, as well as a great proportion of the trade of the South Pacific Ocean; from three to fourteen large vessels are at all times anchored in the harbor of Apia taking in freight, – the Agent of this Company is also the Ger=man Consul. They have several large Cotton Plantations worked by natives of the Gilbert,

Ellice,

Ellice, Kingsmill, Caroline and other Islands; the Agents and Overseers are cruel, and the labor-ers virtually slaves. The establishment of a Government upon these Islands, the traditional independence of the people, and their own suffering from German aggression was apt to produce discontent among the laborers from other Islands — hence the treatment of German claims was a delicate task, where in many elements were to be harmonized, and great concessions to be made — and no people could have behaved more wisely or with greater patience than the Samoans, the success of the Government in this direct is best made manifest by recent letter of the German Consul Doc. A. no. 9.

The Census of the Islands for 1874 is shown by Doc. A. no. 1.

Since

Since the war the general health is improving, and the native population increasing, this is in part owing to the adoption of more civilized foreign customs and dress; everywhere is seen the evidence of an earnest disposition to progress.

Doc. A. no. 2 shows the arrivals and departures of vessels at the port of Apia from April 1st to Oct. 18th 1875 – this is as full a statement as can be given, as they are mainly German and they are jealous of imparting information, the shipments are Cotton and Copra, the latter the dried fruit of the Cocoanut, shipped to Europe where the oil is expressed, and the residue made into an oil cake for Cattle; of the productiveness of the Islands and future trade I can scarcely add to my report of 1874 Ex. Doc 45.

In the drafting of laws great

great care has been taken to con-
-sult the interests of the foreign
whites as well as the natives
before enactment and all laws
which in their bearing most
concern the whites are submitted
to the Consuls - of such laws - the
"License Law" Doc. A. no. 3. is the
one which has given rise to the
hostility of evil disposed people
in the Port of Apia. One half
of the occupied houses were grog
shops, brothels and open places
of debauchery - there are now
but three licensed houses - the
law is rigidly enforced, and the
so called "publicans" with their
associates and patrons spare no
effort to assail the Government -
not only do they write most a-
-trocious stories to the American
press - but post anonymous
placards with caricatures through-
-out the town, Commander Erben,
the officers of the U.S. Steamer "Tus-
-carora"

-carora, His Excellency the Pres-
-ident of the United States and
others receiving a full share of
such attention. The avocation
of these people is destroyed - gen
-erally they are incapable of other
pursuits in life and will ever
remain a source of annoyance to
the authorities - The hearty sup-
-port of the English and German
Consuls in such humanitarian
laws proves most gratifying to the
Government - of the American
Consul it is impossible for me
with truth or justice thus to speak

The duty upon Spirits was
concurred in by the Consuls, Doc.
A. no. 4 - it is less than one half
of the Spirit duty of Hawaii -
and is inadequate to the desires
of the Government to prevent the
use of Spirits by the natives.

No law for tonnage or
harbor dues has been passed,
though harbor regulations,

quarantine

4 quarantine laws, and collectors duties are drafted and have been submitted to the German and English Consuls (American Con=sul absent)

In the appointment of a Pilot the Government consult=ed each of the three Consuls, and the firm of Ruge Aedemann & Co vide Doc. B. no. 1. and received answers Docs. B. no. 2, B. no. 3, B. no. 4 and B. no. 5. The Pilot E. L. Hamilton received his license accordingly — the Germans would naturally be consulted, as their ships number ten to one of all other nations combined.

The long association with and intimate Knowledge possessed by the Missionaries of the Samoans mark them as proper parties to consult relative to special laws looking to the prosperity and hap=piness of the people — their com=munication Doc. A. no. 5. will bet=

=ter

15 -ter explain this.

G. no. 1. are accompanying maps of the Islands - excepting the extreme easternmost Islands - taken from Wilke's Survey, these maps give each district with the boundary lines correct, showing the location of each village with their names. These districts have been as distinct as are the com-monwealths in the United States, for generations they have preserved their distinctive characteristics and independence. All are now incorporated into the general Government - as per Constitution (Copy forwarded by "Tuscarora") A Governor has been appointed for each district, also Judges, Treasurers, Secretaries, Magistrates, Sheriffs, Policeman and other of-ficers and servants of the Govern-ment - Doc. A. no. 6, is the general letter of instructions to each Gov-ernor, varied slightly in some of the

districts

districts.

I am pleased to forward a copy of the recognition of the Kingdom of Samoa by His Majesty the King of Hawaii, Doc. A. no. 7, by this mail the draft of a treaty will be sent to Hawaii for ratification by that Government.

It affords me great pleasure to transmit through the Department, an autograph letter with translation from His Majesty King Malietoa I to His Excellency the President of the United States.

His Majesty springs from a long line of Samoan Kings and is of high caste upon his mother's side, he is a young man trained by the Missionaries, educated and imbued with deep religious convictions — during the recent war his person was considered sacred, and now ambitious only for the

prosperity

prosperity of his people, in which he has the zealous support of every Government official and the entire population except such as I have before alluded to.

In transmitting copies of correspondence between the United States Consul Mr S. S. Foster, and the Samoan Officials, I will deal in as little comment as possible- but calling the attention of the Department especially to Doc. C. no. 14. The absurdity of the different titles used by the United States Consul in letters to the Samoan Government are indeed noticeable.

In the Cases of "Henry", vide Doc. C. no. 9. and "Johnson" Doc. C. no. 13 - I cannot forbear explanation

"Henry" is an American negro, long resident upon the Islands, the keeper of a vile groggery and brothel; until the enactment of the license law his place was the scene of riot

18 of riot and open depravity, and it is not astonishing that he should at same time be the victim of his own lawlessness.

Johnson another American negro was fined nearly a year since by a Judge in a district remote from here or the Consulate for attempted murder - he is a lawless character, but bearing the passport of the American Consul - vide S.S. Foster's letter to the Taimua Doc. C. no. 11. - the Government has taken no further steps, awaiting answers from the Consul to Government communication Doc. C. no. 14.

S.S. Foster's complaint to the Government - Doc. C. no. 13. and protest against the Government - Doc. C. no. 12. have been met in a conservative spirit - vide Doc. C. no. 14.

At times it is difficult to determine who is the Consular representative of the United States here -

Does.

Docs: E. no. 1, E. no. 2, E. no. 3 and E. no. 4. - are appointments of Vice Consul - but in no case have the authorities a notice of return to post of duty, or revocation of such appointments.

Mr D. S. Parker was appointed Vice Consul the beginning of June 1875. Mr Foster sailed for Tanga June 4th 1875 and returned June 29th 1875. I regret not being able to furnish his notification of the appointment of D. S. Parker at this time though his complaint against A. C. Edwards and J. P. Woodworth June 4th 1875 was sworn to before D. S. Parker United States Consul with Consular Seal affixed - vide: Doc. D. no. 4.

On the 11th of October 1875 Mr S. S. Foster notifies the Government of his appointment of J. M. Coe as Vice Consul - vide Doc. E. no. 4. - On the 13th Oct 1875 Mr Foster officially addresses the

Tamma

Samoa acknowledging receipt of State papers Doc. C. no. 14. also mentioning his proposed departure for Tutuila, vide Doc. C. no. 15. On the 16th Oct 1875 Mr Foster officially addresses the Government relative to claims of J. M. Coe for land at Mulinuu (seat of Government) enclosing copy of letter from J. M. Coe to himself - on the 25th Oct 1875 Mr Foster sailed for Tutuila.

I prefer transmitting the papers in regard to the claims of J. M. Coe heretofore alluded to - with no other comment than that a fraternization of interest between Mr Coe and the Consul, in view of the action of the "Tuscarora" Court, and the long standing personal enmity of these two personages seems most extraordinary. I have per. July despatches notified the Department of an assault committed by A. C. Edwards an American upon

the

the United States Consul on the third day of June 1875. On July 6th 1875 Mr Foster after his return from Tanga demanded the arrest of one J. P. Woodworth as accessory to the assault - this was the day fixed for the trial of Edwards, a warrant was issued for his arrest, but Mr Foster told me he dis not wish the case of Woodworth to proceed.

The Jury was composed of six whites, two selected by each of the Consuls German, English and American - and six Samoans, Edwards had been in close custody for over one month and whatever my own opinion might have been - I could not interfere with such a Jury, at that time I held no official position under the Samoan Government, - I had simply been appealed to by the Consul for protection, and at once took steps to arrest the assailant.

On the 15th Oct. '75 J. P. Wood-
-worth

=worth petitioned the Government to bring him to trial - vide Doc D. no 6 that he might refute the charges of J. J. Foster made July 6th 1875 - see Doc. D. no. 5. Proceedings of the trial of A. C. Edwards will be found in Doc. D. 7.

Edwards was the keeper of a low groggery - Woodworth a comparatively new comer, and for a time the clerk of the United States Consul.

Had Mr Foster remained in Samoa, and not left the day after the assault, there is no doubt but that the punishment of Ed=wards would have been severe - but his protracted absence, and the confinement of the prisoner finally produced a change of sentiment.

The parties who were then most inimical to the Consul are now his companions - his poverty, entanglements, and lack of in=

=telligence

-telligence I think render him un-
-fit to be the representative of a
great nation. - I would not
presume to recommend - but I
believe the interests of the United
States would be better served by
the appointment of a conscientious
and intelligent party unknown
to Samoa consequently free from
the complications and petty jeal-
-ousies existing here.

Yacht "Peerless."

I enclose copies of all papers
relative to the Yacht "Peerless" except
her papers which are in the Con-
-sulate. The "Peerless" is a schoon
-er Yacht built by R. L. Ogden of
San Francisco and sold to J. B.
Ford, both citizens of the United
States, long well known and es-
-teemed citizens of San Francisco.
The vessel is registered 45 Tons, by
reason of a house above deck,
though

though the real tonnage is about 16 Tons, I am the Agent of the craft, having sole control - she has been used by me as a pleasure boat, and in carrying the Government Officials from Island to Island or between the districts always free to them of charge and never used as a trading vessel.

June 4th 1875, this vessel took Mr S. S. Foster as passenger with his daughters - by agreement he was charged One hundred ($100.) Dollars as passage money - vide Doc F. no 6. receipt of Consul.

The Consul's charge of $95 - extra wages for two Seamen who refused to do duty, and did desert the ship, and were afterwards arrested by Commander Erben Shave not esteemed correct, the men were paid off in full and discharged though the Captain paid the extra wages to the Consul under protest. Since that day the Captain and

myself

myself have been subject to end-
-less petty persecutions. After the
return of the "Peerless" from Tonga
Mr Foster left a servant on board
as a hand, in a short time he
had a difficulty with the cook-
a Chinaman - the latter was fined
One hundred (100.) Dollars by the
Consul. I cannot believe the
Department will justify such
action after reading Docs. F. no. 1,
F. no. 2, F. no. 3, F. no. 4. F. no. 5. F. no. 6.
F. no. 7. F. no. 8. and F. no. 9. enclosed.

I shall ever esteem it my
duty to send to the Department
true reports of the condition of
these people and the progress of
the Government.

Having delivered the pre-
sents sent by the United States,
and conveyed to the Samoan rulers
the expressions of friendship and
sympathy embodied in my instruct
-ions, after reporting upon the Coun-
-try I esteemed my absolute duties

at

36 at an end.

The Samoan Chiefs had waited nearly two years for my return, their confidence was un=impaired – they prayed that I should remain among them, and consequently I accepted the position of Premier on the fourteenth day of July 1875, since which time I have not had an opportunity of forwarding my resignation as an Agent of the United States.

I believe my acts, will prove in the future for the honor and interests of the United States; America is a synonym of good to the Samoans – while there is a decided feeling of distrust felt towards the German and English; American Ships and people are welcomed with joy and confi=dence

The Government and people would gladly make any concessions

concessions to the United States for Naval Stations, or Coaling Depots - which in no event would be done to any other nation.

The action of Commander Henry Erben of the "Tuscarora" and the officers is deserving of the highest praise, they maintained the dignity of their country, won the approbation of the natives for their every act and in leaving these Islands the people felt that they had parted with true friends.

A large and valuable collection could be made here for the Centennial which would fairly represent the South Pacific Islands. Some of the finest specimens of the Samoans would gladly make the journey but this could only be done by the United States furnishing transportation and payment of expenses while in America; the Samoan Govern-ment at present could not

incur

38

mour such expenditure.

A scientific corps sent to make a general survey and to penetrate the interior - would receive every measure of assistance from Samoa - with such facilities as would enable the United States to aggregate a vast amount of useful knowledge, as well as the collection of material which would make a creditable museum.

May I hope that an exposition of facts and a conscientious regard for duty will merit the approval of the Department.

I have the honor to be

Your Obed.t Serv.t

A. B. Steinberger

Census of the Samoan Islands
for the year ending 1874

Islands & Nations	Population 1874	Population 1863	Increase in 11 years	Decrease in 11 years	Adherents of Lon. Mission^y Society	Adherents of Wes. Mission^y Soc^y	Ad Rom
Savaii	12530	12670	—	140	8240	3410	
Upolu Manono & Apolima	16568	17556	—	988	13434	1384	1
Tutuila	3746	3450	296	—	3398	—	
Manua	1421	1421	—	—	1421	—	
Total Native Population	34265	35097			26493	4794	2
Europeans & Americans	204						
Polynesians	236						
Chinese	4						
Imported Labourers	475						
	35184	35097			26493	4794	2

Mulinuu

22nd October 1875

Census of the Samoan Islands
for the year ending 1874

Nations	Population 1874	Population 1863	Increase in 11 years	Decrease in 11 years	Adherents of Lon. Mission^y Society	Adherents of Wes. Mission^y Soc^y	Adherents of Roman Catholic	Mormons
	12530	12670	—	140	8240	3410	880	—
Apolima	1658	1756	—	988	1343	1384	1750	—
	3746	3450	296	—	3398	—	222	126
	1421	1421	—	—	1421	—	—	—
Population	34265	35097			26493	4794	2852	126
Americans	204							
ns	236							
	4							
bours	475							
	35184	35097			26493	4794	2852	126

Mulinuu

22nd October 1875

A

No. I

Census of the Samoan Islands for the year ending 1874

List of vessels con^td

	Nation	Rig	Name	Captain	Tons	Where from	Cargo	Date of
129	English	Brig	Vision	Lovrock	159	Auckland	General	4th Oct
30	English	Barque	Shooting Star	Gillet	462	Auckland		14th Oct
18	American	Schooner	Ada May	Peterson	87	San Francisco	General	

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original. In witness
I hereunto set my hand and the Seal of the Kingdom of Samoa
day of October AD 1875

Thomas William We
Secretary to the Ta

List of vessels con^td

w	Rig	Name	Captain	Tons	Where from	Cargo	Date of sailing	Destination
h	Brig	Vision	Loverock	159	Auckland	General	4th October 1875	Auckland
h	Barque	Shooting Star	Gillies	462	Auckland		14th October 1875	London
can	Schooner	Ada May	Peterson	87	San Francisco	General		

eby certify the above to be a true copy of the original. In witness whereof
ents set my hand and the Seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 27th
f October AD 1875

Thomas William Williams
Secretary to the Taimua

Arrivals of Vessels in the Port of Apia

Date	Nation	Rig	Name	Captain	Tons	Where from	Cargo	Date
1875								
Jul 1	U S S of War		Tuscarora	Erben	1200	Honolulu	bd A B Steinberger	25th
7	American	Sch Yacht	Peerless	Hamilton	45	San Francisco		16th
5	Hamburgh	Barque	Cerez		678	Line Isl	Half Copra Ch. I & G	3rd
14	Hamburgh	Barque	Alster	Bruhn	600		Ch. I & G Son	18th
18	Hamburgh	Brig	Susanne	Peters	282	Valparaiso		12th
16	Hamburgh	Barque	Etienne	Beauchau	396	Hamburgh		26th
13	American	Sch Yacht	Peerless	Hamilton	45	Savaii		4th
18	American	Schooner	Ada May	Petersen	87	San Francisco	Lumber & Moze	4th
20	Hamburgh	Schooner	Samoa	Levison	261	Tonga	Copra	4th
21	Hamburgh	Barque	Papa		550	W. coast of America	Ch. I & G Son	3rd
21	English	Cutter	Sattellite	Netzler	25	Suwaroffe	Beche de Mer. Tortoise Boat Shell	7th
24	English	Barque	Martha	McKenzie	251	Auckland	General	30th
29	U S S of War		Tuscarora	Erben	1200	Sea	Put back for coals	31st
Aug 2	English	Schooner	Louisa Ryder	Lawenson	26	Fiji		12th
5	Hamburgh	Schooner	Leveka	Mueklehn	87	Fiji		9th
8	Hamburgh	Barque	Carl & Auguste	Bröcker	777	Hamburgh	Ch. R H & Co	24th
9	English	Schooner	Charybdis	Burrell	98	Auckland	General	17th
11	English	Barque	Metaris	Lyons	244	Sydney	General	19th
12	Hamburgh	Ship	Susanne Godeffroy	Fruchtenich	1371	Liverpool	1250 tons Copra	18th
12	Hamburgh	Barque	Etienne	Beauchau	396	Manila	150.000 lbs Copra	2nd
14	Hamburgh	Schooner	Upolu	Schmidt	110	Sydney	General	28th
17	Hamburgh	Brig	Adolph	Louisa	361	Nuafou		7th Sep
22	Hamburgh	Schooner	Samoa	Levison	261	Tokelau	½ full copra	28th
25	English	Brig	Vision	Loverock	159	Auckland	General	1st Sep
29	Hamburgh	Barque	San Francisco	Blanck	606	Line Isl	90 Labour	25th Sep
29	American	Sch Yacht	Peerless	Hamilton	45	Friendly Is		31st Sep
30	English	Brig	John Wesley	Mansell	238	Sydney	Missionary ship	16th Sep

Arrivals of Vessels in the Port of Apia

[illegible]	Rig	Name	Captain	Tons	Where from	Cargo	Date of sailing	Destination
[illegible] War		Tuscarora	Erben	1200	Honolulu	Cd A B Steinberger	25th May 1875	Honolulu
[illegible]can	Schr Yacht	Peerless	Hamilton	45	San Francisco		16th April 1875	Tutuila
[illegible]burgh	Barque	Cerez		678	Line Isld	Half Copra Ch I & G	3rd May 1875	Hamburgh
[illegible]rgh	Barque	Alster	Bruhn	600		Ch. I & G Son	18th April 1875	Tonga
[illegible]rgh	Brig	Susanne	Peters	282	Valparaiso		12th May 1875	Line Isld
[illegible]rgh	Barque	Etienne	Beauchau	396	Hamburgh		26th May 1875	Manua
[illegible]an	Schr Yacht	Peerless	Hamilton	45	Savaii		4th June 1875	Friendly
[illegible]can	Schooner	Ada May	Peterson	87	San Francisco	Lumber & Notes	4th June 1875	Tonga
[illegible]rgh	Schooner	Samoa	Levison	261	Tonga	Copra	4th June 1875	Zurich
[illegible]rgh	Barque	Papa		550	W. coast of America	Ch. I & G Son	3rd July 1875	Hamburgh
[illegible]sh	Cutter	Sattellite	Netzler	25	Suwaroff	Bêche de Mer. Turtle Rock Shell	7th June 1875	Line Isld
[illegible]sh	Barque	Martha	McKenzie	251	Auckland	General	30th May 1875	Auckland
[illegible] War		Tuscarora	Erben	1200	Sea	Put back for coals	31st May 1875	Honolulu
[illegible]sh	Schooner	Louisa Ryder	Lauenson	26	Fiji		12th June 1875	Hepsels
[illegible]rgh	Schooner	Leveka	Meklehn	87	Fiji		9th June 1875	Tonga
[illegible]rgh	Barque	Carl Auguste	Bröcker	777	Hamburgh	Ch. R H & Co	24th June 1875	Fiji
[illegible]sh	Schooner	Charybdis	Burrell	98	Auckland	General	17th June 1875	Auckland
[illegible]sh	Barque	Metaris	Lyons	244	Sydney	General	19th June 1875	Fiji
[illegible]rgh	Ship	Susanne Godeffroy	Fruchtenich	1371	Liverpool	1250 tons Copra	18th Sept 1875	Liverpool
[illegible]rgh	Barque	Etienne	Beauchau	396	Manua	150 000 lbs Copra	2nd July 1875	Niuafou
[illegible]rgh	Schooner	Upolu	Schmidt	110	Sydney	General	28th June 1875	Savage Isld
[illegible]rgh	Brig	Adolph	Louisa	361	Niuafou		7th Sept 1875	Line Isld
[illegible]rgh	Schooner	Samoa	Levison	261	Tokelau	½ full copra	28th July 1875	Line Isld
[illegible]	Brig	Vision	Loverock	159	Auckland	General	1st July 1875	Auckland
[illegible]rgh	Barque	San Francisco	Blanck	606	Line Isld	90 Labour	25th July 1875	Niuafou
[illegible]an	Schr Yacht	Peerless	Hamilton	45	Friendly		31st July 1875	Tutuila
[illegible]sh	Brig	John Wesley	Mansell	238	Sydney	Missionary ship	16th July 1875	New Ireland

List of vessels con^d

Date	Nation	Rig	Name	Captain	Tons	Where from	Cargo	Date
1873.								
July 2	American	Schooner	Ada May	Petersen	87	Tonga		7th S
2	Hamburgh	Barque	Hansa			San Francisco	Lumber R H & Co	3rd S
3rd	Hamburgh	Barque	Arracan	Foss	1010	Rio Janeiro		15th
18	English	Schooner	Louisa Ryder	Lawrenson	26	Keppels		25th S
21	Hamburgh	Barque	Etienne	Beauchau	396	Nuafou	Copra	12th A
27	English	Barque	Reconnaisance	Watson	208	Sydney	General	7th A
27	English	Schooner	Pearlie	Lewis	78	Auckland	General	31st S
28	American	Ship	George Green	Wilcox	950	Baker's Isl^d	Guano	1st Au
28	Danish	Ship	Doctor Barth	Möller	850	Hamburgh	Full copra	
Aug 3	English	Barque	John Williams	Turpie	186	Hervey Group	Missionary ship	16th
8	Hamburgh	Barque	Caesar Godeffroy	Thestemann	789	Valparaiso		24th
20	Hamburgh	Barque	Wandrahm	Sivert	846	Hamburgh		
8	French War	Ship	La Vire		1700	Tahiti		11th A
11	Hamburgh	Schooner	Upolu	Schmidt	110	Friendly		19th A
29	Hamburgh	Ship	Caesar Godeffroy	Peeker	1055	Sydney	Cattle	
22	Hamburgh	Ship	La Rochelle	Witt	1050	San Francisco	Lumber	24th S
24	Hamburgh	Barque	Elisabeth	Meyer	567	Hamburgh		19th Se
24	Hamburgh	Ship	Lammershagen	Poultz	1178		R H & Co	27th A
26	Hamburgh	Ship	Metis	Kling	990	Hamburgh	R H & Co	
26	English	Schooner	Louisa Ryder	Lawrenson	26	Keppels		29th A
27	English	Barque	Metaris	Lyons	244	Tonga		8th Se
31	Hamburgh	Barque	San Francisco	Blanck	606	Nuafou	Copra	24th Se
48	Hamburgh	Barque	Etienne	Beauchau	396	Manua	Copra	2nd Oct
9	Russian	Ship	Martin Luther	Schjerning	896	Siberia	Ch. Tay & Son	13th Oct
17	Hamburgh	Schooner	Leruka	Mecklenburg	87	Manua	Copra	14th Oct
25	Hamburgh	Barque	Johan Caesar	Bröck		Hamburgh		17th Oct
27	English	Schooner	Louisa Ryder	Lawrenson	26	Takaili	Copra	14th Oct

List of vessels con^d

ion	Rig	Name	Captain	Tons	Where from	Cargo	Date of sailing	Destination
rican	Schooner	Ada May	Petersen	87	Tonga		7th July 1875	San Francisco
burgh	Barque	Hansa			San Francisco	Lumber R H & Co.	3rd July 1875	Tonga
burgh	Barque	Arracan	Foss	1010	Rio Janeiro		15th July 1875	Tonga
lish	Schooner	Louisa Ryder	Laurenson	26	Keppels		25th July 1875	Keppels
burgh	Barque	Etienne	Beauchau	396	Nuafou	Copra	12th August 1875	Manua
lish	Barque	Reconnaisance	Watson	208	Sydney	General	7th August 1875	Sydney
lish	Schooner	Pearlie	Lewis	78	Auckland	General	31st July 1875	Auckland
rican	Ship	George Green	Wilcox	950	Baker Is^d	Guano	1st Augt 1875	Cork
ish	Ship	Doctor Barth	Möller	850	Hamburgh	Full copra		
lish	Barque	John Williams	Turpie	186	Hervey Group	Missionary ship	16th Augt 1875	Line Is^ds
ugh	Barque	~~Caesar~~ Godeffroy	Thestemann	789	Valparaiso		24th Sept 1875	Friendly^s
burgh	Barque	Wandrahm	Sievert	846	Hamburgh			
l War	Ship	La Vire		1700	Tahiti		11th Augt 1875	Wallis
ugh	Schooner	Upolu	Schmidt	110	Friendly^s		19th Sept 1875	Mulifanua
ugh	Ship	Caesar Godeffroy	Pecker	1055	Sydney	Cattle		
ugh	Ship	La Rochelle	Witt	1050	San Francisco	Lumber	24th Sept 1875	Tonga
ugh	Barque	Elisabeth	Meyer	567	Hamburgh		19th Sept 1875	Sydney
burgh	Ship	Lammershagen	Poultz	1178		R H & Co.	27th Augt 1875	Tonga
gh	Ship	Metis	Kling	990	Hamburgh	R H & Co.		
h	Schooner	Louisa Ryder	Laurenson	26	Keppels		29th Augt 1875	Manua
h	Barque	Metaris	Lyons	244	Tonga		8th Sept 1875	Sydney
gh	Barque	San Francisco	Blanck	606	Nuafou	Copra	24th Sept 1875	San Francisco
h	Barque	Etienne	Beauchau	396	Manua	Copra	2nd Octr 1875	Line Is^ds
r	Ship	Martin Luther	Schjerning	896	Siberia	Ch. Ahlg & Son	13th Octr 1875	Friendly^s
ugh	Schooner	Levuka	Mecklenburg	87	Manua	Copra	14th Oct 1875	Friendly^s
gh	Barque	Johan Caesar	Bröck		Hamburgh		17th Oct 1875	Nuafou
h	Schooner	Louisa Ryder	Laurenson	26	Fakaalili	Copra	14th Oct. 1875	Keppels

Liquor Law

Whereas the drinking of ardent spirits and other intoxicating Liquors and the Lawless proceedings of ...ly retainers in the Port of Apia is of great ...ry to the Country, subversive of Morals, and destructive to our young People as well as a disgrace ...f Public welfare and credit, therefore

1st

Be it decreed that on and after the 15th day of August ...w prohibit the selling of all intoxicating Liquors, ...randy, Whisky, Gin, Beer, Wines and other drinks ...y retail Liquor Dealers Groggeries and other places ...f general resort whether openly or in secret without ...pecial Licence from the Government.

2nd

Whoever shall be detected violating this Law he shall ...e fined $50.00 (Fifty Dollars) for the first offence and ...00.00 (One hundred Dollars) for the second offence with ...prisonment for the term of 3 (three) months, or ...bor upon the Public Roads or works at the option ...f the Judges.

3rd

All houses retailing drinks by the Glass shall be ...losed at the hour of (10) ten P.M each night, and ...hat on and after the 15th of August a Gun will ...e fired at Matautu Point at the hour above named ...nd a Guard patrol the streets to close such houses

4th

On Saturday night all Liquor selling houses shall ...e closed at (7) seven P.M and remain closed until ...ine P.M Monday morning.

5th

Drunkenness and all riotous proceedings in

Licensed houses will be punished by a fine levied up
the Proprietor of such house of $20.00 (twenty Dollar
for each such offence.

6th.

Any house licensed for selling liquors violating
these Laws shall have their Licenses broken, and
all orderly people are invited to inform the
authorities of such violation.

7th.

For each house selling above mentioned Liquo
the Proprietor shall pay to the Government a
yearly License of not less than $200.00 (Two hun
Dollars) payable every Quarter in advance, but
each house may compete by auction for Licens
the highest bidder in Matautu receiving a Licen
others to receive Licenses at the rate of the highes
bidder in each town, the same in Apia and Ma
but no bids accepted under $200.00 (Two hundred Dol
per annum.

8th.

The same Law to govern each and every retail sa
of Liquor or Public house in every part of Samo

9th.

The Bids will be openly received at the Governme
House at Mulinuu at 12 M on Friday the 13th
of August, and License given in accordance wi
above Laws. —

Ammendment made on the 30th July on the
Section 4

On Saturday nights all Liquor selling house
shall be closed at 10.30 PM, and remain clo
until 6 PM Monday morning —

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Law as taken from the Government records.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Government of Samoa this 18th day of October A.D. 1875.

Thomas William Williams.

Secretary

Copy

Duty Law

Whereas the importation of Spirituous or Alcoholic Liquors are pernicious to Society destructive to the Morals and health of our people, and whereas it is a source of profit to the Importer as well as the vendor therefore :-

Be it enacted and decreed that on and after the twenty fifth (25th) day of August 1875 there will be levied, collected and paid upon all distilled Spirits, Cordials and Liquors an import duty of

1st Five ($5.00) Dollars on each and every case of Gin no case to contain more than fifteen (15) bottles of not more than a Quart each.

2nd Four ($4.00) Dollars on each and every case of Brandy containing not more than twelve (12) Bottles.

3rd Five ($5.00) Dollars on each and every case of twelve Bottles of American, Irish & Scotch Whisky

4th One ($1.50) Dollar and fifty cents per Gallon upon all Spirits in Kegs, Casks, Barrels or other vessels not heretofore specified.

Brandy

Brandy, Cordials, Whisky, Rum, Gin, Arack, Liquors, Bitters, Alcohol, Spirits of Wine, and all other Spirituous Liquors of every description or whatever name.

5th. It shall be the duty of the Collector to make estimate of the number of Gallons in packages of Bitters, Cordials, Liquors and other spirits not provided for in sections One (1) Two (2) and Three (3).

6th. Duties on above mentioned goods shall be paid or secured to be paid before a permit shall be granted for ~~xxxx~~ landing or transhipping them

7th. Every bond entered into for payment of Duties by a member of a firm or agent in the name of such firm shall bind the other Member or Members of such Firm equally with the party who shall have executed such bond.

8th. No Clerk or hired person in the employment of another shall become surety to any bond to which his Employer is a party.

9th.

9th It shall be the duty of the Collector to affix a Government Stamp upon every case, cask or barrel of Spirits upon payment of Duties on making bond

10th The Ports of entry in the Kingdom for Foreign vessels for the landing of above mentioned articles shall be Apia in Upolu; Leone in Tutuila, and Matautu in Savaii, this however not to apply to Coasters having Liquor on board duty paid at either of these Ports.

11th It shall be the duty of the Collector of the Port of Apia to appoint Agents and Inspectors in the Ports of Leone and Matautu.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Law as taken from the Government Records.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of the Government of Samoa this 22nd day of October A.D. 1875.

Thomas William Williams
Secretary.

9th. It shall be the duty of the Collector to affix a Government Stamp upon every case, cask or barrel of Spirits upon payment of Duties on making bond

10th. The Ports of entry in the Kingdom for Foreign vessels for the landing of above mentioned articles shall be Apia in Upolu; Leone in Tutuila, and Matautu in Savaii, this however not to apply to Coasters having Liquor on board duty paid at either of these Ports.

11th. It shall be the duty of the Collector of the Port of Apia to appoint Agents and Inspectors in the Ports of Leone and Matautu.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Law as taken from the Government Records.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of the Government of Samoa this 22nd day of October A.D. 1875

Thomas William Williams
Secretary.

Copy

Samoa June 12th 1875

Colonel A. B. Steinberger
U.S. Commissioner to Samoa
Dear Sir.

With reference to your letter of May 5th 1875 addressed to the Members of the London Missionary Society residing in Samoa, we beg to say we cannot give you an official reply upon the points which you mention, until a general meeting of our Mission be held:- But, believing that you will wish to act on some of the points on which you ask our opinion before such a Meeting can be held, we take upon ourselves the responsibility of presenting at once a non-official reply which embodies the views of those of us whose names are undersigned.

We feel that the duties and responsibilities which you have assumed by accepting, at the request of the Samoans, the task of establish

-ing a permanent Government for this group of Islands are extremely onerous.

We pray that you may be able to establish and carry out such institutions and Laws as shall permanently benefit the Samoan people, and develope the resources of their country.

We also assure you that we shall ever be ready in the future, as we have been in the past, to aid the Government in any way in which our help may be required, so far as such aid may be consistent with the position we occupy as Ministers of the Gospel, and with the principles we hold: viz- <u>A Free Church in a Free State.</u>

We notice, seriatim, the points mentioned in your letter, and give our opinions and wishes on each:-

1st. One of us will endeavour, for a time at least, to act as Interpreter between yourself and the Samoan Members

of the Government at all the important Meetings, provided due notice be given to us so that we may make our other engagements fit in.

2nd. With regard to your request for the use of our Printing Office, Press, Type &c, we are prepared to make two proposals to our Mission: (a) That we sell to the Government at a moderate price, the site, building, and entire stock, if the Government be prepared to purchase the whole, or (b) that we allow the Government to use the Office and material for printing such documents as may be wanted immediately, provided that the Government finds and pays for all the Labor, and meets all expenses or damages to our Mission property, provided also that the Government takes the entire responsibility upon itself as to the execution of the work &c.

3rd. (a) For National Coat of Arms we would suggest,— Shield argent, with Bible and Star azure (Sarah, Manono,

Upolu, Tutuila and Manua) signified by the five rays.

If a crown be adopted perhaps it would be best plain and with a Cocoa-palm as Crest. Scroll with motto "E faatumauma le Malo i le Amiotonu." (The Kingdom is established, or continued by righteousness). Supporters, the two birds peculiar to the Group, a Manumea (Didunculus strigirostris) and a pumaé (Parendiastes Pacificus) If more be required to fill in, in place of drapery, two cocoanut palms with full drooping foliage at back of shield and Crown.

(b) For Kings private seal - Shield argent, with Bible and Star azure, (the national symbol as founder of the monarchy). Scroll with motto - "Olau Afioga, o lóu nialamalama lea." (Thy word is my Light.)

(c) If it be deemed advisable to establish a Royal Order, we would suggest that One national order

should

should be founded by the King, instead of one of Malietoa, the objection to which (and we think it a strong one) is that it would not serve for another family. The order we would prefer would be, say "The order of the Tupu of Samoa." To this let the National Coat of Arms be attached.

4th. We shall be happy to give our moral support to any Laws which aim at regulating, and as far as possible, suppressing the sale of spirituous liquors. The amount you name as duty on Gin, and for licenses, we think would not be too much.

We would call attention to the fact that great mischief arises from the sale of spirits by Traders in various parts of the Group - some carry it on board their vessels as regular "trade". We think all such Vendors should be required to have licenses.

We shall be glad to hear that you succeed in getting Grog shops closed at 6 P.M on Saturday as you propose

and with the other business houses all day on Sunday.

5th. We would also heartily support the most rigid measures to suppress prostitution, and would approve of the Hawaiian Law which prohibits women belonging to other villages from living in the neighbourhood of a Port for purposes of prostitution.

6th. We have already acted on your suggestion, and have advised the King to adopt as fast as he can a style of dress becoming his position; to try and obtain from the Government and house in which he could live with his family in a style suitable to the King of the entire Group. He received our advices in good part, and promised at once to attend to it.

7th. We have considered your proposal that a Member of our Mission should be on the Commission to investigate the condition &c of the imported Labor=

=ers on the German plantations.
We shall be most happy to do all
in our power to aid in such an inves=
=tigation as that now proposed; but
it is our opinion that we shall best
do this by one of our number attending
as an extra member of the Commission
without a vote. In such a posi=
=tion a Missionary could see that
the complaints of the Laborers are
properly translated and explained
to the Commission, and in many ways
facilitate the investigation. Mr
Whitmee will be prepared to join
the Commission which is about to
investigate the complaints of Laborers
at Mulifanua in such a capacity.
8 The marriage question is not includ=
=ed in the subjects mentioned in your
letter:- but in conversation you
expressed a wish to have our opin=
=ion on this Also. We desire:— (a)
That since marriage has in many
instances been extremely lax in the
past, the Government should dema=

the registration of all Couples living together as man and wife, who have not been registered and married under the present Law. We would suggest that a date be fixed within which such registration must be made; and that the registration fee be very small so that none may have the excuse of inability to procure the money wherewith to pay it.

(b) As we fear the registration under the present Law has not been systematically performed, that a revision of the registrations be made, and the whole collected into a proper book by a "Registrar General".

(c) That the present marriage regulations (or similar revised regulations) be strictly carried out; and especially that none be permitted to tamper with the Law, under the pretence of "Religious liberty". We know of a recent case in which the Roman Catholic Bishop forbad a woman to live with her

husband

husband (to whom she had been married according to the Law by a Protestant native Minister) unless he submitted to baptism from a R.C. priest, and to be remarried according to R.C. rites.

We know of another case in which a R.C. priest offered to release a man from his marriage according to Protestant forms, and remarry him to another woman on condition of his turning Papist.

Reciprocating all your kindly expressions

We remain, Dear Sir.

Sincerely yours

Signed S. J. Whitmee

" George Turner.

" Henry Nisbet.

" Geo. A. Turner.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original. In witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand and the Seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this

A

No. V

Letter from the members of the London Missionary Society in Samoa in answer to Col Steinburg's to them requesting their advice in laying the Government matter

12 June 1875

27th day of October A.D. 1875

Thomas Williams Williams
Secretary to the Taimua

Copy

Government House
Mulinuu 16th Sept 1875

To His Excellency
Tuala Iausulu
Governor of Itu o Tane. Savaii

Sir

Herewith find enclosed your Commission signed and sealed as chief Executive for the District of the Itu o Tane, Island of Savaii.

You will find also enclosed sealed and signed Commissions to Tuale-mafua Leasau, and Foamea Judges of your District which you will at once deliver.

Each Officer thus commissioned will upon receipt of above named documents subscribe to the usual oath to support the Constitution, the Laws and His Majesty the King of Samoa, the oath to be administered by some Judge or Magistrate.

Yourself and the two appointed Judges will constitute a high Court

Court for all cases beyond the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of sub Districts.

The High Court will at once appoint four (4) Magistrates for the District of the "Itu o Tane" so located as will best divide the area and population.

You will with the appointed Judges fix the dividing Line in your Districts between the jurisdiction of the two Judges.

You are commanded to co-operate with the Governors and Judges of the "Faasaleleaga" and the "Itu o Tafine", and use your joint efforts to fix the boundary line between your respective Districts, and report the result to the Government at Mulinuu with all the coast points, and general direction of Lines so far as can be done in the absence of regular surveys.

The jurisdiction of the Magistrates of the sub districts shall not extend to cases involving more than One hundred Dollars. ($100.00).

The Chief Judges at discretion or upon demand of a prisoner arrested for

Murder

Murder, Arson, Treason or other grave offences shall grant a jury trial.

Such Laws, rules, and regulations as now exist in the Itu o Tane shall be in full force until such Laws are made, and old ones repealed.

Copies of all Laws will be furnished Your Excellency for general promulgation.

You will instruct the Judges and the Magistrates that in all trials the Parties to the action must obligate themselves to pay the cost of trial, (Loser paying costs) and such costs to be at the option of the Judge or Magistrates.

The Governor is to exercise a general supervision of his District, of Judges, Magistrates, Policemen and all other Officers. You will appoint Policemen, Sheriffs, and such other Employees as the Public service may require, and your judgement approve.

In this connection you are

especially

especially enjoined to prevent arbitrary arrests or any illegal and disorderly conduct upon the part of the Policemen.

No arrests can be made without an order from a Magistrate, except in extreme cases when life and public property are in peril.

You will exercise especial vigilance to see that private rights are respected, as much of the complaint, and justly so, of Foreigners comes from the fact that native Officers new to their position are apt to assume powers which do not exist by Law.

You will as soon as possible have forwarded to the Government at Mulmein a true state of affairs in your District with full accounts from the Treasurer of money on hand, and money due, such ~~estimates~~ statements will be required every quarter.

The Chief Judge will cause regular statements of monies received and expended with balances to be furnished the Treasurer every quarter.

No taxes

No taxes will be imposed upon the people within your jurisdiction, except by the general Government at Malinin.

Laws as made and passed by Parliament will be forwarded you, also full and complete instructions accompanying for your guidance.

Any attempt to make local Laws in opposition to acts of Parliament will be viewed as sedition and insurrectionary in spirit.

The compensation for all officers will be fixed by Law of which you will be officially notified.

Holding one of the most important positions under the Government it is expected that you will use diligence and dignity in the exercise of your high duties, and every act be governed by an integrity of purpose and rectitude of action that you will preserve such a general deportment as will befit the Governor of the "Stu. Tane"

With prayers for a wise and successful administration of your affairs

I have

A

No VI

Copy of letter of Instructions from the Premier to the respective Governors 16th Sept. 1875

I have the honor to be
Your obedt. Servt.
(signed) Steinberger
Premier

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 27th day of October AD 1875

Thomas William Williams
Secretary to the Taimua

To the Taimua of Samoa.

Tagaloa, Fuataga, Mataafa, Lemana, Fanpau, Faatuono, Letufuga, Moutautia, Misa, Samoa, Tuia, Aufai, Asiata, Lauga, Tia.

Greeting:-

I Kalakaua King of the Hawaiian Islands, having duly weighed and consid=ered your request dated March 19. last addressed to me to be ac=knowledged as a Nation amongst the Nations of the Earth, do now with sentiments of great affection and respect for the Government and people of Samoa, hereby ac=knowledge the said Government and people of Samoa, and I now solemnly place my hand and the Seal of my Kingdom to this acknowledgement, and I pray that God may long preserve them

amongst the Nations of the Earth.

Done at Iolani Place Honolulu, Oahu, the sixteenth day of July One thousand eight hundred and seventy five and the second year of our Reign

Kalakaua R.

By the King
W. L. Green
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original
In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 27th day of October AD 1875.

Thomas William Williams
Secretary to the Taimua

No VIII

To His Excellency
U. S. Grant
President of the United States.
Washington D. C.
U. S of America.

No VII

Recognition by the
Mahamon Government
of the Common
Kingdom
16th July 1873

O Le Maota o Malietoa

Mulinuu 19 Oketopa
1875.

I lau Afioga le Alii Pule silia
o Amerika. U.S.

Si ou alofa!

O lenei lau tusi atu i lau susuga
Ou te faasilasila atu sina tala i lou
nei malo o Samoa.
O le - Laumua o Samoa o "Mulinuu".
Ua faatu ai Tulafono o lo matou nei
malo o Samoa uma.
Ua faatuina vasega e lua
o le fale - Taimua, ma le fale Faipule
O ia vasega e lua e ā latou e
faatonuina Tulafono uma mo Samoa.
Ua maea lelei foi tofiga - mo itu Malo.
uma o Samoa, Ela tofu le itu Malo
ma le Alii na tofia e fai ma Kovana.
mo latou foi Faamasino sili ma Faamasino
nuu atoa ma isi tofiga eseese. &c.

Ua tele lôa fiafia ma Alii uma ma tagata uma lava o le atu nuu nei i le Tulafono. Auā o le Tulafono e iloa lelei ai le Āgasala. E lei aoga pe ā vaoloto tagata uma i mea leaga.

Ana matou faafetai ina ua tēa mai Col. Steinberger. le Taimua vili. Ai o le alofa lea o le Atua i lo matou nei atu nuu, ua taunuu foi lo matou manao i lenei Alii.

Auā o lenei atu nuu e matua faigatā. A o lenei o leā tēa le Poulinuli; a na oso mai le lā o le ā Malamalama le atu nuu nei i le Uiga o Tulafono.

Ua tele lo matou fiafia i lenei Alii poto ma le Agaalei. Ua tele lava le alofa o Samoa i le faigatā ma le mamafā o lana galuega, e le maua se filemu i le faatonu o mea uma ina ia malamalama ai o lenei Alii nuu ma ia popoto ai tagata uma.

O lenei foi le mea ōu te faaali atu i lau Afioga. E toatele Papalagi o iluā Malo esese ua i Samoa nei ua tele o latou Tausaga. Ua latou faa-

tupu tala leaga i le Malo o Samoa, ~~ma~~
ma le Faimua, sili. E ita isi Papalagi ina
na le tofia ni latou e le Faimua sili.
E ui lava i so latou faalavelave ma tau
faasese. Ma latou fautupu tala leaga i
le Alii lenei, matou te le faalogo i ai.
ma usiusitai i ai

A o lenei lou taofi e faasila-
sila atu i lau susuga. Le Alii Pule sili
i le Malo o Amerika, ma Faipule o lou Malo.
Sea faatumauina pea COE. Steinberger.
le Faimua sili i lo matou nei Atu nuu sea
faaiu ai lona soifua, Ma sea faaloalo
mai foi i lana galuega alofa na faia
i lo matou nei Malo o Samoa.
Ma ia tumau ai se lelei mo lenei Atu nuu
ma ia mamalu ai foi i Malo Tetele uma.

Ona galo lea o lau tusi i lau
susuga le Alii sili.

Ia e soifua i le Alii

O au - o Malietoa T.

Kings Palace
Mulinuu 19th October 1875

To your Highness
President of the United States of America
Greeting

I now write to your Excellency so as to give you some ideas of our Government in Samoa.

Mulinuu is the capital of Samoa, the Laws of our Government are established there.

We have formed two Houses, the House of Lords (Taimua), and the House of Commons (Faipule); these two houses make all the Laws for Samoa.

We have appointed for our various Districts, Governors, Judges, Magistrates and other Officers.

I & all the Chiefs, and people are very pleased with the Laws because by the Laws we know what is bad, it is not good if people are let have their own way in badness.

We are

We are very thankful that Colonel Steinberger the Premier has arrived here. It is like the love of God to our country our wish is still to have this Gentleman with us because these people are so obstinate, now, the darkness is passing the sun is rising and the people are getting clearly to understand Laws.

We are very pleased with this wise and kindhearted Gentleman, the Samoans sympathize with him on account of his very hard work, he has no rest from teaching us all things so that we might all become wise.

There is another thing I want to mention to your Highness.

There are a number of White men from different Countries who have lived in Samoa for many years who are spreading bad reports against the Samoan Government, and the Premier. Some White men are angry because the Premier has not given them any Offices; notwithstanding their hundelance,

slander

slander, and spreading reports against this Gentleman, we pay no heed or attention to them.

This is my desire that I will communicate to you the President of the United States, and Congress, that Colonel Steinberger the Premier remain in our country until his death, and that you will respect his work of love to the Samoan Government, and that this country may still prosper, and that all the Great Nations may protect it.

This is all my letter to your Excellency the Highest Chief.

May God Almighty make you prosper

I am

Malietoa I

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true translation of the original

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 30th day of October A.D.

1875

Thomas William Williams
Secretary & Interpreter to the Tamma

Letter from the
King Malietoa I
to
President Grant
19th October 1875

No 8

Copy

German Consulate

Hon. Col. Steinberger
Premier - Taimua of Samoa.

Apia, Octr. 21st 1875

Sir.

In reply to your note of 18th inst. I take great pleasure in stating that of late I have noticed a decided improvement in the despatch and settlement of complaints of German subjects brought by me before Samoan Judges.

The action of the Government in this and other matters is deserving of my best commendation which I take this opportunity to offer.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
your obedt. Servt.

Alfred L. Poppe
Acting German Consul

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 27th day of October A.D. 1875

Thomas William Williams
Secretary to the Taimua

No. IX

Alfred L Pospe
acting German Consul
to
Col A B Steinberger
Premier of the Kingdom
commending the action
of the Samoan Govern.t

Government House
Mulinuu 31st July 1875

Hon.le Alfred L Pospa
Act.g German Consul
Hon.le S S Foster
U S Consul
Hon.le S J Williams
H B M Act.g Consul
Messrs. Ruge Hedemann & Co.
Gentlemen

As it is the purpose of the Government to appoint a Pilot for the Harbor and Port of Apia will you be pleased to signify your desire as to the proper party and capabilities.

The Government is pleased to consult the wishes and views of those most interested in this as well as other matters concerning the interests of Foreigners.

I have the honor to be
Your obed.t Serv.t
(signed) Steinberger
Premier

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 27th day of October AD 1875

Thomas William Williams
Secretary to the Taimua

No. I

Col Steinberger
Premier of the Kingdom
To the Hon. Foreign
Consuls and Prefs
Reply Mr Hamilton's
Opinion in reference to
Choice of a Pilot
31st July 1875

German Consulate
Apia August 21st 1875

Hon.le Col Steinberger
Premier of the Samoan Kingdom
Sir

I herewith beg to return the papers about the Pilot for the Harbor and Port of Apia on which you have done me the honor to consult me.

I quite agree with the views contained in Mr Hamilton's letter and strongly recommend him to be continued in his employment which he has fulfilled for so many years to the entire satisfaction of every body concerned in the shipping trade of this Port.

Your obed.t Serv.t
(signed.) Alfred L Poppe
Acting German Consul

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Original

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and the Seal of the Kingdom of

of Samoa this 27th day of October A.D. 1875

Thomas William Williams

Secretary to the Taimua

Secty German Consul
Alfred Popper
to Col Steinberger in
reference to his choice
of a Pilot
August 21st 1875

No. 11

United States Consulate

Apia August 21st 1875

Col A B Steinberger

Premier of the Samoan Kingdom

Sir.

Your favor of the 31st Ultimo did not reach me until after your departure for Tutuila.

In regard to my choice who is the proper party for Pilot for the Harbor and Port of Apia I would answer, I have no individual preference and I feel certain that you will act solely for the public good.

I believe there are three persons well qualified to act as Harbor Master and Pilot viz C L Hamilton, the present incumbent, I M Coe Esqrs, and Capt George Hamilton.

I have no doubt that the Public at large would be satisfied with either of these Gentlemen, provided no one of them entered into a commercial business so as to give them an undue advantage over other

other Merchants and traders by boarding a vessel first, and securing the most saleable parts of every cargo coming in

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

(signed) S J Foster

U S Consul

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 27th day of October AD 1875.

Thomas William Williams

Secretary to the Taimua

No. III.

S J Foster
U S Consul to
Col. Steinberger in
reference to the choice
of a Pilot
21st August 1875

British Consulate

Apia August 3rd 1875

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 31st Ultimo requesting me to name the person I desire as Pilot of this Port and his capabilities.

In reply I am unable to state the capabilities of any person but I would propose that Candidates send in their Applications and that a board selected by the Samoan Government decide on the person most fitted for that capacity

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedt Servt

(signed) S J Williams

H B M Actg Consul

Colonel A B Steinberger

Premier

Mulinuu

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original.
In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 27th day of October AD 1875

Thomas William Williams
Secretary to the Taimua

No IV

J T Williams
to B B M Acting Consul
to Col Stenburgen
referring to the Choice of a Pilot
August 3rd 1875

Matautu 2nd August 1875

To the Samoan Government
Mulinuu

Gentlemen

In reply to your favor of 31st of last month it is our opinion that Mr C L Hamilton of this place by the long experience he has had would be the most capable and best Pilot of Apia Harbour

Allow us to remain Gentlemen
Yours very truly
p.p. Ruge Herdemann & Co
C Julius Neubner
H Hugo Herdemann

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 27th day of October 1875.

Thomas William Williams
Secretary to the Taimua

No. V

Mess.rs Ruge Heidemann
to Col Steinberger in
reference to the choice
of a Pilot

2nd August 1875

S. S. Foster
U. S. Consul

C

United States Consulate
Apia January 28th 1875

To the Taimua of Samoa

Greeting

I have removed from Matautu to Matafele where the business of the United States Consulate will be done in future

I would thank the high Chiefs of the Taimua to send me the letter for the great Chief in America that I can send it to him to show the day I was officially recognized as the United States Consul by the Taimua composing the Government of Samoa.

I am truly yours

(signed) S S Foster

United States Consul

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 27th day of Oct. A.D. 1875

Thomas William Williams

Secretary to the Taimua

S. S. Foster
U. S. Consul
to the Samoa requesting
a recognition of himself
from them
20th January 1875

United States Consulate
Apia March 18th 1875

To the Taimua
and Rulus of Samoa

I send to your Lordships by the request of Mr. Tolbe a letter in regard to some rents of lands claimed by him on Mulinuu Point.

You Lordships can send me an answer that you have received Mr Coe's letter.

May your Lordships live

(signed) S S Foster
United States Consul

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 27th day of October AD 1875

Thomas William Williams
Secretary to the Taimua

No II

S. S. Foster
U. S. Consul
to the Samoa respect
ent demanded by S
M Coe for Land
18th March 1875

United States Consulate
Apia March 24th 1875

To the Taimua
of the Samoan Government
Chiefs

This is my letter to your Excellencies. I wish to inform you that I received a letter from the Honorable Hamilton Fish Chief Secretary of the American Government directed to I M Coe Esqr. late United States Commercial Agent in answer to his letter in August 1874.

I hereby send you a true copy of that letter so that Your Excellencies may know what has been written to Mr. Coe.

May your Excellencies have health

I am

(signed) S S Foster
U S Consul

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and the Seal

of the Kingdom of Samoa this 27th day of October 1875

Thomas William Williams
Secretary to the Taimua

S.S. Tooth
U.S. Consul.
to the Taimua w/ forwd
them of receipt of letter
from Mr Hamilton Fish
March 24th 1875

Department of State
Washington November 14th 1874

Jonas M Coe Esqr
Late Commercial Agent of the United States
Apia

Sir

Your despatch of the 28th of August last No. 53 has been received.

In reply I have to state that Colonel A B Steinberger was appointed a special agent to inquire into and report upon the condition and resources of the Samoan Islands.

He was not authorized to make any treaty with the authorities of those Islands or in any way to pledge this Government for the protection of that group.

I am Sir
Your obedient servant
(signed) Hamilton Fish

I hereby certify the above writing is a true copy of the original
March 24th AD. 1875 (signed) S S Foster
United States Consul

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the Copy furnished by S S Foster U S Consul.

27th October AD 1875

Thomas William Williams

Secretary to the Tribunal

Copy of letter from the Hon Wm Hamilton Fish to Mr. Lowe in regard to Col. Steinberger

14th November 1874

REPUBLICA DE HAITI
1875

United States Consulate
Apia March 26th 1875

To the Taimua
of the Government of Samoa.
Chiefs.

I send to your Excellencies 4 Dollars tascee being for myself and oldest boys and one servant from Tutuila that is living with me.

I will make out a list of the fines that I wish you to pay into this office some of them have already been paid into your Samoan Judges and the money kept from the Americans that it belongs to

I shall call on you to look into that case of Mr Lee the cooper at Aliepata for the persons that tied up his young men and kept them prisoners must be punished

I will make these cases all known to you as soon as your new Government has got through collecting the taxes and adopted the new Constitution. May your Excellencies all have health

I am

(signed) S. S. Foster
U S Consul

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my name and the Seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 27th day of October A.D. 1875

Thomas William Williams
Secretary to the Taimua

S. S. Foster
& S. Conrad
to the Taimua respecting various cases
John Lee &c &c
26th March 1876

No. IV

United States Consulate
Apia April 2nd 1875.

To the Taimua
of the Samoan Government
Chiefs

I have to inform your Excellencies that a Court will meet at my Office April 3rd at 10 o'clock A.M. to decide all cases in dispute in regard to claims of American citizens against Samoans; and that the title to the Land at Mulinuu in dispute between you and I.M. Coe will be tried first.

I hope your Excellencies will be present with your witnesses to prove your right to the Land.

May your Excellencies live

I am

(signed) S S Foster
United States Consul

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and the Seal

of the Kingdom of Samoa this 27th day of October A.D. 1875.

Thomas William Williams
Secretary of the Tamma

S. S. Foster
& U. S. Consul
to the Tamma informs
them of the setting of the
Naval Court of Inquiry
April 2nd 1875.

No. 1

United States Consulate
Apia May 1st 1875

To the Taimua
of the Samoan Government
Your Excellencies.

I have been requested by J M Coe Esq. to notify you officially through this Office that he demands of your Excellencies the Taimua of the Samoan Government the sum of Fifty Dollars ($50.) per month for rent of the land Toni that he purchased from Toomalatai on the first day of June 1874 the rent to commence this day May 1st 1875.

May your Excellencies have health

I am

(signed) S S Foster
U S Consul

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and the Seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 27th

day of October A.D. 1875

Thomas William Williams
Secretary to the Tarmac

No. VI

S. S. Foster
Ac. S. Cornell
to the Tarmac informing
them that I be
demands 50 cents per
month for his land
1 of Bray 1875

United States Consulate
Apia May 17th 1875

To the Taimua
of the Samoan Government
Your Excellencies

I addressed a note to the Taimua on the first day of May according to the request of Mr Coe.

On the 15th of this month I received another letter from that gentleman, a copy of which is here enclosed, that has according to Law to go through this Office.

Official courtesy at least requires from you an answer whether you have received it, I do not ask for your comment on it

May Your Excellencies have health
I am
(signed) S S Foster
U S Consul

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and

the seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this
27th day of October A.D. 1875.

Thomas William Williams.
Secretary to the Taimua

No VII

S.S. Tactic
Capt. S. Convent
to the Taimua
enclosing copy of letter
from Mr Cole regarding
Cans at Buchanan
Ly 5th Bay. 1875

SIGILLUM MAJUS REGNI SAMOA
1875

Matautu Apia May 15th 1875

S S Foster Esqre
U S Consul
Apia

Sir

I have the honor again to communicate with you relative to my letter under date May 1st 1875 wherein I respectfully requested you to notify the Taimua of the Government of Samoa at Mulinuu that I now require them to pay rent from the aforesaid date at the rate of Fifty dollars per month for the occupation of my land known as "Loni."

Will you kindly inform me if you have notified the Samoan Government of the same and what is their reply

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servt

(signed) Jonas M. Coe

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original in my possession

(signed) S S Foster
U S Consul

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the copy furnished by S S Foster. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 27th day of October AD 1875.

Thomas William Williams
Secretary to the Taimua

S. Pr. Doc
to S S Foster
re S. S. Cornell
requesting payment of
land from the Samoan
Government for work
on lands
15th May 1876

May 18th 1875

To the Ia Taimua
of Samoa.
Gentlemen

This is my letter to your Excellencies to inform you that Mr. Foster is unable through sickness to go to Mulinuu bye and bye.

May your Excellencies prosper

I am

(signed) Lucia E. Foster

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 27th day of October A.D. 1875.

Thomas William Williams
Secretary to the Taimua.

No VIII

L. Foster
to the Farmer telling
them of SS Foster's non
attendance on account
of sickness
18th May 1875

United States Consulate
Apia May 21st 1875

To the Taimua
of the Samoan Government
Your Excellencies

I have been informed by Wm Henry that his house was broken open Monday night May 17th and 8 bottles of liquor and 4 dollars cash was taken and that he suspects William Barron and John Bruce two colored men for the theft as one of your Police Officers Toga by name saw these two men carrying off liquor that night.

As you have now a good Government it is your business to look into this affair and punish the offenders.

May your Excellencies have health

I am

(signed) S S Foster
U S Consul

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set

my hand and the seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 27th day of October A.D. 1875

Thomas William Williams
Secretary to the Taumua

S. S. Foster
Esq. S. Consul
to the Taumua
requesting them to
take steps to punish
the people who broke
into Mr Henry's house
21st March 1875

Copy

United States Consulate
Apia 1st June 1875

To the Taimua
of the Samoan Government
Your Excellencies.

I have the honor to inform you that at a trial held this day by the United States Consular Court that a man called Henry C Edwards that formerly kept a drinking saloon opposite the store of Mr D S Parlow was fined for contempt of Court and the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

'It is also our opinion that the reports set in circulation by said Edwards owing to his not appearing to substantiate the same are mere idle fabrications and as such, should be regarded as unworthy of belief.'

This man is therefore guilty of slander and my wish therefore is to hear that you do not permit him to leave the island until this fine is paid, and that you also warn all Samoans that there is no believing anything he says.

May

May your Excellencies have health

I am

(signed) S S Foster

U S Consul

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 27th day of October A.D. 1875

Thomas William Williams

Secretary to the Taumua

No X

C

S. S. Foster
U. S. Consul
to the Taumua
informing them of the
decision of the Court
against H.C. Edwards
June 1st 1875

May your Excellencies have health

I am

(signed) S S Foster

U S Consul

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 27th day of October A.D. 1895

Thomas William Williams

Secretary to the Taumua

C

No X

S. S. Foster
U. S. Consul
to the Taumua
informing them of the
decision of the Court
against H.C. Edwards
June 1st 1895

Copy

United States Consulate
Apia September 13th 1875

To the Taimua

Your Excellencies,

I wish to call your attention to another outrage committed on two American Citizens on Sunday last Sept 12th at the town or near Lalovi on the land of Mr A Craig and in his presence and that of his wife.

Alfred Smalley was stopped and prevented going farther until night and an attempt was made to put him in irons as usual in these arbitrary arrests he resisted and prevented them, however he and his crew were detained and thus lost the carrying of a passenger.

John Johnson had just arrived home after his first illegal arrest and sending here, and was again arrested and put in irons, although he showed my paper with the seal of the United States for his protection.

I have had many complaints which I have placed on record waiting until your

Excellencies,

Excellencies had completed the Laws that I have understood you were making, but these continual outrages on the rights of American citizens are intolerable and no longer to be borne, and I wish these two cases of Alfred Smalley and John Johnson to be brought forward immediately as leniency or longer delay only has the effect to induce fresh outrages.

I claim damages as well as punishment against the Samoan native Tapuvae and all concerned in making arrests of these persons.

For preventing A Smalley from proceeding on his journey and thus stopping boat and crew, and loosing a passenger.

For twice putting John Johnson in irons and disregarding the protection of the United States as shown by him.

I shall also in a short time present your Excellencies with a list of cases for adjudication that has been already too

long

long delayed and which I shall not pass over in silence especially that of Mr John Lee of Aliepata which your Excellencies has already had cognisance of and failed to bring the Offenders to Justice.

May Your Excellencies have long life

I am &c

(signed) S S Foster

U S Consul.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 27th day of October A.D. 1875

Thomas William Williams

Secretary to the Taimua

No. XI

J. J. Foster
U S Consul
to the Samoa respect.
the arresting of Alfred
Smalley and John
Johnson
13th September 1875

6

5

Copy

United States Consulate
Apia September 25th 1875

To the Taimua
of the Samoan Government
Greeting

I hereby make known to your Excellencies that I Samuel S Foster Consul of the United States for Samoa and the Friendly Islands do make this my solemn protest against your assumption of power interfering with the rights and privileges of this Consulate in absence of any treaty with the United States in arresting American Citizens and trying them without bringing them before me.

And I do further enter my solemn protest against your interference with the rights and privileges confered on me by my Government for trials of offences and misdemeanors committed by Officers and seamen on board of American vessels.

And that I hold you responsible in damages for all wrong committed and defiance set to the Laws of the United States.

States as given me for my guidance and support.

Given under my hand and seal of this Consulate at Apia this 25th day of September A.D. 1875

(signed) J. S. Foster
U. S. Consul

Official Seal

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original, in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 27th day of October A.D. 1875

Thomas William Williams
Secretary to the Taimua

No. XII

C

J. S. Foster U.S. Consul to the Taimua making a protest against the Government assuming power September 25th 1875

interfere.

Again September 12th at the same town of Lalovi two Americans Alfred Smalley and John Johnson were illegally arrested. John Johnson had only arrived at his home on Sunday and had not time to go into his house when he was again arrested and according to the usual Samoan custom put in irons although he showed a paper from me with the seal of the United States promising him protection according to Law.

Your Excellencies has not compelled the Chief to fulfil his obligations that Mr Williams the British Consul and myself wrote to you about or answered our letters neither have you compelled the fines to be paid passed upon by your own Judges before Mr Coe.

It is not only my wish to call your attention to this long list of grievances still unredressed but to state for your future guidance so far as it concerns American citizens the position you occupy in relation

in relation to them and the American Government through their only legal and recognized commissioned representative of the United States known here :- the United States Consul.

I am instructed and fully empowered by Laws of the United States to have exclusive jurisdiction over American Citizens residing on these Islands both in Civil and Criminal cases, and from which there is no appeal, and I shall continue to protect the rights and interests of American Citizens according to these instructions and the Laws of the United States so far as they may be applicable to the case, and if there is no law to suit the case, then in justice and equity and the right of the matter.

Until I am officially informed by my Government that they have recognised you as one of the civilized nations of the earth and negotiated a treaty with you defining your powers and jurisdiction, and manner of procedure in trials where Citizens of the

United

United States are concerned, the status of American Citizens will remain the same on these Islands under the new Government as it did under the old or the Chieftain ship.

In future any arrests of American Citizens or their wives or children, or trials or judgements contrary to the Laws of the United States as herein prescribed are null and void and will not be recognized by me, and on this basis as before my official intercourse will be conducted by me with your Government.

I would further ask in order to lay before my Government at as an early date as possible whether it is in your intention to remedy these abuses again brought to your notice as you done formerly under the old Laws?

Whether it is your intention when called upon by the American Consul to arrest a criminal that has violated the Laws of the United States?

Whether it is your intention to give

aid

aid and assistance when called upon by the American Consul to carry into execution the decisions of a Consular Court?

Whether it is your intention to arrest deserters from American vessels when called upon by the American Consul, he defraying the expenses of the same?

I wish a categorical answer to the above questions at your earliest convenience as my Government will then know whether you intend to extend the usual Comity of all Nations wherein the United States have a Representative.

An answer to these questions will also govern my actions in future as the duties of each Government and its Officers are reciprocal in carrying out each others Laws and judgements for the suppression and punishment of crimes and misdemeanors.

May Your Excellencies live

I have the honour to be

Your most obedient Servant

(signed) S. S. Foster

U. S. Consul

C 13

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 27th day of October A.D. 1875.

Thomas William Williams.

Secretary to the Taimua.

C

No. XIII

J S Foster
U S Consul
to the Samoa stating
various cases of the
arrest of Americans.
25th September 1875

No 1

United States Consulate
Apia September 25th 1875

To the Honble
The Tamua of the Samoan Government
Your Excellencies

I wish to call to your attention certain abuses, and arbitrary assaults, and assumptions of power by some of your Samoan Officials, not warranted by your own Laws, or recognized by the Foreign Consuls, and especially where it concerns American Citizens.

I have waited a long time as announced to you before and especially of my letter of the 13th Inst. in the arrest of Alfred Smalley, and second arrest of John Johnson thinking you were making new Laws and would soon remedy these abuses, but this delay instead of correcting or stopping these constant recurring violations of the rights of American Citizens only induces fresh aggravations.

I wish now for Your Excellencies to remedy these abuses, and forbid their

recurrence

recurrence in future; and that you may act knowingly in the matter I will state some of them; some of which you have already had cognizance of and passed over in silence especially the case of John Lee of Aleipata

The parties in this outrage must be punished, and Mr Lee indemnified for his time and losses.

There was a William Williams, American, ordered off of his land without judgement or warning or giving me notice

The wife of Robert Wright, American, was arrested and fined without bringing before me.

On September 10th comes another complaint, a John Johnson, American was illegally arrested at Lalovi and put in irons.

September 11th comes another complaint from Tutuila under the new form of Government - The wife of John Rees was arrested and fined and the Consular Office stationed there forbid to

interfere

Copy

Government House

Mulinuu
Oct 9th 1875

Hon S. S. Foster.
United States Consul
Apia.

Sir.

Your several communications - receipt of same acknowledged on the 28th ultimo. - have been the subject of earnest deliberation. All of your letters now on file have been carefully considered and we find:-

1st Your letter to the "Chiefs and Rulers of Samoa", Jan 9. '75, notifying them of your appointment of E. L. Hamilton Vice Consul during your absence - visit to Tutuila.

2nd Your letter to the "Faimua of Samoa" Jan 28. '75, notifying them of your removal from Mulauta to Malafele and asking for their "letter to the Great Chief in America that I can

"send it to him to show the day I
"was officially recognized as the
"United States Consul by the Tamua
"composing the Government of Samoa.

3rd " Copy of your letter to R. S. Parker
Mar. 2. '75, appointing him Vice
Consul of the United States and
to act as Marshal for the same
to receive from Wm Allen or Alfred
Smaly property &c. &c.

4th " Copy of R. S. Parker's reply to the
Hon. S. S. Foster, Mar 2. '75.

5th " Your letter to the "Lords Tamua
and all their Excellencies of the
Government of Samoa" relative to
appointment of R. S. Parker as an
officer of the United States to search
Allen's house. Mar 3. '75

6th " Your letter to the "Tamua and
Rulers of Samoa" Mar 18. '75, transmitting
letter from J. M. Coe relative to claim
for rents of land on Mulinuu point

7th " Your letter to the Tamua of the Sa
moan Government Mar 24. '75 noti-
fying them of the receipt of a letter

from the Hon. Hamilton Fish to J. M. Coe in answer to his letter of Aug. 1874.

8th. Your letter to the "Faimua of the Government of Samoa" Mar 26. '75. remitting annual taxes, and notifying them of intention to make a list of fines claimed to be due the Consular Office.

9th. Your letter to the "Faimua of the Samoa Government" Apr 1. '75. informing them of the arrival of Col Steinberger and appointing time of meeting.

10th. Your letter to the "Faimua of the Samoan Government" Apr. 2. '75. notifying them of a Court to be held at the Consular Office Apr. 3. to decide claims of American Citizens against Samoans and the title to the land on Mulinuu claimed by J. M. Coe.

11th. Your letter to the "Faimua of the Samoan Government" May 1. '75. informing them of the demand of

J. M. Coe for rental of Mulinuu.

12th Your letter to the "Faimua of the Samoan Government, May 17. '75. again calling their attention to Mr Coe's claim.

13th Mrs. S. S. Foster's letter to the "Fourteen Chiefs appointed Faimua at Mulinuu"

14th Your letter to the "Faimua of the Samoan Government" May 21. '75 calling attention to a robbery in the house of Wm Henry on the 17th inst.

15th Your letter to the "Faimua of the Samoan Government" June 1. '75. informing them of a Consular trial of A. C. Edwards and his being fined for contempt of Court.

16th Your letter to the "Faimua of the Samoan Government" June 3. '75 informing them of the assault made upon the Hon. S. S. Foster by A. C. Edwards.

17th Your letter to Col A. B. Steinberger June 3. '75, asking consultation as to

as to
Edwards.

18th " "Consular Order" with Seal, June 3. '75, authorizing any of the Samoan Police to enter the houses of Americans and arrest A. C. Edwards.

19th " Your letter to Col. A.B. Steinberger asking his aid with the Samoan Government in arresting "Edwards and "Woodworth", June 4. '75.

20th " Your letter to the "Faimua of the Samoan Government" July 6th '75. asking that a warrant be issued for the arrest of "J. P. Woodworth."

21st " Your letter to the "Faimua" Sept. 13. '75, calling their attention to outrages perpetrated on two (2) American Citizens, Alfred Smalley and John Johnson on the 12th inst. - also claim of John Lee of Aleapata.

22nd " "To the Hon. the Faimua of the Samoan Government" Sep. 25. '75, late voluminous letter of complaints &c.

23rd " Your "Solemn Protest" to the

"Taimua of the Samoan Government against the Samoan Government, Sept. 25. '75

I recapitulate in detail your letters that you may know there can be no carelessness displayed in the matter of communications from an accredited officer of the United States.

Many of these letters are irrelevant to the demands of your especial "protest" of the 25th ultimo and lengthy communication of the same date - except as to the tone itself and the diplomatic bearing it may have upon Samoan Governmental affairs, as well as to judge correctly what may be the rights of Samoans in their own territory wherein a foreigner may be the aggressor.

On the 3rd of April Commander Erben of the U.S.S. "Tuscarora under orders from his Gov-

-ernment convened a Court in
Apia composed of Officers of the
said vessel to adjudicate Claims
of American Citizens against na-
-tive Samoans. In his letter dated
May 11. '75, addressed to the Hon.
J. S. Foster he says:-
" The Department orders that the
" Court submit this to the Com-
"-manding Officer of the U.S.S.
" "Tuscarora" for approval or dis-
"-approval, who will advise the
" parties concerned of the result
" of the proceedings and the de-
"-cisions reached, and you enjoin
" upon them to abide by it, and
" consider the question settled,
" unless the Department of State
" within one year informs them
" of the disapproval of the action
" of the Court.

Your letter of Mar. 18. '75, to
the "Tajimua" transmitting letter
from J. M. Coe making claim for
rents of land at Mulinuu clearly

comes within the above quoted ex-
-press instructions. Again, your
letter of May 1.'75, to the Tamua
informing them of the same claim
of J. M. Coe. On the 17th of May
another letter to the same effect -
both written after the adverse de-
-cision of the "Tuscarora" Court to
such claim.

The greater number of cases
or complaints specified in your
several letter previous to the receipt
of yours of the 13th ultimo. as well
as statements enclosed in letter
of the 25th ultimo. were anterior
to the formation of the new Gov-
-ernment, and many of them de-
-cided by the "Tuscarora" Court -
these I recapitulate with the views
of the Government in detail: -

1 ——Copy——

Names of Samoans fined by Judge
Tupua in July 1873.

Fitia	$ 10.00
Tutiia	10.00
	$ 20.00

$ 20.00

Iuate 10.00

Amosa 10.00 $ 40.00

The above money was paid to Judge Tupua for three Pigs stolen.

Also—

Ulmio $ 4.00

Talo 4.00 $ 8.00

For cocoanuts stolen and money paid to Judge Tupua.

None of this money has been paid into this office.

S. S. Foster
U. S. Consul

Mar. 2nd 1875.

This statement is of such a character that I must beg for definite information - the names of the Samoans only appear - you no doubt have the data in your Consulate to show what American is entitled to the dam

-ages. May I ask why were not these Claims presented to the "Tusca-rora Court?

2 ——— Copy ———

At a Court held at the U.S. Com-mercial Agency. Oct. 12th 1874. Mr Williamson against three Sa-moans for entering his cellar and stealing bottles of brandy.

Present -

Laituala - Samoan Judge
Tofuono - " "
J. M. Coe - U.S.C. Agt.

Verdict -

Tuvao - guilty and fined $ 20.00
Sila - accomplice " 5.00
Tanese - " " 5.00
$ 30.00

To be paid on the 20th of of Nov-ember 1874. Part of this fine has been paid to the Samoan Judge.

S. S. Foster
U.S. Consul

Mar. 2nd 1875.

Will you please give the name of the Judge who received a portion of this money and the amount - also if the balance has been paid and to whom. It should been presented to the Tuscarora Court, but will be settled.

I quote from Commander Erben's approval :-

" In the case of Wm. M. Williamson
" the Court finds that although the
" evidence may be sufficient to
" prove the thefts, and also that
" they were committed by Samoan
" natives, still, in the opinion of
" the Court, the Samoan Govern-
" ment cannot be held responsible
" for individual thefts in the time
" of peace, and as the perpetrators
" of the deed are unknown. In
" this opinion, I fully concur with
" the Court. Mr Williamson did
" not report the thefts to the Ameri-
" can Consul, as he had done in
" the case of the stealing of the

" Brandy, that he, the Consul, might
" bring it to the notice of the Samoan
" Government, that the thieves might
" be apprehended. The Court find
" that there are ten ($10.00) Dollars
" due Mr Williamson in judgment
" previously rendered in Consular
" Court, that should be allowed.
" This I have approved.

3

—— Copy ——

At a Court held at the U.S. Com-
-mercial Agency July 13th 1874.

Pratt American against Satu
Samoan Faliata, for assault.

Present

Salei Samoan Judge.
Pauii " Faipule
J. M. Coe. U.S. Commercial Agent.

Verdict

Satu has to pay $15.00 in this
office three weeks from this date
say the 3rd day of August 1874

This money has never been paid
into this office.

J. J. Foster

S. S. Foster
U. S. Consul

Mar 2nd 1875.

I will take immediate steps to learn if any part of this fine has been paid and notify you of the result - considering it a proper demand. I quote Commander Erben's approval:-

"In the case of John Pratt, the "Court find that fifteen (15.00) "Dollars, the judgment of a fine "before a Consular Court, has "not been paid, and are of the "opinion that it should be paid. "This I have approved. -

but to come within orders of the State Department which I quote.

"The Department orders that "the Court submit this to the "Commanding Officer of the "U. S. S. Tuscarora" for approval "or disapproval, who will ad "vise the parties concerned of

" the result of the proceedings,
" and the decision reached, and
" enjoin upon them to abide by it,
" and consider the question set-
"=tled, unless the Department of
" State within one (1) year in-
"=forms them of the disapproval
" of the action of the Court.

11 —— Copy ——

A fine of $25.00 was paid to Judge Satioli by a Chinaman for taking the wife away from the son of Morris Scanlan.
This fine was never paid into this office but kept by the Judge.

S. S. Foster
U.S. Consul

—

I quote Commander Erben's ap-
=proval of finding of the Court and cannot accord the payment into the American Consulate:—
" In the case of Jeremiah Scanlan
" the Court found that Mr Scanlan
" was unable to prove his American

Citizenship, and hence did not con-
sider his claim.

It would be gratifying to the Government if you would inform it whether or not you have particulars of the finding of a local Court in Aana against John Johnson a colored American and a heavy fine imposed upon him for attempted murder upon a woman injuring her eyes with a charge of shot.

The Government informs you that every effort will be made to reach the facts of the case, as well as his recent arrests. Have you records in the Consulate to show of his being tried by an American Consul, or has there ever been a notification to the Consul of his trial by a Samoan Court.

I find nothing in the Government files relative to the case of John Lee of Aliapata anterior to your communication of the 13th ultimo. but have notified the different

judges to furnish the Government immediate information that the Case may be reached. The Case of Alfred Smalley is in like condition and will receive the same attention - except such as were settled in the "Tuscarora" Court as per Commander Erben's above mentioned letter.

"Third: - In the Case of Albert S. "Smalley the Court allow him "the Claim to the amount of two "Hundred and seventy four ($274 50) "and fifty cents. This I have also "approved.

I quote from your letter of the 25th ultimo:-

"There was a William Williams "American, ordered off of his "land without judgment or "warning or giving me notice.-

Again:-

"The wife of Robert Wright Amer- "-ican was arrested and fined "without bringing before me.

The Government begs that you

furnish

furnish the data and place of residence of such parties that action may be prompt and intelligent.

These recent cases even are anterior to the organization of the local Governments in the Districts.

His Excellency Moepau received his Commission as Governor of Aana Sept. 16th. – the Judges on the 18th of Sept.

His Excellency Mataafa was appointed Governor of Atua, Sept. 18th, the Judges Sept. 22nd.

His Excellency Faiololi was appointed Governor of Tuamasaga Sept. 23rd. – Judges the same day. These are the districts in which the alleged outrages took place.

Upon the receipt of your letter of the 12th ultimo. a special despatch was forwarded to the Aana authorities not to interfere with foreigners and await the installation of the Governor and Judges. Since that date His

Excellency has received instructions to investigate this Case and report to the Government that the foreign Consuls may be consulted.

The letters of instruction to each Governor are explicit with regard to foreign white residents.

As the claims and complaints of the German Consul were first brought to the notice of the Government and during the sitting of the Tuscarora Court - they have been first taken up.

The Government cannot misapprehend the plain language of your letter of the 25th ultimo:-

" I am <u>instructed</u> and fully empowered by laws of the United States to have exclusive jurisdiction over American Citizens residing in these Islands both in Civil and Criminal Cases and from which there is no appeal.

This positive ignoring of the Government and Courts of Law

places the native Samoan who may have claims against a foreign white resident in an anomalous position for which we can only petition your great Government and pray for decisions from their wise administrators whose under=standing of the rights of peoples, the laws of nations, and the equity and clemency of natives in their own territory as well as the rights of domicile will make a just solution of such a question.

Reverting again to your letter of the 25th ultimo with the question:-

"Whether it is your intention when "called upon by the American "Consul to arrest a criminal that "has violated the laws of the United "States."

The Government knowing its obligations to all its people and domiciled residents answers - Yes, decidedly.

As the case of assault by "Edwards" an American upon the person of the Honorable Consul has been the only one brought to the notice of the present Government, the promptitude with which the said "Edwards" was arrested and confined gives evidence of the determination of the rulers of Samoa to respect person and property.

In the case of "J. P. Woodworth" upon complaint of the Honorable Consul - the Government begs to call his attention to his expressed desire, to the Judge, to have the said "Woodworth" tried at the same time with "Edwards" and not to appear as a witness - when "Woodworth" was not in custody - your subsequent statement to A. B. Steinberger that you did not care to have the said "Woodworth" arrested upon complaint of June 11. '75.

As the Honorable Consul

ignores

ignores the jurisdiction of Samoan Courts in Cases of American Citizens - the Government begs to be notified of Consular trials and also asks that a representative of the Government be in attendance to protect the interests of Samoans.

The Government is pleased to notify the Honorable United States Consul that Governors, Judges, Magistrates and others have been appointed in the several Districts of the Islands - viz: - Tutuila, Atua, Tuamasaga, Aana, Manono and Apolima. Fasaaleaga, Itu o Tani and Itu Fafine.

That upon the first day of October the Faipule (House of Commons) met and organized consisting of nineteen (19) members - Tuiatafa elected Speaker.

The Government begs the consideration of the Honorable United States Consul hoping for an appreciation of the fact that outrages

will be perpetrated in all communities - for the regulation and protection of society Governments are created - that, often complaints come from distant parts of the Kingdom which require time to adjudicate; and that, as a Christian people we are entitled to a "Community of international law, public and private."

With sentiments of high consideration

I have the honor to be
Your most Obed.t Serv.t

(signed) Stingberger
Premier.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 27th day of October A.D. 1875

Thomas William Williams
Secretary to the Taumua

No XIX

Col Steinberger to
S. S. Foster
U S Consul
in answer to his letter
stating various
grievances against the
Samoan Government
9th October 1875

United States Consulate
Apia Oct 13th 1875

To the Taimua

The despatch from your Excellencies and the Honorable Premier was handed me yesterday too late for acknowledgement. Owing to its great length I shall not be able to give such a Document the attention it deserves until my return from Tutuila

May your Excellencies live.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient Servant
(signed) S S Foster
U S Consul

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original, In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 27th day of October A.D. 1875

Thomas William Williams
Secretary to the Taimua

No. XV

S S Foster to the Taurma acknowledging receipt of their despatch October 13th 1875

United States Consulate
Apia October 16th 1875.

To their Excellencies
The Tamua

I have the honor to transmit for your consideration the certified copy of letter and protest from I M Cox Esqr to me in my official capacity

As the records of the trial before the Hon Naval Court of Inquiry will show what Lands were in dispute and the family that defended the suit, it is needless for me at this time to further comment on so plain a case.

I would however state that the validity of the title of the Land called "Sogi" and the right of Toomalatai the head of the family of that name to sell the same has never been called into question, which is sufficiently proved by portions of the same land (sogi) sold by Toomalatai and his family to the to the House of Messrs Godeffroy and Son, Morris Scanlan, and the Wesleyan Mission

all of which

all of which are in undisputed possession. Why not seize theirs also? Why should an American Citizen be singled out to be despoiled of his land? or is his land more advantageously situated for Government purposes.

I would respectfully request your Excellency to weigh well the consequences likely to ensue, and the damage that will have to be paid by thus appropriating the Land of an American Citizen without compensation.

Be it therefore known to the Samoan Government that I Samuel S Foster Consul of the United States at Apia for the Friendly Islands and Samoa being appealed to for the protection of his property by an American Citizen do hereby in the name of the United States Government solemnly protest against the Samoan Government occupying, or holding or cutting down any trees, or otherwise making any use of the Land called Soqi purchased from Toomalatai; and that

further

further I hold in behalf of the American Citizen Jonas M Coe the Samoan Government responsible for the already occupation of the land Soqi from the date of the first notification to you and any further use or occupation of the land Soqi as aforesaid.

Done this sixteenth day of October A.D. 1875.

In witness whereof I have set my hand and affixed the seal of this Consulate at Apia on the day and year first above written, and the independence of the U S the 99th.

Official seal.

(signed) S S Foster
U S Consul

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original; in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 27th day of October A.D. 1875.

Thomas William Williams
Secretary to the Taimua.

8

in reference to Sill
Coe's claims on Land
at Mulinnix Point
October 16th 1875

C

No. XVI

69

Solapo Matautu
Apia 15th Octr 1875

S S Foster Esqr
U S Consul
Apia

Sir.

I have the honor to inform you it has come to my knowledge that the Samoan Government on Mulinuu has employed Mr Geo Pritchard Land Surveyor to survey the land on Mulinuu point for the purpose of making improvements for the seat of Government

Mr Pritchard has been engaged for the last two days if not two days and a half surveying the point of Mulinuu, in this survey the Land known as Sogi is included.

I now invite your attention to my letters of the 15th and 22nd days of July 1874 wherein I notified the Samoan Government that I had purchased the Sogi land on Mulinuu point from Toomalatai on the first day of June 1874 and I was prepared then to make an agreement with

them

Solapo Matautu
Apia 15th Octr 1875

S S Foster Esqr
U S Consul
Apia

Sir.

I have the honor to inform you it has come to my knowledge that the Samoan Government on Mulinuu has employed Mr Geo Pritchard Land Surveyor to survey the land on Mulinuu point for the purpose of making improvements for the seat of Government

Mr Pritchard has been engaged for the last two days if not two days and a half surveying the points of Mulinuu, in this survey the Land known as Sogi is included.

I now invite your attention to my letters of the 15th and 22nd days of July 1874 wherein I notified the Samoan Government that I had purchased the Sogi land on Mulinuu point from Toomalatai on the first day of June 1874 and I was prepared then to make an agreement with

them

them to pay me rent for occupying my land, and if they desired to purchase from me. I was prepared to sell; and also in my letter of the 14th day of September 1874 and the evasive reply made by the Samoan Government which are all recorded in the United States Consulate of this Port Miscellaneous Correspondence Book.

And then again I have to invite your attention to my letters through the United States Consulate of the 1st and 17th days of May of this year and the unsatisfactory reply made to the same.

I therefore hereby solemnly protest against the unlawful seizure and occupation of my land on Mulinuu known as Soga by the Samoan Government, and I solemnly declare notwithstanding the assertion made in a communication of the 18th day of May this year to the U S Consul at this Port by the Samoan Government that the land at Mulinuu Point known as Soga was not brought before the U S Naval Court of Inquiry

And I hereby solemnly appeal to you

the

the U S Consul at this Port for protection of my rights as a U S Citizen.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your very obedient Servant

(signed) Johan M Coe

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy of the original now on file in this Office

Official seal. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the Consulate at Apia this 16th day of October A.D. 1875

(signed) S S Foster

U S Consul

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the copy furnished by S S Foster U S Consul. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 27th day of October A.D. 1875

Thomas William Williams

Secretary to the Taumua

Copy of Protest made by M Coe to S S Foster U S Consul against the Samoan Government for occupying Land of his

15th October 1875

Government House
Mulinuu 16th October 1875

Hon.le S S Foster
United States Consul
Apia

Sir

Your communication of this date with enclosure (certified copy of I M Coe's protest) is received.

I beg to notify you that a joint Land Commission will under Law be appointed to adjudicate land claims, disputed titles, and for boundaries.

I beg to call your attention to the Article I Section 7 of the Constitution of Samoa.

The Consuls of Her Britannic Majesty and His Imperial Majesty of Germany address communications to the Premier.

I have the honor to be
Your obedt Servt
(signed) Steinberger
Premier

No XVII

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 27th day of October A.D. 1875.

Thomas William Williams
Secretary to the Taimua

Col H B Blumberger
To
Premier
To J J Hooten
U S Consul.
stating a Land Commission will be appointed. &c
16th October 1875

Copy

Mulinuu

18 Oketopa 1875

Colonel A B Stunburgu

le Alii Tamua ali

Alii e

E faavelasila atu i lau suanga o au o Tamasese e pule lava i le lau ekele, e leai lava se tasi e pule i lenei laulele, o Mataia lava e pule tasi i lenei fanua uma o Mulinuu o lona tuaoi lenei o le fanua, e pau mai i le fanua o Malieu e tuaoi ai ae pau mai foi i le muta o Mulinuu, o le same foi e oo lava i ai lai pule, e pau mai i Avaelele le i tala mai o le taulaga i Afia i le pau mai foi i le ava i Sao lei i gatai o Safune ma Toamua ona alu ae ai lea i Vaitele sau ai i Vaiusu ia oo mai ai i Saomataga

Alii e ou te taiina atu i lau suanga e le aiā lava Toomalatai ma sana pule i lenei fanua e le tautau mai lava i ai sana pule; o'ai lava e pule.

Ile ma le tasi mea na tele tausaga ma tupulaga

C

No XVIII

Tamasese to the Premier stating that he and not Toomalatai is the owner of land at Mulinuu 18th October 1895

ma tupulaga e tumau pea lenei pule ia Mataio e lei felutui ai lava, a o Toomalatai e lei iloa lava se tupulaga poo se augatagata na pule ai Toomalatai i lenei mea, a na faatoa iloa nei lava i ona po nei.

Ia e sofua

Oau o

(signed) Tamasese

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original; in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 27th day of October A.D. 1895

Thomas William Williams

Secretary to the Tamasese

Mulinuu
18th October 1875

Colonel A B Steinberger
Premier

Sir

This is to explain to your Excellency that I am Tamasese the real owner of the Land, there is no other owner of this Land, only the Mataia family own all the land at Mulinuu, bounded on one side by land belonging to M Scanlan and goes to the extreme end of Mulinuu Point.

I also rule and own the sea commencing at Avaleele this side of Apia Harbor reaching to Sao Harbor opposite Safune and Toamua, running then to Vaitele on to Vaiusu as far as Saomatagi.

Sir. I tell your Excellency Toomalatai has not the slightest claim on this land I am the owner.

Also another thing, for many years and generations the Mataia family has

owned

owned this land, they have not changed at all, as for Toomalatai no one knows in what generation, or what person has owned this land, we have only just found out now about them.

May you prosper

I am

Tamasese

Fale o le Tovana Tuamasaga

Matautu Oktopa 19 1875.

Le Alii Taimua sili

Ma alii atoa o le Malo Samoa

Ou te tusi atu nei i tala
na ou faalogo i ai Ua tuutusi atu
Misi To i le Malo i lou fanua e tucau
i Tiafau, o le itu i matu o le matafaga
o le itu i sasae o le fanua na faatau
i Patiole ia Misi Palaume, a o le itu i
toga o le sami. Ana nei outou talia
mai se tusi a lena Alii, ana o le fanua
e le i faatauna ia te ia, na ala ona
tuu i ai na ona faamau ai lava i lo
matou fetiga ai ma isi foi Alii ma na
fnau fua i latou o lo latou fanua, o
le ala lava lea na ou faamauna ai
pei o le tu na masani ai Samoa
ma Faamasino papalagi; ana a ta alu
atu lava e faamau lava sota fanua na
talia lava a e le suesua pona tonu
lava le pule a lea tagata, ona ou faapea
ai fou lea o le a tuu lou fanua ia
Misi To le Faamasino Amerika na te

faamamalu

faamamalu i ai ina nei faatau mana
foi e se tasi pe faatau gaoi foi e se
tasi o lo matou aiga, ona aumai ai lea
i Misi To o tupe e fa sefulu e faamau
ai le fanua a e le i faatauina lava
i ai. O lenei lava le va te au le
pule i lena laneleele, e leai se tasi
pule e le mafai foi va te au ona
avatu faapea o tusi a Misi To i lou
fanua. O lea ou te tusi atu
ai va te outou le Malo ana nei outou
talia tusi faapena e avatu ana ou te
pule lava au i lou fanua.

Ia manuia ma ia outou soifua

O au o

(signed) Toomalatai.

Tuamasaga Government House
Matautu October 19th 1875

To the Premier
and all the Chiefs of the Samoan Government

I am writing about a report that I have heard viz that Mr Coe has written to the Government about my land nesch to Tiafau. It is bounded on the north by the sea beach, on the east by a piece of land sold by Patiole to the Revd Geo Brown and on the south by the sea

Do not accept any letters from that Gentleman because this land was never sold to him. The reason we let him have it was only to protect it, on account of a disturbance we had with other Chiefs who wanted to claim it; that is the reason I passed it to him, as there was an understanding between the Foreign Consuls and Samoans to that effect.

When any one wished to get his land protected questions were not asked if it were legal or not but would accept the protection: That is why I put my land

under

under the protection of Mr Coe the American Consul for fear some one might sell it secretly, or some one of our family might steal it and sell it.

Mr Coe then gave me Forty Dollars to bind the contract, but I did not sell it at all I am still the rightfull owner and ruler over this land, no one else has any control over it and I will not have Mr Coe writing so about my land.

Now I write to you the Government not to accept any more such letters because I am the owner of that Land

May you be blessed and live

(signed) I am Tomalatai

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original; in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 27th day of October A.D. 1875.

Thomas William Williams
Secretary to the Taimua

No XIX

Tomalatai to the Taimua stating that Mr Coe has no control over a certain piece of land. 19th October 1875

S. S. Foster
U. S. Consul
respecting a pault by
H. C. Edwards

D

Malaga June 3rd 1875

Col A B Steinberger

Dear Sir.

I would like for to consult with you immediately in regards to H C Edwards to see if nothing cannot be done to punish him as I was on my way to consult you in regard to business he assaulted me in the street choked me and used the most abusive language ever one man used to another.

Woodworth was present and I called on him for protection but he refused no doubt being his legal adviser.

I wish the Jaimua to have this man arrested and tried for he swears he will choke me to death if he gets a chance. Mr Vollmann saw there or I suppose he would have murdered me outright

If you wish to see me at your place you must send a guard to protect me.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

(signed) S P Foster. U. S Consul

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Original. In Witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand and the Seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 28th day of October AD 1875

Thomas William Williams
Secretary to the Taimua

No 1

S S Foster
to
Colonel Steinberger
regarding an assault
made on him and
requesting the arrest of
H C Coulthard and J B
Hardworth
June 3rd 1875

Copy

United States Consulate
Apia June 3rd 1875

I hereby authorize any of the Samoan Police to enter any American House in Apia for the purpose of arresting Henry C Edwards, charged with assault and other offences.

(signed) S S Foster
U S Consul.

Official Seal.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 28th day of October AD 1875

Thomas William Williams
Secretary to the Taumua

No II

Warrant
from
S. S. Foster
U. S. Consul
for the arrest of
H. C. Edwards
June 3rd 1875

United States Consulate
Apia June 3rd 1875

To the Taimua
of the Samoan Government.
Your Excellencies

I have the honor to inform you that I was most brutally assaulted by Henry C Edwards residing here.

He choked me severely and threatened to choke me to death and used the most offensive language, all of which I can prove to your Excellencies and I also believe that I P Woodworth was the instigator of it, advising him to choke me.

I wish your aid and protection, and I also wish this man arrested at once and imprisoned until trial for I am afraid to go into the street to attend to my ordinary business.

May your Excellencies live.

I am

(signed) S S Foster
U S Consul

No. III

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 28th day of October A.D. 1875

Thomas William Williams
Secretary to the Taumua

S. S. Foster
E. S. Conrad
to the Samoan society
their protection from
H. C. Edwards and
S. P. Woodworth
June 3rd 1895

Copy

United States Consulate
Apia June 4th 1875.

Col A B Steinberger

Sir

I wish through your aid and assistance with the Samoan Government to have two American Citizens named Henry C Edwards and I P Woodworth brought before the court and punished according to the Laws of this place for without the aid and assistance of the authorities Consuls are powerless and consequently life is not safe from lawless desperadoes so often found on the Islands of the Pacific.

I charge Henry C Edwards with assaulting me in the Public streets near my office in a most brutal manner choking me severely and using language against me too indecent to repeat besides calling me a damned Liar and saying I had perjured myself before the late Consular Court that condemned him for slander.

He also

He also threatened to flog me and choke me to death which I believe he would have done had not Mr Ad Volkmann ran to my assistance. I also charge I P Woodworth with being accessory to the act with aiding and abetting him and slandering me and other high Officers of the Government

I also charge him with standing by and seeing me mattreated and refusing to assist me when called upon, and that he also advised the said Edwards to assault and choke me using at the same time language against me not fit to repeat.

It is also my true belief that my life is not safe or the lives of others whom these two persons have a grudge against for some real or fancied injury they may allege done them so long as they are permitted to remain on the Island unconfined.

All of which is respectfully submitted and which I am able to prove by the following

following named witnesses :-

Mr A. Volkmann Mrs S S Foster
Mr D. S Parker Hala (Mrs Clark)
Mr W H Dunn Tasi (Mr Cowley)
Mr Burmester Mrs Charles Cook
Luse ni Mele

S S Foster.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this fourth day of June A D 1875.
In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Consulate at Apia this day and year next above written and of the Independance of the United States the ninety ninth

(signed) D. S. Parker
United States Consul.

Official seal.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 28th day of October A.D. 1875

Thomas William Williams
Secretary to the Taimua.

No IV

S S Foster
U S Consul
to Colonel Steinberger
respecting H C Edwards
and I P Woodworth
June 4th 1875

United States Consulate
Apia July 6th 1875

To the Taimua
of the Samoan Government
Your Excellencies

I make this request of you that you cause a warrant to be made out against I P Woodworth American and give it into the hands of the Chief of Police and have him arrested and taken to Mulinuu Point immediately for the following charges viz:-

Advising H C Edwards to make the assault on me thus making himself accessory to the act.

For refusing to come to my assistance when called upon by me.

May Your Excellencies live

I am

(signed) S S Hosten
U S Consul

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal

of the Kingdom of Samoa this 28th day of October A.D. 1875.

Thomas William Williams
Secretary to the Taumua

No. V

S. J. Foster
& S. J. Conrad
to the Taumua for
the arrest of I B
Woodward
July 6th 1875.

Port of Apia Oct 15th 1875

Col A B Steinberger
Premier of Samoa
Mulinuu Point

Sir

Mr S S Foster American Consul at Apia did on the 6th day of July A.D. 1875 file in the Samoan Court at Mulinuu a sworn complaint wherein he affirms that J P Woodworth an American Citizen residing at Apia was an accessory to an assault on him committed by one H C Edwards and that the said J P Woodworth stood by and refused to render assistance when called upon by the aforesaid Foster, and that the said J P Woodworth is a dangerous character to be at large, that people's lives are in danger when he has his liberty and demands of the Samoan Government his immediate arrest and confinement, all of which I J P Woodworth deny and aver that the aforesaid charges are false and fabricated through revenge and malice, without a

shadow

shadow of cause or truth. I especially deny that I was near S S Foster during the alleged assault, that I saw no assault nor heard any cry upon me for assistance; and I demand of the Samoan Government through you an immediate trial on the aforesaid complaint

I am

(signed) I. P. Woodworth

Witness W. Williamson

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 28th day of October A.D. 1875.

Thomas William Williams
Secretary to the Taimua

I P Woodworth to
Col R B Steinberger
Presenting the Kingdom
demanding an immediate trial of
S S Foster for false charge
made by the Samoan
Plaintiff against him
15th October 1875

No VI

To His Majesty
Malietoa I
King of Samoa and the Faimna

Pursuant to decree of the Faimna at Mulinuu July 1875 appointing a special mixed commission to try and report on the Case of Foster vs Edwards and the American, English and German Consuls being requested to appoint each two subjects of their respective countries to act as Members of said Commission in conjunction with the Representatives of the Samoan Government.

In pursuance thereof the Commission consisting of George F Waters and J.E. Alvord selected by the American Consul; Moses David and James L Young selected by the English Consul; and J Zerrein and H.Y.H. Drews selected by the German Consul; and Tuatafu, Saga, Tuala, Tupuola, Lelivuna & Seale - Samoan Representatives, repaired to the Government House at Mulinuu Tuesday July 6th 1875. Major J.H.B. Latrobe Jr (American Citizen) nominated by the Faimna, occupied the chair - Commission called to order - W.T. Williams (English subject)

and

and Moeman (Samoan) appointed Clerks and Interpreters. The commissioners were then sworn in as jurymen. The Judge explained the nature of the complaint & stated there would be no attorneys for either side - each would be privileged to plead his own cause.

The Defendant was called & pleaded "Not Guilty"

Call of Witnesses for the prosecution -

A. D. Volkman was called, sworn and gave his evidence as follows -

I was standing at my counter writing a letter & happened to look up and saw Edwards (defdt) throttling Mr Foster (plaintiff) and pushing him against the fence - when I got my hat and ran out - when I saw Mr Foster beckoning to me for assistance. When I reached Mr F. Edwards had let go his neck. That was all I saw. I asked - What is the matter? Then Mr Edwards told me that if I had the same provocation I would do the same. I said no; because Mr Foster was an old man. I told Mr Edwards he had better go up and let the matter alone. Then Mr Edwards went away.

W. Biermeister was called, sworn and

gave

and gave his evidence as follows:
Mr Edwards came to my house and wanted me Woodward to go to Mr Foster's and get a written agreement - then Mr Edwards went to Mr Foster's for the agreement - and then returned and said that Mr Foster would not give him the paper - then Mr Woodward told him to go again for the paper - then Mr Edwards did not go but stopped for breakfast - After dinner Mr Edwards went down and then I heard that Mr Foster had been throttled by Edwards - he - Edwards said that Mr Foster struck him first with an umbrella. Mr Edwards came back with no paper - Mr Woodward then told him to go again and get the paper that is all -

E Cook was called - sworn and declared as follows. I saw nothing myself but heard a noise & then ran out and saw Edwards throttling Mr Foster - That is all

Mrs Foster was called, sworn and declared as follows:- I was up at my house and one of my boys came and told me Mr Foster wanted me to translate a letter - I started to go and saw Mr Foster behind me - then we walked together

then

we got to the road Mr Edwards stood before us and Mr Woodward about the distance of the Road from the Government House - then I saw they were after some design - then Mr Foster asked Mr Edwards if he wanted to see him and he said yes - then Mr Foster said if it were about the paper to go to Mr Parker he (F) had nothing to do with it. we both went into the office together - then Mr Foster came out and left me alone - then I looked out and saw Mr Foster, Mr Edwards and Mr Woodward talking together - Mr Foster was leaning against the fence, then I looked again and saw Mr Edwards choking Mr Foster and then I ran out. then I said to him (E) three times - let Mr Foster go - then Mr Foster asked him (E) if he wanted to strike an old man like him - Edwards said - no - not to strike you but choke you and then were - then said - you son of a bitch your power is no more than that of a cat - then Mr Volkman came and Mr Foster called on him for assistance - all this time Mr Woodward was standing close by and did not offer to help - that is all

Mary Bishop was called, sworn and testified

as

as follows-

I went down when the guard was all down. I did not witnes the assault on Mr Foster- I heard of it- that is all-

Fala- called, sworn and testified as follows:- I heard Mrs F call me to go and help Mr Foster but did not know what it was about- then I went down and saw Mr Foster and Mr Edwards standing at the gate and Mr Edwards had hold of Mr Fosters beard- he pulled his beard and at the same time was beating his legs with a walking cane- then Mr Foster asked him (E) if he wished to beat an old man- then Edwards said I will not hit you but choke & beat you till your intestines come out- you are a thief and a liar and an old son of a bitch- that is all I heard and saw-

Question by Jury- Do you understand English-

Answer- Yes Sir- Even when spoken rapidly in anger.

W. Dunn was called, sworn and testified as follows-

I was not a witness to the assault but arrived about ten minutes afterwards-

Question- Did you have any conversation with Edwards on the subject-

Answer

Answer— No Sir— Mr Foster showed me his neck on which were large red lumps— the same as if some one had choked him

Mr Parker was called, sworn & testified. I did not witness the assault.

Mr Foster was called, sworn & testified as follows—

I swear to the correctness of my evidence as given in my the preliminary examination of Mr Edwards—

This closed the evidence for the Plaintiff.

—

Evidence for the Defense—

H. C Edwards— was called, sworn, & testified as follows—

On the morning of the day of the assault I went to Mr Foster to get a paper to the effect of an accusation made the day before at an investigation— Mr Foster refused— I met him in the afternoon and then he struck me with his umbrella— then I choked him a little. as to a cane or walking stick I had nothing of the kind— that is all—

Mr Foster— recalled—

Question— Did you strike Edwards with an

umbrella

umbrella?

Answer - I swear I did not strike him with an umbrella.

This closed the case. The Judge then proceeded to sum up the evidence and addressed the Jury as follows -

Gentlemen of the Jury - This is a case which is happily of rare occurrence in our peaceful cities - A man - ~~an~~ old man - an officer high in rank of the American Government has been assaulted in the streets of Lima, in broad daylight. I shall not dwell on the circumstances, you have heard the evidence, contradictory in many instances - 'tis for you to decide on the credibility to be given to the different statements you have heard - and the responsibility of passing verdict rests in the yourselves - I particularly have desired with advocates - That your judgment might be based on the law and naked facts and that you might not be governed in your mind, as men often are, by the sophistry of counsel. I would suggest gentlemen in undoing your

your verdict - some weight be given to the term of confinement the said Edwards has already endured - With these remarks gentlemen I leave the case in your hands confident that you will deal justly and impartially with these parties - and inflict on the defendant such damages, and no more, as you may think under all the circumstances of the case, he is fairly entitled to receive,

The Jury then retired, returning after an hours deliberation - bringing in the accompanying verdict -

By order of the Judge the Defendant was discharged from custody

To The Hon Judge

We The Jury in the case of Foster vs Edwards find the said Edwards guilty of the Assault as charged.

In view of our belief in there having been some provocation to the assault we recommend that the said Edwards be released from custody as having suffered punishment to the full extent of the crime.

In this we agree unanimostly

(Signed)

Tuiatafu	Geo F. Walers Tenman
Saga	J. E. V. Alvord
Tuula	James L. Young
Tufuola	Moses David
Lelevuna his + mark	H. J. H. Probst
Seale his + mark	J Lenien

Mr. Lemamea
Clerk of Court and Interpreter.

Thomas William Williams
Secretary and Interpreter.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 28th day of October A.D. 1875

Thomas William Williams
Secretary to the Taimua

Court Papers
D No. VII

Foster
vs
Edwards

July 6th 1875

S. S. Foster

U. S. Consul

relative to appointing

Vice Consuls

E

United States Consulate
Apia January 9th 1875.

To the Chiefs & Rulers
of Samoa.

I have the honor to inform you that having to go to Tutuila for a few days I have appointed Mr C L Hamilton as Vice Consul to act during my absence and that all official communications you may have with this Office should be addressed to him until my return of which you shall have due notification

I have the honor to remain
Your obedient Servant
(signed) J S Foster
United States Consul.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 28th day of October A.D. 1875.

Thomas William Williams
Secretary to the Taimua

No. 1

S. S. Foster
U. S. Consul
to the Secretary informing
them of his appointing
E. L. Hamilton as Vice Consul
9th January 1875

Matafele March 2nd 1875

S S Foster Esqr.

Sir

I proceeded to the residence of Mr Wm Allen as you requested me and I made a strict search for property belonging to the late Judge Finai, and all that was to be found there is the two old coats I send you by the bearer

I am Sir

Your obedient Servant

(signed) D. S. Parker

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the copy furnished by S S Foster U S Consul. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 28th day of October A.D. 1875

Thomas William Williams

Secretary to the Taumua

No II

Copy of report made
by W. S. Parker to
S. S. Foster
U. S. Consul
March 2nd 1875

United States Consulate
Apia March 3rd 1875

To the Lords Taimua
and all their Excellencies of the Government
of Samoa.

I must inform your Excellencies that on my return yesterday I appointed Mr D. S Parker to act as an Officer of the United States and proceed to the house of Wm Allen, American, and search for things belonging to the late Judge Tinai.

After strict search of the whole house all that was found was two old coats which are now sent to you.

If he has any money he must have deposited it somewhere else.

I must also inform your Excellencies that according to the enclosed account sent by Mr Cof there was paid to Judge Tupua 48 Dollars which has not been paid into this office as it should have been.

I also enclose you another account a part of which has been paid to the Samoan Judge but whether it was paid to Tinai I cannot tell

cannot tell at present
I would also call your Excellencies attention to another fine of 25 Dollars that was paid by the Chinaman to Patiole for M Scanlan this manequ was also kept by the Judge; and there are other cases which I will inform your Excellencies when you have adopted your new Constitution and good Laws to govern your people. I have not spoken to your Excellencies of these matters before because I knew you was about to make a new Government and I was waiting patiently for you to settle your little disputes among yourselves. And I hope now your Excellencies will not delay any longer but get your Government in working order and appoint good and honest men for your Judges for what is the use of your collecting taxes and fines if you allow Officers to steal the money and use it for themselves and families instead of paying the Government debts and then let them go unpunished. May you live long and prosper in your Government

I am

(signed) S S Foster

U S Consul

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true Copy of the original. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of the Kingdom this 28th day of October A.D. 1875.

Thomas William Williams
Secretary to the Tamuea.

J. S. Foster,
U. S. Consul
to the Taimun stating
various grievances
3rd March 1875

United States Consulate
Apia March 2nd 1875.

D. S. Parker Esqr.

Sir

I hereby appoint you as vice Consul of the United States and to act as Marshall for the same to proceed to Matautu and receive from Wm. Allen all the property in his house or that of Alfred Smalley belonging to the late Judge Finai a Government defaulter and that in this is not given up peaceable you are empowered to call for assistance to the Samoan Authorities and search the house to obtain the property of the said Judge Finai.

Done this first day of March AD 1875.
Witness my hand and seal.

(signed) S S Foster
U S Consul.

Official seal.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of

the Kingdom of Samoa this 28th day of October A.D. 1875.

Thomas William Williams.
Secretary to the Taemua

No III

Copy of Commission to
U.S. Barker from
S.S. Foster
U.S. Consul
Appointing him Vice
Consul
March 2nd 1875

United States Consulate
Apia Oct 11th 1875

To the Taimua
Your Excellencies.

I beg leave to inform you that I have appointed I M Cox Esqr as United States Vice Consul during my absence from Apia and that the Office will be held at Matautu until my return.

May your Excellencies live

I am &c

(signed) S S Foster
U S Consul.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 28th day of October A.D. 1875.

Thomas William Williams
Secretary to the Taimua

No 11

S S Foster to the Taimua informing them of his appointing I N Coe as Vice Consul

October 11th 1875

S. S. Foster

U. S. Consul

Wrecking to Yacht

"Pearl"

F

Copy

United States Consulate
Apia Sept 20th 1875

Capt J Hamilton
Schooner Pearlep
Apia Harbor.

Sir.

By a despatch received by me from the Department of State per mail ex the Nickado Sept 4th I am under the necessity of examining into the ownership and other matters connected with the Schooner "Pearlep," now carrying the American Flag; as I have understood she is owned by an American a foreign resident.

I would call your attention to this clause of the despatch for my instructions.

"You are instructed to report particularly what vessels of any description of this class are known in your consular district, the names, tonage, and particulars which may be ascertained in relation thereto."

Again the instructions of the despatch says. "And whether such vessels, or others carrying the flag of the United States under these circumstances are subject to any burdens, or enjoy any immunities or exemptions as compared with regularly documented

American vessels in regard to Consular fees and charges or otherwise."

Again by this despatch I quote the following viz; "In this connection it is desired that full information may be given as to the shipment and discharge of seamen on such vessel, the form of Articles used, the usual term of engagement, the character and nationality of the officers and crews, and the practice as to relief and the collection of extra wages."

"In specifying the above particulars, it is not intended to limit your report to them alone, but it is the object of the Department to obtain the best and most accurate information upon the whole subject and the reason of the existence of this class of vessels, you are include in the report whatever may in your opinion contribute to this end."

I have given such extracts from the late despatch as bears on the case of the Schooner Pearlen; not that I was obliged to thus show my power, but I done so as some one like Commander Erben that knows nothing about the rules and regulations of our Merchantile Marine as prescribed by the Department, may tell you as he did in regard to the extra pay of Seamen and

Brethren, that I was acting arbitrary, illegal, tyrannical, and unjust.

I wish you then, Sir to report to me at once, who is the reputed owner of the Schooner Peerless: And if he is an American residing abroad by whom and how the transfer was made.

Since May 14th a period of over 4 months you have neither shipped or discharged any seamen, or paid any consular dues, although you have kept a full crew; and in consequence you come under that part wherein you have "no burdens to bear, neither shipped or discharged any seamen, or paid Consular dues" and that "foreign fairs and communities that regular documented vessels in the United States does not possess."

You will then Sir report the number of men you have shipped and discharged since your arrival in the Port of Apia, with the amount of wages paid to each, and whether you have deducted the usual hospital fees exacted on shipmasters to collect.

Whether you have paid in full the Seamen discharged, and in what manner, and whether there is any money still due such seamen

After your report to me, and cash settlement of all dues and arrears of wages (if any) of seamen discharged, you will be entitled to your register when you leave for another Consular District, but not till then, and as a shipmaster of long standing you know the penalty; her register will be sent to the Department and cancelled, and the vessel liable to seizure and condemnation, and you yourself are personally liable to fine or imprisonment by order of any Court in the United States in any port you may happen to go to.

I am your obedient servant

(signed) S. S. Foster

U. S. Consul

F No. 1

Copy Letter Hon S. S. Foster to Capt George Hamilton September 20th 1875 Relating to Seaman

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 20th day of October 1875.

Thomas William Williams

Secretary to the Samoan

Melemiu 21st Sept. 1875

Hon. S. S. Foster
United States Consul

Sir.

All information you require as to Schooner "Peerless" will be given you.

Register No 59 Port of San Francisco, and shipping papers you have.

The Peerless is not a trading vessel, 45 tons burthen "Yacht" and with no immunities other than belong to vessels or a yacht in the United States.

No discharged seamen have arrears of wages and if Consular Fees are due the Captain will pay the same.

I know of no one having acted the part of seaman on said Craft not on the papers, except one Parker whom you put on board for a trip to Tonga without shipping (yourself and family being passengers) a procedure which I condemned at the time, of which I made careful memoranda.

I have instructed Captain Hamilton to have a copy of his receipts made and attested by the U S Consul, also all ships papers for my benefit.

I have the honor to be your obt Servt

(Signed) A. R. Steinberger

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 28th day of October AD 1875

Thomas William Williams.
Secretary to the Samoa.

No II

Letter
from
Dr Brown
to
the Consuls
Transmitting
Protest
against
Protest to Secret Papers.

United States Consulate
Apia September 22nd 1875

Col. A. B. Steinberger
Premier of the Samoan Government

Sir—

I addressed a letter to Captain George Hamilton of the Schooner Pearl, asking him certain questions pursuant to my instructions, in regard to that vessel and crew; which I expect him to answer.

As you are not known on the register or your name mentioned in the shipping articles. I do not see why you should address me on the subject.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
S. S. Foster
U. S. Consul.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 28th day of October A.D. 1875

Thomas William Williams
Secretary to the Samoan

N° III

Answer
Hon S. S. Foster
to
Col A. B. Steinberger
Relative to "Peerless"

Sept 24th 1875

(Copy)

United States Consulate

Apia September 24th 1875

Captain George Hamilton

Schooner Peerless - Apia Harbor.

Sir:-

I hereby give you notice that I held the Schooner Peerless with Master and owners responsible for the fine of $100.- dollars, and $10 dollars costs of Court, imposed upon Charley Fenn, a Samoaman, crew of the Schooner Peerless, tried on Tuesday September 21st in this Consulate on a complaint made by you September 18th for assault committed on Mr. Parker on board of the Schooner Peerless.

Also the arrears of wages you informed me due the Rotumah native "Ned" when he deserted, although the man made application to me at the time for his wages.

I would also remind you that I have not received an answer to my communication to you on Sept. 21st making certain enquiries in regard to the Schooner Peerless carrying the American Flag in Foreign Waters.

As this is an order from the Department of State I wish an answer immediately.

Given under my hand and
seal of this Consulate at Apia
the day and year first above
written

Seal

(signed) S. S. Foster
U. S. Consul.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 28th day of October 1875.

Thomas William Williams.
Secretary to the Taimua

F

No. IX

Letter
from S. S. Foster
to
Capt. George Hamilton
September 24th 1875
Relating to Sealing

Copy

Yacht Pearl
Apia Harbor
September 28th 1875

Hon S. S. Foster
United States Consul
Apia.

Sir

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of September 20th and shall endeavor to answer, categorically, your interrogatories as therein contained.

1st - I quote from your quotations, as quoted in letter to me "You are instructed to report particularly what vessels of any description of this class are known within your consular district, the names, tonnage and particulars in regard to each, the names of the reputed owners, date of transfer, to whom transferred, and in what manner, with any other particulars which may be ascertained in relation thereto."

The name of Yacht is "Pearl" was built in San Francisco - has two masts and that her length is 27 ft 5/10 - Breadth 17 ft - Depth 5 ft and 1/10

Tonage $45\frac{82}{100}$ Capacity under tonage deck	33.18
between decks above tonage deck	12.64
	45.82

I, George Hamilton, am Master, see Register,

report and are responsible to Colonel A B Steinberger Agent for J. B. Ford, of San Francisco, in Samoa. For further particulars I beg to refer you to the Register and other papers as filed in your office.

2nd "And whether such vessels, or others carrying the flag of the United States under these circumstances are subject to any burdens, or enjoy any immunities or exemptions as compared with regularly documented American vessels in regard to Consular dues and charges or otherwise."

The "Pearlie" carries the flag of the United States as entitled by Register, is not a trader and is not subject to immunities, exemptions from Consular or other fees.

3rd In this connection it is desired that full information may be given as to the shipment and discharge of seamen on such vessels, the form of Articles used, the usual term of engagement, the character and nationality of the Officers and crews and the practice as to relief and the collection of extra wages"

In answer to the above I again beg to refer you to the Articles & papers as filed in your office.

4th In specifying the above particulars, it is not-

intended to limit your report to them alone, but it is the object of the Department to obtain the best and most accurate information upon the whole subject and the reason for the existence of this class of vessels, you will include in the report - whatever may in your opinion contribute to this end."

This question I must plead my inability to answer. I am employed by Colonel Steinberger, Agent as aforesaid, to sail and look after the "Pearlie" and am paid for so doing, but whether it was caprice, pleasure or what not - that dictated the purchase of the same I am not advised -

Attached please find statement of men shipped and discharged - wages paid, Hospital and other dues -

Such further information as lies in my power to give I shall be most happy to communicate.

I confess to feeling both aggrieved and annoyed that the American Consul should have thought necessary to use such expressions as - fine, imprisonment & personal liability as I find in the closing sentence of your letter to me.

For twenty years I have commanded vessels in the South Seas. It has been my invariable custom to comply with such laws and regulations as

belonged to the port I have visited & for the first time have had the legality of my papers and integrity of my actions questioned.

I have the honor to be

your most obedient servant

(signed) George Hamilton.

Master Yacht Perlep.

F

No V

Answer
Capt. George Hamilton
to
J. S. Foster
September 28th 1825
Relating to "Perlep"

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of the Kingdom of Siam this 28th day of October A.D. 1875.

Thomas William Williams

Secretary to the Foreign

"Lucie Perkes" In acct with U. S. Consulate-

Extra wages, Jenkins & Brehuns	$5.
Letter to arrest seamen	2.
Discharge of two seamen	2.
Shipment and discharge of Bird	2.
Hospital dues-	
Jenkins- 2 months 15 days	1.
Brehuns " " " "	1.
Red 3 " 12 "	1.35
Joe	25
Andrew 4 " "	1.60
Balance of wages due Red (deserter)	$17.10
	$123.30
Sep.	
Passage to Tonga & return (SS Foster & daughter)	$100.
Balance	$23.30

Apia Samoa-

September 28th 1875

Received payment

(signed) S. S. Foster

U. S. Consulate-

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 28th day

Receipt

of

Hon L. S. Foster

American Consul

on acct of the

Lacet Pierlip"

Sept 28th 1875

of October 8th 1875

Thomas Williams

Secretary to the Commission

(Copy)

United States Consulate
Apia September 29th 1875

Captain George Hamilton
Schr Pearl
Apia Harbor.

Sir.

Your report in answer to my request of Sept. 20th in regard to ownership and other matters connected with the Schooner Pearl has been received, and with all accompanying documents will be forwarded to the United States for inspection by the Department of State.

At the close of your report you remark that you feel aggrieved and annoyed because I refer you to certain fees and penalties for not complying with the law. I would inform you that in many places of our book of instructions we are strongly reminded that we are to be heavily fined and imprisoned for not only violating the laws but for not seeing them properly executed, and that we are made personally liable for non collection of all fees, dues, fines, wages &c., due the United States and prescribed by their laws; and they never ask us if we feel aggrieved at these heavy fines and penalties.

The Consul is responsible to his Government for any wrong he may commit in the discharge of his official duties, and to his Government alone, and for which he gives bonds before entering on the duties of his office for his faithful performance.

In conclusion of your report you say you have been so long a shipmaster and always obeyed the laws and customs of the port. I sincerely believe you: for from my personal acquaintance with you, now of some years standing, and knowing your antecedents for almost the whole time you mention, and further that you have honorably discharged your duties as a shipmaster and been beloved and respected by the numerous passengers you have carried to and fro in your long intercourse with the Colonies, and that it is also my belief that had you been master and owner, and agent, of the Schooner Pearl, since her arrival in Samoan waters there would never have been any trouble between you and the American Consul, or that he would have been alleged to have written to you on any subject whatever.

In thus concluding this correspondence

I again remind you that in case of Aumai Cook, I refer you as my ultimatum to my official communication to you on September 24th

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant
(Signed) S. S. Foster
U. S. Consul

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 28th day of October A.D. 1875

Thomas William Williams
Secretary to the Taimua

No VII

Letter
Hon S. S. Foster
to
Capt George Hamilton
September 29th 1825
Relative to Sachet Perlep

44

Pulemu September 30th 1875

Hon J. S. Foster

United States Consul

Apia

Sir

I have your favor of the 29th and am grateful for your kindly expressions as to myself as contained therein. Regarding the "Perlep" I have control of the craft, as master and have been governed solely by my own judgment in the management of the same.

Your flattering allusions to myself seem to be an imputation of wrong upon innocent parties who cannot interfere with my position as master.

Again thanking you for your personal expressions of regard

I have the honor to be

your obedient servant

George Hamilton

Master - Packet Perlep.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 28th day of October

No. VIII

Answer
Capt George Hamilton
to
Hon S. S. Foster
September 30th 1875
Relating to Parley

Sept. 1875

Thomas Williams Williams
Secretary to the Tribunal

Yacht Perlee
Apia Harbor Oct 16th /75

Col. A. B. Steinberger

Sir

For months past I have been subjected to a series of enforbearances at the hands of the American Consul, S. S. Foster. Hence to you I have refrained, as far as possible from troubling you, knowing how occupied your time has been. I now beg leave to lay before you the correspondence, such as has passed from time to time between the American Consul and myself, portions of which you are no doubt familiar with. My list of grievances began almost from the date of my arrival in Samoan waters. Refer to the case of Jenkins and Brilliants, deserters and insubordinates generally. Through the long intervention of Capt Erben this case was compromised for $50. the Consul claiming two hundred and five.

This is but one of the many, in fact almost weekly, annoyances and indignities

to which I am subjected. I now will to ask your protection against this interference, on the part of the American Consul, with me, in the discharge of my duties.

For many years I have commanded vessels in the South Seas. The course of my business has brought me in contact with Consuls and officers of many nationalities, with whom my relations have always been pleasant & to whom my business transactions have invariably given satisfaction, Mr Foster alone excepted.

I take the liberty to enclose copies of letters from Firms in Sydney in whose employ I have been & with whom I have had business relations

Your Obedient Servt

(signed) George Hamilton
Master – Yacht "Pearlie"

I hereby certify that the foregoing letter and enclosed certificates are true copies of the originals.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and the Seal

F

No 9

Letter

Capt George Hamilton

to

Col A. B. Steinberger

Oct 16th 1875

of the Kingdom of Siam, this 30th day of October 1875

Thomas Hallam Williams

Secretary to the Legation

copy

Apia Harbor
June 20th 1859

This is to certify that George Hamilton new Master of Brig "Caroline Hort" has been in our employ for two years and has given us entire satisfaction in this South Sea Island trade

(Signed) Hort Brothers

Apia Samoa

Copy

Sydney May 10th
1872

Capt. Hamilton has been in our employ in command of the Brig "Scotsman" for the past five years and during that period we have found him a very trustworthy & efficient officer.

We have m[illegible] pleasure in giving this recommendation and shall be glad to hear of his obtaining a good command for which he is well qualified.

He leaves our service in consequence of the sale of the "Scotsman"

(Signed) T & J Spencer

Copy

Port Lt. Sydney
Aug 31st/92

The bearer Captain Hamilton has been known to me for some years as the Commander of Vessels trading to the S.S. Islands, he was for a short time in my employment as Master, and I can speak with confidence of him as thoroughly trustworthy, and energetic as I believe can every one by whom he has been employed

(Signed)

Thos Henderson & Butcher

Copy

This is to certify that we have known Capt George Hamilton over fifteen years while in command of the "Scotsman" and other vessels in the Island Trade - and have always found him an able master and careful in the conduct of his vessels

(Signed) Geo A Lloyd Jr

Sydney 6/9/72

Copy

Sydney
Sept 9th 1872

Having known Capt Hamilton of the Brig "Scotsman" for the last ten or eleven years and found him a careful trustworthy ship-master we have much pleasure in giving a favorable testimony as to his character and sobriety

A. H. C. Macafee

Copy

Sydney 9th Sept/72

We have known Capt George Hamilton for the past ten years, and have every confidence in him as a Captain and thorough seaman, he has been in our employment for years past and has given us the utmost satisfaction

(signed) T. S. J. Spenner

Taimua and people of Samoa

Thy word is my light

G

No II

Seals

with

Translation of Mottoes

Case

Accepted Dr 10

18 10

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 6 1875
RECEIVED

Hulinuu, Upolu, Samoa
Octr. 29th 1875

Hon Hamilton Fish.
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

FILED
DEC 22 1875

Sir.

I beg to offer my resignation as an Agent of the United States Government - reserving the tender of my resignation until such time as I could report under instructions and consider my duties ended.

Believing that I may ever retain the confidence of my country

I have the honor to be
Your Obedt. Servt.

A. B. Steinberger

File

Government House.

Mulinuu, Upolu, Samoa.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 6 1875
RECEIVED

Oct. 30th 1875

Hon. Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State
State Department
Washington D.C.

Sir.

It has just come to the notice of the Government that large tracts of land claimed to be owned by the "Polynesian Land Co" will be sold at "Public Auction" under authority of J. S. Foster, Agent.

Titles to some of this land may be good - but such sales without consultation with the Government is likely to result in grave complications, especially as the name of the

American Consul is given to it.

With sentiments of high consideration

I have the honor to be

Your very Obed.t Serv.t

[illegible]

Premier.

file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 6 1875
RECEIVED

Mulinuu, Upolu, Samoa

Octr. 30th 1875

Hon. Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State
State Department
Washington D.C.

Sir.

I have the honor to lay before the authorities of the Government of the United States a draft of treaty proposed by the Kingdom of Samoa.

His Majesty King Malietoa has been pleased to select a representative near the Capital at Washington in the person of Walter S. Wilkinson, Esq, whose Commission has been forwarded.

With sentiments of high

consideration

I have the honor to be
Your very Obed.t Serv.t

S Leinsburger
Premier

Treaty

The United States of America and His Majesty The King of The Samoan Islands being desirous to maintain and improve the relations of good understanding which happily subsist between them, and to promote commercial intercourse between their respective states have deemed it expedient to conclude a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, and have for that purpose named as their respective Plenipotentiaries, That is to say:—

The President of the United States of America—

Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States—

And his Majesty the King of the Samoan Islands, Walter S Wilkinson accredited as his special commissioner to the Government of the United States.—

Who having communicated to each other their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and

and concluded the following articles

Art. I. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the United States and the King of the Samoan Islands, and his successors, and between their respective subjects

Art. II There shall be between the United States of America, and the Samoan Islands, a reciprocal freedom of commerce. The subjects of each of the two contracting parties respectively, shall have liberty to come with their ships and cargoes, to all places ports and rivers in the territories of the other, where trade with other nations is permitted. They may remain and reside in any part of the said territories respectively, and hire and occupy houses and warehouses, and may trade in all kinds of produce, and merchandise of lawful commerce, enjoying the same privileges as subjects and subject to the same laws.

Art III No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any article, the growth,

produce

produce or manufacture of the Samoan Islands, and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Samoan Islands, of any article the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States than are or shall be payable on the like article, of the growth, produce or manufacture of any other foreign country

Art. IV. No duties or charges on account of tonnage, lighthouse or harbor dues — pilotage, quarantine or similar duties of any nature, shall be imposed in either country upon the vessels of the other, which shall not be equally imposed on national vessels

Art. V It is hereby declared that the stipulations of the present treaty do not apply to the coasting trade, which each contracting party reserves to itself, respectively, and shall regulate according to its own laws.

Art. VI Steam vessels of the United States which may be employed by the Government, in the carrying of their public mails across the Pacific Ocean, or from one port in that ocean to another, shall have free

accep

accep to the ports of the Samoan Islands, with the privilege of stopping therein to refit, refresh, to land passengers and their baggage, and for the transaction of any business pertaining to the public mail service of the United States. They shall not be subject in such ports to any duties of tonnage, harbor, light-houses, quarantine or other similar duties of whatever nature or under whatever denomination

Art VII The subjects of either of the contracting parties in the territories of the other shall receive and enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property, and shall have free and open access to the courts of justice in the said countries respectively, for the prosecution and defence of their just rights. They shall be entitled to dispose of their personal property of every sort and denomination, by sale, donation, exchange or testament, or in any other manner whatsoever, as also with regard to the administration of justice, the subjects of each contracting party, shall enjoy in

the

The territories of the other, the same privileges, liberties and rights as native or naturalized subjects, and their heirs or representatives, being subjects or citizens of the other contracting party, shall succeed to their personal property, and may take possession thereof, and dispose of the same at will, paying to the respective governments, such dues only as the inhabitants of the country wherein the said personal property is, shall be subject to pay in like cases.

Where on the decease of any person holding Real Estate within the territories of one party, such Real Estate would, by the laws of the land, descend on a citizen or subject of the other, were he not disqualified by alienage, such citizen or subject shall be allowed a reasonable time to sell the same, and to withdraw the proceeds without molestation. The citizens or subjects of the contracting parties shall not be obliged to pay, under any pretense whatever, any other or higher taxes or impositions, than those which are or may be paid by native

subjects

subjects. They shall be exempt from all compulsory military service whatsoever, whether by sea or land, and from all forced loans, or military exactions or requisitions. Their dwellings, warehouses, and all premises appertaining thereto, shall be respected.——

No arbitrary search of, or visit to their houses, and no arbitrary examination or inspectation whatever of the books papers or accounts of their trade shall be made; but such measures shall be executed only in conformity with the legal sentence of a competent tribunal.

Art. VIII. The citizens of the United States shall have full liberty in the Samoan Islands to manage their own affairs, or to commit them to the management of whomsoever they please as broker, factor, agent or interpreter, nor shall they be restrained in their choice of persons to act in such capacities, nor shall they be called upon to pay any higher salary or remuneration than such as is paid by subjects of the Samoan Government.—

Citizens of the United States in the Samoan Islands, shall be at liberty to

buy

buy from, and to sell to whom they like, and absolute freedom shall be allowed in all cases to the buyer and seller, to bargain and fix the price of any goods, wares, or merchandise imported into, or exported from the Samoan Islands, as they shall see good, observing the laws and established customs of those Islands.

The same privileges shall be enjoyed in the United States by Samoan subjects, under the same conditions.

Art. IX It shall be free for each of the two contracting parties to appoint consuls and commercial agents in the ports of the other. but before any consul or commercial agent shall act as such, he shall in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the Government to which he is sent. The said consuls and commercial agents are authorised to require the assistance of the local authorities for the search, arrest, detention and imprisonment of deserters from the ships of war and merchant vessels of their country:- for this purpose they shall apply to the proper authorities,

authorities, and shall in writing demand such deserters, proving by official documents that such individuals formed part of the crews, and this reclamation being thus substantiated, the surrender shall not be refused —

The agents, owners or masters of vessels, on account of whom the deserters have been apprehended, upon requisition of the local authorities, shall be compelled to take, or send away such deserters from the states and dominions of the contracting parties, or give such security for their good conduct as the law may require.

But if not sent back, or reclaimed within six months from the day of their arrest, or if all the expenses of such imprisonment are not defrayed by the party causing such arrest and imprisonment, they shall be set at liberty, and shall not be again arrested for the same cause.

Art. V If any ship of war or merchant vessel, of either of the contracting parties, should be wrecked on the coast of the other, such ship or vessel, or any parts thereof,

and

and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandize which shall be saved therefrom, or the proceeds ~~proceeds~~ thereof, if sold, shall be faithfully restored to the proprietors, upon being claimed by them, or by their duly authorized agents- and if there are no such proprietors or agents on the spot, then the said goods and merchandise, or the proceeds thereof, as well as the papers found on said wrecked ship or vessel, shall be delivered to the United States or American Consul, in whose district the wreck may have taken place- and such consul, proprietors or agents, shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the rate of salvage which would have been payable in the case of a wreck of a national vessel- The goods and merchandise saved from the wreck, shall not be subject to duties unless entered for consumption- it being understood that- in case of any legal claim upon such wreck- goods or merchandise, the same shall be referred for decision

to

to the competent tribunals of the country.

Art. XI The vessels of either of the two contracting parties which may be forced by stress of weather or other cause into one of the ports of the other, shall be exempt from all duties of port or navigation paid for the benefit of the state, if the motives which led to their seeking refuge be real and evident, and if no cargo be discharged or taken on board, save such as may relate to the subsistence of the crew, or be necessary for the repair of the vessels, and if they do not remain in port beyond the time necessary, keeping in view the cause which led to their seeking refuge.

Art. XII The contracting parties mutually agree to surrender, upon official requisition, to the authorities of each, all persons who being charged with the crimes of murder, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery or the utterance of forged paper, committed within the jurisdiction of either, shall be found within the territories of the other; provided that this shall only be done upon

such

such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been there committed - and the respective judges and other magistrates of the two governments, shall have authority, upon complaint made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the person so charged, that he may be brought before such judges or other magistrates respectively, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered - and if on such hearing the evidence be found deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining Judge or Magistrate to certify the same to the proper executive authority, that a warrant may issue for the surrender of such fugitive. The expenses of such apprehension to be defrayed by the party who makes the requisition and receives the fugitive.

Art XIII As soon as there or other

mail

mail packets under the flag of either of the contracting parties, shall have commenced running between their respective ports of entry. The contracting parties agree to receive at the post-offices of those ports all mailable matter, and to forward it as directed, the destination being to some regular post-office of either country, charging thereupon the regular postal rates as established by law. In the territories of either party receiving said mailable matter, in addition to the original postage of the office whence the mail is sent. Mails for the United States shall be made up at regular intervals at the Samoan Post Office, and despatched to ports of the United States, the post-master at which ports shall open the same, and forward the inclosed matter as directed, crediting the Samoan Government with their postages as established by law, and stamped upon each manuscript or printed sheet.

All mailable matter destined for the Samoan Islands, shall be received at the

Severals

several Post Offices in the United States and forwarded to San Francisco, California on the Pacific Coast of the United States, whence the postmasters shall despatch it by the regular mail packets to the Samoan Islands, the Samoan Government agreeing on their part to receive and collect for and credit the post-office department of the United States in the United States rates charged thereon. It shall be optional to prepay postage on letters in either country, but postage on printed sheets and newspapers shall in all cases be prepaid.

Art XIV The present treaty shall be in force from the date of the ratification for the term of ten years, and further, until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intentions to terminate the same, each of the contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice at the end of the said term of ten years, or at any subsequent

term

Term.

Any subject of either party infringing the articles of this treaty shall be held responsible for the same, and the harmony and good correspondence between the two governments shall not be interrupted thereby, each party engaging in no way to protect the offender or sanction such violation.

Art XV The present Treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the consent of the Senate; and by His Majesty the King of the Samoan Islands, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within Eighteen months from the date of its signature, or sooner, if possible.

Executive Mansion.

Steinberger Col. A. B
Mulihum Samoa.
Letter from the Taimua
showing the appreciation
of Gl. Steinberger, and also
asking information relative
to the sale of certain
lands in that Island by
order of the U.S. Consul at
that place

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 17 1875
RECEIVED

By direction of the President:

Dec. 16th 1875

Levi P. Luckey

Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 17 1875
RECEIVED

extract printed in Samoa
at Apia Dec 27/75

Fale Faimua o Samoa
Mulinuu 30th Oketopa 1875.

Ia Ulysses S. Grant
o le Taitai Sili o le
Unaite Setete o Amerika

O lenei la matou tusi e faasilasila atu ai i lau susuga o sina tala i lo matou nei Malo i ona po nei.

Ua matua tele lava lo matou fiafia ana na maua lo matou Malo; matou te faafetai tele foi i le alofa o le Atua Silisili na mafai ai ona maua le filemu ma le nofo lelei o lo matou nei atunuu ana sa le faapenei i tausaga na mavae Matou te faafetai pea foi i lona alofa ana na mafai ai ona e alofa mai, ma e auina mai o le Alii o Col. A B. Steinberger o le sulu lea i o matou vae i aso uma lava. Ua tele pea lo matou fiafia i a Colonel AB. Steinberger i aso uma lava ma lo matou fia feoaiuani ia te ia ana o lona fai mea tonu, ma lona faamalosi, ma le finau pea i aso

i aso uma lava i faatonuga tatau uma
no lo matou nei Malo, ae maise foi o
lona onosai ona le loto alofa i lo matou
valelea ma le fonuiuli o Samoa.
O le mea lea matou te manamao ai nei
ma ia alofa mai le Atua Silisili i le
lagi ia tumau pea lo matou faatasiga
ma lenei Alii i Samoa nei. Ua matou
manatu foi ai ua toe itiiti ona mavae
lea o le fonuiuli i Samoa nei ae oso
mai le malamalama e fiafia tele
ai pea lava i matou nei ma ni tupu-
laga foi e tele o lumanai i Samoa nei!
O le tasi lenei mataupu e faa
silasila atu i lau susuga; - O fanua
e tele lava o Samoa nei sa soona
faatau faale tomuina lava i ona pö
sa fai ai le taua o lo matou nei atunuu
i Alii essese o Malo, tetele o i Samoa
nei; i loo le a faatautuia o ia fanua
uma lava i le aso 17th o le masina
muamua o le tausaga fou i le
fetalaiga lava a S. S. Foster le Konsulo
o le Unaite Setete o Amerika o i
Samoa nei. O le mea lea matou
te

te faasilasila atu ai lenei mea ina ia e silafia ma ia e faaali mai foi se tonu o lena mea ia te i matou, ma o lenei e poululi lena mea ia tei matou, e lei faia foi ni suesuega o fanua, ma ona o le mamafa o le galuega o loo faaaga i ai Col. Abs. Stünberger Taimuasili ma i matou uma i ona po nei.

O nai tala itiiti ia e faasilasila atu ai. O loo matou alolofa tele atu lava i lau Susuga.

Ia alofa mai foi le Atua ina ia tumau pea lou Malo e faavavau.

Taimuai o Samoa

Le Mana

Tuia

Le Tufuga

Samoa

Tuatoga

Matau

Tagaloa

Taupau

Le Tato

Le Tuli

Aufai

Misa
Lavea
Aeiatā
Tia
Matāafa

MK. Le Mamea
Tusitusi i le Taimua

Government House of Samoa
Mulinuu 30th October 1873.

To Ulysses S Grant
President of the
United States of America.

This is our letter to your Excellency to give you some information respecting our Government now a days.

We are very pleased because we have got a Government, we thank God for his great goodness in permitting us to have this quietness, and also that our country is happy, it was not so in years gone bye.

We are also thankful for his goodness in that you sent us the Gentleman Colonel A B Steinberger, he is a light to our path all the time.

We are still very pleased with Col A B Steinberger and we wish to help him because he does everything justly

and

and he is so indefatigable, and he is also always so very careful in every thing regarding this our Government, and he is so lenient with us and makes such allowances for our stupidity and darkness.

That is why we so much wish that it would please God Almighty that we still remain as one with this Gentleman in Samoa.

We think now that soon the darkness will leave Samoa and that light will come so that we might rejoice in it, also all the comming races of Samoa.

There is something else we want to explain to your Excelleney.

"There is a great deal of our land that was sold anyhow during our wartime to different people of various nations now residing in Samoa; now all this land is to be sold at Public Auction on the 17th day of January of the comming year by order of S S Foster

Consul

Consul of the United States of America

The reason why we mention this is that you might see how it is, and give us your decision regarding it because it is all dark to us." We have not had an investigation into land titles because of the great press of work that the Premier Col A B Steinberger and we have to do.

These are just a few remarks that you might see how things are.

We send our greatest love to your Excellency.

May it please God that your Nation may prosper for ever.

Taimua of Samoa

(signed) Le Mana

" Tuia

" Le Tufuga

" Samoa

" Fuataga

" Matau

" Tagaloa

" Taupau

" Le Sato

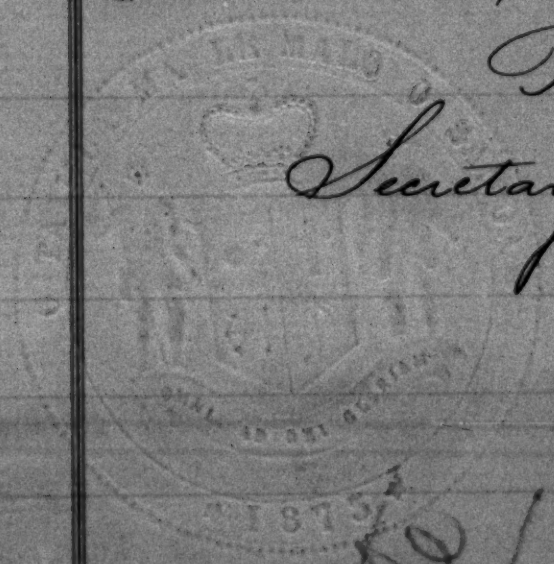
(signed) Le Tuli
" Aufai
" Misa
" Lavea
" Asata
" Tia
" Mataafa

Mk. Le Mamea
Secretary to the Taimua.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true translation of the original.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of the Kingdom of Samoa this 30th day of October AD 1875

Thomas William Williams
Secretary & Interpreter to the Taimua



Date

Has Mr Foster made any report on relation to Mr Henderson? JMC

File JMC

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 8
RECEIVED

Yacht Pocahontas
off & on Pago Pago
Awaiting Mail Steamer
Nov 3rd 1875

Hon Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State
Washington DC

Sir. I have the honor to transmit some correspondence (copy) between SS Foster - Consul - and Mr Henderson Vice Consul at Leone. I would not have returned this worthy of special attention except that the malevolence of Messrs Foster & Coe has carried them to dangerous ground. Mr Foster is at Pago Pago endeavoring to corrupt the Chief of that place who has given in his allegiance to the Govt. his efforts are futile. the native chiefs have sent for me to meet them in Council.

Mr Henderson has been half a century upon the Islands, and long an active Missionary - now very aged.

I have the honor to be
Your Very Obt Svt
A B Steinberger

No. 5

Leone Sept. 27th 1875

S. S. Foster Esq
United States Consul
Africa

Sir — I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 18th inst.

I perceive we do not agree on certain important points in connection with our official relations, therefore to put an end to further correspondence or controversy, I return herewith my commission —

I have the honor
Sir
To be Your Obt Servt
W. Hunter

A true copy from the original
On board Yacht Pearlie at sea
Nov. 5. 1875 —
Wm Platt

No. 4

United States Consulate
Apia September 11. 1875

M. Hankins Esq
Vice Consul of the United States
Pitcairn

Sir -

I would call your attention to Art 26, section 422 of Consular instructions of the law of 1st session of the 38th Congress June 22, 1860, U.S. Statutes at large, Chap 179 Sec. 30 p. 78.

"The Consuls and Commercial of the U. States at Islands, or in countries not inhabited by any civilized people, or recognized by any treaty with the United States, are also invested by statute with the power to hear and determine cases in regard to civil rights when the debt or damage does not exceed $1000 -, exclusive of costs, and also to issue warrants to arrest offenders, to arrange, try, and convict them and to punish them to the extent of $100 fine or to imprisonment not to exceed sixty

fo 2 days." Art 26, section 434. They can
also, sitting alone, determine all criminal
cases when the fine imposed does not
exceed $500 — or the term of imprison-
ment does not exceed ninety days;
and may impose fines to the extent
of $50 — or imprisonment not exceeding
twenty four hours, for contempt commit-
ed in the presence of the court, or for
failure to obey a summons. — see sec 50
This sum is subject to appeal and the
consul must also sit with associates —
I would also call your attention
to Sec. 435 + 437 + 438, of Art 26th, wherein
you are at liberty to call associates
if you think the case demands it —
not less than two nor more than 4,
but the consul in all cases gives the
decision. I would further call your
attention to the law of Jan 22. 1860. U.S.
Statutes at large folio. 74. Sec. 7 "and be
it further enacted — "That each of the
consuls aforesaid at the port for which
he is appointed, shall be competent
under the authority herein contained

upon facts within his own knowledge, or which he has good reason to believe true, or when complaint made, or information filed in writing, to issue his warrant for the arrest of any citizen of the United States charged with committing in the country an offense against law: and when arrested, to arraign and try any such offender; and upon conviction to sentence him to punishment in the manner herein prescribed: always meting out punishment in a manner proportioned to the offense, which punishment shall, in all cases except as is herein otherwise provided, be either fine or imprisonment—"

Sec. 8 And be it further enacted—

That any consul, when sitting alone for the trial of offences or misdemeanors, shall finally decide all cases when the fine imposed does not exceed one hundred dollars, or the term of imprisonment does not exceed fifty days, and there shall be no appeal therefrom except as provided in sec. 11 of

fol 4

of this act (see sec. 4554 Com. instruction)
But no fine imposed by a consul for
a contempt committed in the presence
of the court, or for failing to obey a
summons from the same, shall exceed
fifty dols, nor shall the imprisonment
exceed twenty four hours for the same
contempt — I send you these extracts
from the laws of the United States to
govern your proceedings in future, as
from what Capt. Jack has told me
and the action of the new government
towards him and his wife, also Ameri-
cans (by marriage with him) as no doubt
you are under a misapprehension of the
status of American citizens under the
new Samoan Government —

When this Government informs me
that this, or Tutuila are not Islands
or that they are in the eyes of the
world considered civilized, or that
they are recognized by the Government
of the United States officially, or that
they have any treaty with the Aztecs,
I will let you know, but until that

that time, you will in all cases protect the rights of American citizens, and not let them be tried by Samoan judges, or Samoan laws, for the U. S. expressly says in their laws to govern these proceedings, Sec. 4264, "The jurisdiction is to be exercised in conformity 1st with the laws of the U. S., 2d with the common law, including equity and admiralty; and 3d with decrees and regulations, having the force of law, made by the ministers of the U. S. in each country, respectively, to supply defects and deficiencies in the laws of the United States or common law as above defined—

As there is no minister here consuls fill this diplomatic function.

I have told Capt. Jack not to pay this fine imposed upon his wife, if Mr Brown has any grievances let him apply to whom he sees fit, but don't allow the arrest of an American or the trial for offenses, except on application to you— I do not wish to screen any American that has broken

fo 6

under the laws of the Country in which he lives, but the charges must be made to a Consular officer, and tried before him, under the rules and regulations aforesaid to govern proceedings –

You will therefore cause a stay of proceedings in this case, and if any future action is to take place, let it be done according to American law, as given to Consuls and Consular agents –

I have the honor to be
for
Your obedient Servant
J. J. Foster
U. S. Consul

A true copy from the original on board yacht Peerless at sea Nov. 13. 1875 –
W. M. Platt

Ex

fol

No. 4 Leone Sept. 17. 1875

S. S. Foster Esq
U. States Consul

Sir —

I have the honor to inform you that I received your communication of the 11th inst. in reference to a certain Captain Jack whose wife was fined by the native judicial court here, five dollars for raising a false report tending to the defamation of the character of one Brown, an Englishman, and also of forgery — You object to the decision, because you apprehend the case was not conducted according to instructions given by the United States Government for the guidance of its Consuls and Agents in certain foreign parts, in reference to civil and criminal cases in which citizens of the United States may be concerned — You consider the case ought to have been tried in the U. S. Consulate because in your opinion the Islanders are not competent to decide cases in which U. S. citizens residing among

fol 2

among them are claimed, unless their right to do so be recognized by the United States, and further that the United States has entered into no treaty with these Islanders, acknowledging that they have any right to form a government, or to make laws to govern themselves, or regulate their conduct, that they must remain savages, and barbarians, until powerful and civilized nations see fit to grant or acknowledge their right to nationality — Your letter implies all that I have just stated — Suppose the case to be so, what becomes of the Treaty made between the people of Tutuila, and Commander Wade of the United States ship of war Narragansett — He suggested to them laws for their guidance, made a flag for them, and saluted it — What are we to think of the constitution and laws which were in existence and in force when you arrived as Consul, which you certainly acknowledge for according to your own

statement you consulted with the rulers at Malinuu, and counselled and advised with them; and further you exhibited your commission both to the rulers at Tutuila, and Malinuu — You seemed to me at that time distinctly to acknowledge the independence of these Islands, and their right to make laws and to judge and try cases, and are they to be considered less independent now, and to have less right to make laws, and judge of infractions of the same, now that the whole group is consolidated into a firm and compact government?

Nothing can be clearer than that a government was formed at Malinuu, a constitution adopted, and sworn to by the owners and rulers of these Islands, a national flag made and hoisted, which was saluted by the firing of twenty one guns from a powerful United States ship of war, the Tuscarora, under the command of Pat Aplin Erben — If

this

fol 4

this be not a recognition on the part of the United States of the independence and nationality of Samoa, I think it will be difficult to understand what is — Am I mistaken in supposing that the United States Government in the instructions to which you refer are to its consuls and agents for their guidance, with respect to Islands having no stable or recognized government, had reference solely to such as the natives of these were in years past, & to such as the New Hebrides are now? Is the fact totally to be ignored that these Islanders have been under the instruction of an intelligent and devoted band of Christian missionaries for forty years, and also the fact that for a greater part of that time they have been more or less intimately connected in commercial relations with respectable and influential merchants — I cannot believe that a nation so great, so polished and so humane as the United States confessedly

confessedly is, would place any obstacle in the way of a noble race who are endeavoring to emerge from barbarism into the light of civilization, and to elevate themselves in the scale of nationality; but would rather lend them the aid of its powerful hand and gladly become their nursing mother —

If you insist that Captain Jacks wife shall not pay the fine imposed on her by the legally constituted native court, you interfere with the administration of justice, and create confusion in the native mind —

It appears to me that you entirely misapprehend the affair, you have written to me without a proper investigation into the merits of the case, and manifest a want of confidence in your humble servant — Capt Jack and his wife were brought into the affair accidentally; Brown made a complaint to the native court here, to the effect, that a native came to his house, and charged him (Brown)

fo 6 (Brown) with giving the venereal to his
wife, and demanded payment for the
same. When brought to trial the native
was asked whether he knew to a cer-
tainty that Brown had had connec-
tion with his wife, and had given her
the venereal. The native testified that
Capt Jack and his wife had told
him so. This was the reason that Capt
Jack was called in, when asked whether
he had so informed the native, he deni-
ed it, and was at once dismissed —
Capt Jacks wife was then put on the
stand and when asked the question
if she had told the native that Brown
had given the venereal to his wife,
she answered, yes. When asked if she
knew what she had said to be true,
she answered that Jack had told
her so. Jack was again called
and his wifes testimony read to him.
he denied ever having told his wife
anything of the kind as testified by
her. His wife was recalled, she
then testified that she had circulated

fo 7 the report herself — The Court then ~~imposed a fine~~ decided that Sauks wife be fined two dollars and a half, for circulating reports defamatory to a mans character, and two dollars and a half for false swearing — The native was fined $2.50/100 two doll. and a half, for demanding payment from Brown without authority —

According to my judgment, and that of all right minded men here, the fines were light, and the trial was conducted in an intelligent orderly and impartial manner, I was present, at the trial, not because I knew that any American citizen was concerned in the affair, for I had no such knowledge — I attended because I knew that there was a foreign resident concerned in the affair, and to use my influence, if necessary, to see that the trial was conducted impartially — and so it was —

Your letter informs me for the first time that Jack Rees, or Capt Jack,

58 Jack is a citizen of the United States
I always understood that he was a
Yankee and a British subject
I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Obedient Servant

M. Hunter
U. S. Vice Consul

A true copy from the original
on board Yacht Pearlie at sea
Nov. 5. 1875.

[illegible]

Malinuu Island of Upolu
Samoa
Friday Dec 24, 1875
Meeting between Capt.
Stevens of U.S.S. Pawnee,
and the King and Government
of Samoa, in compliance with
request of Capt. Stevens,
Present The King and
Mago Latrobe his and,
Deimos Steinberger and
Platt, Secretary,
The Taimua, Mamea Joan,
" Tupuli Lelo "
Capt Stevens, and staff,
23 Marines,
J. D. H. Williams
H. B. M. Acting Consul
S. S. Foster United States Consul
W. Layard, H. B. M. Consul, Tonga

Dr Turner Jr English Missionary
Mr Matthew Hunkin, Interpreter.
Capt. Stevens opens the meeting
by stating

I have availed myself of
your Majesty's kind invitation and
am extremely glad to have had
the opportunity of being introduced
to your Majesty and making your
acquaintance, I have earnestly de-
sired this and regret that so many
days should have elapsed without
having had the opportunity,
I will now without any further preface
proceed to announce the object of
my visit, I would state
yet That H Bell, i Consul
has stated to me that the ob-
ject of my visit here has been

grossly misrepresented, that gentleman has requested me to investigate the causes of delay in the investigation of the cases of British subjects, the discourteous manner in which he has been constantly treated, and he has also informed me that British subjects have been summoned before Courts of Justice and summarily dealt with, without he the Consul either being consulted or referred to, also my attention has been drawn to various contumelious acts, which have brought H Doll's Consul into contempt, and seriously interfered with Her Majesty's interest —

2d The procrastination and undue delay that H Bell's Consuls representations have met with, were prejudicial to the interest to British subjects residing here -

3d The infamous and outrageous treatment of a British subject on the 17th of December 1875 by a person who had a commission signed by Mr. Steinberger

4th Certain notices of Her Britannic Majesty's which had been posted were torn down by a Government officer, a serious and intended insult to the British Government -

5th To the outrage committed on myself, my senior lieutenant, H Bell's Consul and another

English gentleman on the 21st of December by a person called Latrobe, and the insolent language he saw fit to address to me. This insult was conveyed by persons who were armed, and stated to be soldiers of your Government. The representatives of Foreign Governments had received no notice, or information of the road being stopped or of there being any interruption to travel.

6th. The fact of the presence of the British Consul being continuously and constantly ignored, as by reference to letters received by me this morning I made a request that all

the Foreign Consuls should be present at this meeting and received notice that they should not be -

I wish now to state that nothing was further from my intentions or my duty on my arrival here to do anything, or to take any step against your Government, I am aware that equally the contrary has been represented and stated to you, when such representations are made to me, I would not be doing my duty, did I not investigate them when so requested, and must, unwilling as I man fel, do so, -

It has been falsely stated by whom you know as well as myself, that I came to annex

these Islands to the British Crown, that I came here to hoist the British Flag, that I seized the Schooner Peerlep, that I intended to take your guns from you, that the lands of the inhabitants of the Fiji Islands had been confiscated, since those Islands were annexed to the British Crown, and that the inhabitants of those Islands had been enslaved, - these statements are absolutely false and do not bear a semblance of truth, you know as well as myself who promulgated these reports, I wish to observe again that what I denounce as being falsehoods are viz recapitulates the above, and I omitted to add "that the people had been

tyrannized over — I have taken the opportunity of inviting Mr. Layard late Administrator of the Government of Fiji, whom I will introduce to you, he is ready to answer any questions that you may ask him in reference thereto — I wish to observe that I have no power, no intention and no wish to hoist the British flag and annex these Islands to the British Crown, the object of my visit was simply to watch the interests of British subjects and to perform the ordinary duties of a man of war visiting a foreign port or country, I will explain what I mean by the ordinary duties of a man of war, they are simply to protect the interests of British subjects

but never to interfere – Your Government hitherto has not been recognized by any of the Great powers, and consequently you cannot legislate for any of their subjects – As regards the "Peerless" I will observe that I was not even consulted in reference to her seizure, I will state further that on the morning of the 17th of December, as the American Consul hoisted my ships to seize the "Peerless" I received his first dispatch, I observed shortly after that the vessel had been seized and was being removed, shortly afterwards I received his 2d. dispatch and on the same day and after the vessel had been removed to the inner harbor, I sent my senior lieutenant to obtain

particulars of what the American Consul had applied to me for, and it was not until 4 O. Clock on the afternoon of that day, nearly eight hours after her seizure, that I sent a boats crew in compliance with the wishes of the American Consul to land a portion of her military equipment, and munitions of war, I will read the dispatches of which I received three on that date, and my single reply dated the 18th, the following day.

Apia Dec 17. 1875

Capt. Stevens

H.B.M.S. Barracouta

Sir -

As it is my intention to seize the Schooner Parlep for

violating the neutrality laws of the United States, and for carrying arms, and fearing resistance, I ask that in case of resistance being offered your assistance, and will give notice to you by either lowering a flag at half mast, or in some other way —

(signed) J. J. Foster
U. S. Consul

Lr. Turner explains to the King & the Government, that the neutrality laws are, "Laws which prevent vessels carrying weapons of war, except those employed by the great governments"

2d. dispatch.

Have seized the Schr. Pearlie, and have placed a United States Marshall on board, and as he fears

armed resistance, will you kindly render him any assistance he may ask for. -

Flamberger interrupts Capt. Stevens,

I cannot permit any such impolite and unusual interruptions, and appeal to your Majesty that I may be allowed to proceed and now request the interpreter to make known to the King what I have just stated -

The King permits the Captain to go on -

Capt. Stevens

It was not until after the receipt of this 2d. dispatch, that I sent my senior lieutenant with a boats crew on board of the Pearl

Steinberger interrupts

Capt. Stevens appeals to the King whether he wishes Steinberger to speak.

The King consents that Steinberger speak.,

Steinberger — I do not wish the Deerlep matter to enter into this case at all, as it is a personal matter with myself, persons who have agreements with me, and the mortgagee, and in no wise connected with the Samoan Government.

Capt. Stevens — I now call upon Mr. Steinberger to explain the inconsistency of his remarks now, and a clause in his letter to myself in which he states — "I have seen fit to give her to the use of the Samoan Government" — this letter was not Re-

ceived by me until after I had taken the last step in relation to her. The part I took in reference to the Pearlies relates to my professional duties and hence becomes a portion of the investigation before us; and is one of the links that connects this vessel with my duties here; and one of the subjects of investigation before us to day is the false report with reference to my action in regard to her. I am going to prove that the statement was made, that I had seized the Pearlies from the mouth of the person who uttered it.

3d dispatch from Foster to British Consul which Capt. Stevens states was transmitted to him by the Acting British Consul.

"Please inform Capt Stevens
" that owing to my inability to
" procure helps to dismantle the
" Schooner Pearlesp, I wish him
" to send some men to dismantle
" her, remove her rudder, mast
" and guns and send such things
" to the American Consulate –
Capt. Stevens answer which he
has stated to be the only letter writ-
ten by him in answer to the dispatches
of the American Consul, and which
he states was dated the 18th Dec.
"I have your dispatch
" relating to the dismantling of
" the Pearlesp, I shall be glad to
" render him such assistance in ref-
" erence to a breach of the neutrality
laws of the United States as

" he may require, but in the 1st instance
" I must have it understood, that I
" will not render any such assistance
" until all other efforts on your part
" have failed —

And it was not until the Samoan Government had forbidden its subjects to go on board that I took any step to help the representative of a friendly nation to do his duty, you all know who was guiding your Governmental action at that time!! I might here observe that it is the duty of Nations at peace to assist each other when they are in great need, as in the present instance. I leave it for you to judge whether it is true or false, that I seized the Pearles —

It is equally untrue and false that I ever intended to take your guns from you or even intimated such a fact –

At about 10.30 A.M. on the 17th of December Mr. Platt called on me on board of H.B.M.S. Barracouta stating that he had been requested so to do by Mr. Steinberger to exhibit to me certain credentials which Mr. Platt then had with him, that the said Mr. Platt said he had with him Steinbergers credentials for his position in the Samoan Government and his credentials from the President of the United States, Mr. Platt informed me that both Steinberger and himself were citizens of the United States of America, I then pointed out to Mr. Platt that it would

be irregular for me to examine any papers except in the presence of the British Consul, I declined to see these credentials for the reasons already stated and informed Mr. Platt that the American Consul was the proper means of communicating with an English representative, I now regret that these documents that were offered to me on this occasion by Mr. Platt who stated that he came from Mr. Steinberger be produced on this occasion—

Steinberger — Inquires whether he wishes credentials from the Samoan Government or those from the United States—

Capt. Stevens — Those from the United States, and I now again

request that those credentials which were once offered to me, be now produced because they were offered to me in an irregular manner - pause,

I now wish to ask whether Mr Steinberger refuses to produce the credentials that he offered to me in Court, once offered in a surreptitious way -

Steinberger - states he has no objections to produce his authority as Special Agent of the United States Government to this meeting, and that he has other documents which he is willing to exhibit to the American Consul, and which he now offers to do, for the first time since his arrival in Samoa -

Capt. Stevens -

I regret that Mr. Steinberger

should refuse to produce these documents, it gives Mr. Flemberger's actions here, and his behavior to myself a most unsatisfactory appearance, the fact of refusing to produce the credentials which Mr. Flemberger asserts he possesses, shows that he has something to conceal, his agent Mr. Platt and consequently Flemberger himself, was ready to produce these documents when no other witness was present, and I again state that it shows that he has something he wishes to conceal, when asked to produce papers openly instead of surreptitiously, he declines, therefore I state that the only inference that can be drawn from his refusal to produce these documents is

that he has something to keep back,
not from me, but from yourselves
and I see fit to tell you so —
I now wish all Samoans to understand
that by anything I say or do, I de-
sire not to injure them in the slight-
est degree. I wish to render them
every assistance in my power for a
proper state of things and proper ad-
ministration of laws, that the British
Government has no other feelings towards
them than those of the utmost kindness
I am perfectly aware that the Samoans
wish to do everything that is right,
I am also aware that they have be-
come almost entirely the servants
of Steinberger, that he is a dictator,
and that they fear and dread to
disobey him, and that their fear

his resentment if they act as their own good sense and feelings tell them –

The King rises and requests Capt Stevens to sit down, in order to give some one an opportunity to reply and requests that Steinberger answer Capt. Stevens.

Capt. Stevens requests that Dr Chrisner interpret to which Steinberger agrees –

Steinberger after a few preliminary remarks proceeds to read an extract from a letter of Commander Erben to Mr Foster, U.S. Consul in which Com. Erben advises Mr. Foster to support Steinberger, and to counsel all Americans to do the same –

Dr. Sumner is requested to translate the letter just read, but owing to its length he states it will take some time, Capt. Stevens thereupon proposes an adjournment until Monday at 10 A.M. and requests that the credentials referred to be handed to the American Consul this day, for the inspection of a committee which I now appoint to consist of the British, German, and American Consuls -

Flemberger - I will not hand them to the American Consul, for the inspection of any such committee -

Capt. Stevens, repeatedly, I protest against any such insinuations as to the honor of a representative of a great Nation like the United States -

Flamberger — I make no insinuations reflecting on the honor of the American Consul, I have no objection whatever to exhibit my credentials and authority from the President of the United States to the committee named, but I decline most emphatically to place papers in the hands of the American Consul for the inspection of officers of Foreign governments, such papers being of a confidential nature, I will however, as I have already offered permit the American Consul to look over my documents and will have them ready for that purpose on Monday —

Capt. Stevens — I would ask your Majesty's permission to

name a gentleman to be present in my behalf when the papers that Mr. Steinberger offers to produce to the committee are exhibited, and I name with your Majesty's consent Mr. Layard, H.B.M's Consul at Tonga, I would also suggest that a gentleman be named by the Samoan Government –

Steinberger – I am perfectly willing to exhibit all of my documents to the King and the Government, they have already seen most of them, and am willing to exhibit to your committee what I have already offered to do, and will have them here on Monday

Capt Stevens – I would again call your Majesty's attention

to the fact that Mr Flamberger must have something to conceal—

Flamberger — I again repeat that I am perfectly willing to exhibit my credentials to the committee and shall do so as promised on Monday, but now of my papers of a confidential nature—

Capt. Stevens — I would again call your Majesty's attention to the fact that Flamberger is attempting to conceal something which your Majesty should know from the fact of his refusing to show all his papers—

Flamberger — I now offer to produce my credentials—

Capt. Stevens — Will you hand in the papers you are willing to

exhibit viz your credentials -
Stemberger - I now produce them
for the examination of your com-
mittee -

Investigation adjourned to
Monday Dec 27. 1875 @ 10 A.M.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Monday December 27, 1875

Barracouta Investigation

2d day

Present The King and

Major Latrobe his aid

Premier Steinberger,

Platt Secy

The Taimua, Mamea Secy

The Tupuola Lilo "

Capt. Stevens, staff & marines

Capt. Von Schlemitz, of the

German S. Gazelle

Mr. Layard, British Comml

at Tonga

S S. Foster United States Consul

Capt. Stevens — When we adjourned Friday last Mr. Steinberger laid on the table an envelope containing two documents only which he professed were his credentials

from the United States Government, which credentials certain gentlemen, representatives of Foreign powers here and at Tonga kindly consented to examine and report upon, Mr Flemberger also promised to hand in other documents, they have not been handed in, I now propose to read the report of the gentlemen referred to, in reference to the documents which they have examined.

King – denies Flemberger to explain the reason of the non-production of the other documents to which Capt. Stevens refers

Flemberger – explains that he promised to produce certain papers here this morning for the inspection of the American Consul

but did not promise to exhibit them
to the committee, and that he
is ready to permit the American
Consul to examine his papers -
Capt. Stevens - states that the
committee received a letter from
Steinbergers secretary declining to
produce any papers -
Steinberger - states that his secy
did not write any letter to the com-
mittee, neither did he authorize any
one to write such a letter -
Capt. Stevens, I now request
Mr. Steinberger to produce his credentials.
Steinberger - states he is willing
to show Capt. Stevens as an officer
in Hell's service documents suf-
ficient to convince him personally
that the term unprincipled ad-

venture does not apply to him but must decline to exhibit to the committee any other papers than those he promised –

Capt. Stevens – I wont a politely call the attention of your Majesty to the fact that I refused privately to look at any papers which Mr Platt as Steinbergers agent offered to exhibit to me for reasons which I then assigned viz that I should be doing wrong were I to look at any official documents without the cognizance of my Counsel and also of the American Consul, I explained to Mr. Platt on this occasion that the course and duty of an officer is clear and the path narrow, as soon as I

stepped outside the line of my official duty I was at sea, and I now repeat, that I now see no reason for changing the decision I then made, I would further point out to your Majesty that a man of honor who undertakes a public duty and who states he has a certain duty to perform is bound to exhibit his authority when so demanded and I must say that I have served Her Majesty for a number of years and have been intrusted with delicate missions of great importance, and would observe that I never had a public document in my life that I would not willingly exhibit when demanded, and I now offer my commission as

Captain in Hell's Navy and I consider it Mr. Steinbergers duty to do the same. I also offer to exhibit the credentials of the Consuls who are present -

The King desires Steinberger to examine Capt. Stevens credentials and explain what his powers are, after doing so he would like one of the government to reply to the remarks of Capt. Stevens

Capt. Stevens - insists upon his right to continue without interruption as he has not concluded -

The King states that he does not wish to hear the Capt. any further, and requests his Premier to read the letter of the President of the United States to the Tycoon

and Rulers of Samoa

Capt. Stevens objects as he desires to go on with his statement

The King insists upon having the President's letter read.

Steinberger reads the letter

Capt. Stevens inquires whether the letter just read, is considered part of Steinberger's credentials –

Steinberger states that he so considers it –

Capt. Stevens suggests that the letter be interpreted in Samoan –

Dr Turner reads the letter in Samoan

The King requests that Mamea read his written speech in reply to Capt Stevens.

Capt. Stevens objects to being interrupted at this stage of the proceedings

as if these continual interruptions take place they will never get through — Flamberger asks permission of the King to speak —

Capt. Stevens remonstrates against Flamberger being allowed to speak as he must insist upon continuing the statement he commenced to make and would now state that he had not got a single answer to the questions he had put, and must insist upon no further interruptions

The King desires to know to whom Capt. Stevens refers as having interrupted the proceedings His Premier or Himself —

Capt. Stevens — My objection is based upon the fact that I commenced to make a statement and

in consequence of your interruptions I was compelled to leave off, I now wish to point out to your Majesty that certain documents were intrusted to certain people for interpretation and investigation and a report of their proceedings to be made here, I have made no progress whatever and instead of having a hearing, I am compelled to listen to other people—

The Taimua and The Faipuli here insist that the Kings speech be read and Capt. Stevens sit down

Capt. Stevens interrupts and states that he must insist upon having a direct answer to his questions and that he be allowed to proceed without further interruption—

The King requests his Secretary

to read his speech -

Capt. Stevens interrupts and states that what he has to say will in no wise interfere with or prejudice the case in any way, he desires a fair hearing and must have it -

The King states that he has no desire to interfere with his case in any way, but wishes his speech read by his secretary before proceeding any further -

Capt. Stevens again interrupts, and states with all due deference to His Majesty he again most respectfully demands that he have a direct answer to his questions, must have an answer from His Majesty direct, he cannot and will not permit his position as a British officer to be trifled with

or compromised, and as such officer he demands with all due respect an answer to his questions

The King states there is nothing in the speech which he proposes to have read, which will predjudice Capt Stevens' case in the slightest degree, and that he has no desire to prevent his having a fair hearing, or to interfere in any way with the proceedings and must insist upon having his speech read before proceeding any further —

Capt Stevens desires to know in what way the contents of the document he proposes to have read will be presented to him —

The King desires Mamea Seu to the Samoan to read his speech

after which it is handed to Dr Varner to tranlate—

Capt. Stevens denies his thanks conveyed to his Majesty and states that having heard but not understanding His Majestys speech, he cannot reply to it until the next meeting, mamuu as he cannot reply to a thing he does not know the meaning of—

The King requests that the conclusion come to by the committee in relation to documents submitted, be now made known to him—

Capt. Stevens — states that his interpreter informs him that there are matters in the Kings speech which has just been read which relates to his duties here—

The King interrupts and states

he will hear him in reply at the next meeting, and again requests that the conclusions arrived at by the committee on credentials be made known to him.

Capt. Stevens states it will give him pleasure to make them known, on last Friday two documents were handed in by Mr. Stamberger designated as credentials, which were submitted to a committee consisting of the British Acting Consul, the German and the American Consuls and Mr. Lagard H.B.M.'s Consul at Tonga, also a letter from Commander Eben to the American Consul for translation. I will now read the report of the consular committee, and the interpreter will

read Commander Erbens letter afterwards -

" We the undersigned having
" inspected the documents submitted
" to us do hereby testify that they are
" simply two passports, and cannot
" in any way be construed into cre-
" dentials, the other documents prom-
" ised by Steinberger have not been
" handed in as promised

(signed)

I have been requested by the officials who signed the report above referred to to show you what a passport is, and now exhibit for your inspection the passport of the American Consul Mr. Foster -

Mr. Hunkin interpreter reads the passport in Samoan -

Capt. Stevens submits that it is not an official appointment but simply a passport, if your Majesty will examine the documents which were handed in by me for your inspection you will notice the difference between an appointment and a passport, in the opinion of the gentlemen composing the committee the two documents handed in by Flamberger, were similar in virtue to the document just read to you.

Flamberger, asks permission to explain the difference in the documents submitted

Capt. Stevens states that he does not wish to be interrupted, and requests that Mr. Hosters commission as American Consul be read-

The King states that he does not see any necessity of going into the credentials of Mr Foster as he has no doubt of his being properly accredited.

Capt Stevens insists for the 2d time that the commission of Mr Foster and Slemberger's passport be placed side by side and passed around the room by one of his attendants.

The King states that he does not see the necessity for so doing as he has no doubt of the validity of Mr Fosters documents.

Capt Stevens insists that it is a part of the investigation before them, and that for the benefit of all parties concerned he must insist that the passport and commission already

referred to be placed side by side and exhibited around the room and compared.

The King states that he has no wish that any such comparison should be made.

Capt. Stevens states that he has repeatedly made a very reasonable request, and regrets that His Majesty should object to so common a request.

Flamberger hands in his commission and passport also a special passport which are examined by Mr. Layard and Capt. Stevens

Capt. Stevens — With these documents before me, one of which is an American passport and the other an American commission for Mr. Flamberger, I

would ask previous to making any comments whether Mr Steinberger has any other commission of a later date.

Steinberger states that of the two smaller documents handed me, one is an ordinary passport and the other a special passport and commission as special agent, the larger one is his original commission which has never been revoked.

Capt. Stevens desires to remark in reference to the documents in question now before him, the impression on Mr Foster's documents and that upon Mr Steinbergers are entirely different, and besides his have not the great seal whilst those of Mr Foster have.

Dr Turner explains that "special agent" is merely a messenger.

Mr. Hunkin expects to Dr. Turners interpretation, Dr. Turner stands corrected — Capt. Stevens leads one extract from a letter of Hamilton Fish Esq. dated Nov 14/74 to Jonas M. Coe which was furnished by Mr. Foster, in which Mr. Fish states that Steinberger has no power to make a treaty or in any way pledge the protection of the United States to the Samoan Islands, I now wish to call your attention to the fact, that your application to be taken under the protection of the American Government was by that letter thrown out, denied. I now wish to draw your attention to the fact that Steinberger presents one document as his only credential, and that is a document of a very dif-

ferent nature to that held by the American Consul, among other things the American Consuls commission has the great seal of the Kingdom the other has not, Flemberger's documents contain certain requests similar to all passports it is true he is designated "special agent" but denies that it is an appointment in any sense, but simply a passport

Flemberger explains the difference between his passport and his commission as "special agent".

Capt. Stevens - Mr Flemberger just remarked the difference between a passport and a commission and called your attention to the difference in the papers submitted, the one describing height &c is a class of passport given to any person, the other is given

only to persons of higher rank or to persons of distinction, as if for instance I desired to visit France, I should have a special passport being an officer in Her Majesty's service, it has no virtue different from the other except that persons possessing such passports are treated with greater consideration. Calls attention to Mr Foster's commission as Consul and states that it is addressed precisely the same as all such commissions are addressed to sovereigns or countries to whom Consuls are accredited, it also states what authority the document gives him, and what relation he is to bear towards the people to whom he is accredited, I will here remark that the document in question does not give authority

to do anything, and a man of honor would not assume to act on any such authority, and any person who would act on such a document would do very wrong, I would also call your attention to the fact that Mr Fisher's document bears the signature of two persons, viz the President and the Secretary of State, Steinberger's document bears only the signature of the Secretary of State and has not the great seal. I now come to ask Mr. Steinberger what nationality he is -

Steinberger - I am subject to the action of the U.S. Congress which meets in December, I made application to the Secretary of State to have an act passed permitting me to hold office under the Samoan Government, until

I hear from the United States I am acting under the Samoan Government

Capt. Stevens – I desire to know whether you are a citizen of the United States or not

Steinberger – The Congress of the United States will answer that question at its present session

Capt. Stevens – Then I am to understand Mr. Steinberger to say that at present he belongs to no Nation –

Steinberger – Until I receive notice from the United States I consider myself a citizen of the U. S. then if my country denies to effiliate me I will become a subject of the Kingdom of Samoa

Capt. Stevens – I cannot understand how Steinberger can hold office

under the Samoan Government, be a special commissioner of the United States and at the same time be an American Citizen, because I observe on page 77 of the acts of the 43d Congress Chap. 294 that no ambassador can hold office under any Foreign Government—

Flemberger calls attention to the fact of the number of American officers who are now on the Khedives staff, also to others who served in the Crimea and to others of different nationalities who have served foreign governments.

Capt. Stevens — states that in reference to the gentlemen referred to Flemberger is quite correct, and that he is quite well aware that

foreigners frequently take service under other governments, but is also aware that every one of those people are compelled to obtain their countrys permission before accepting such position and any one who accepts such position without first having obtained his countrys permission is guilty of a serious breach of his countrys laws. Hitherto Steinberger has produced no commission or credentials, whether he has them or not I do not know, he ought first to have obtained his countrys permission before acting as he has done—

Steinberger inquires if that is not a question between himself and his country—

Capt. Stevens — Yes it is a subject

for his country and is a subject for others when he interferes with the rights of Foreign representatives, I may say that this investigation would not have taken place, had it not been for Mr. Steinbergers action in reference to myself, Mr Ball's Consul and other British subjects — His Majesty appointed this meeting and requested that His Premier be present — I will now read a letter from the Secretary of the Navy of the United States addressed to Admiral Almy dated Nov 13. 1874 in reference to claims between United States citizens and Samoans requesting the Admiral to send the Tuscarora to Samoa to investigate such claims and on arrival to communicate with Mr Foster the Am-

ercan Consul on the subject of claims
and convene a court of inquiry,
and after the adjournment of said
court to submit proceedings — I
would now remark that on Friday
last a letter from Erben to Foster was
handed in for translation. Dr. Tan-
ner will now read the translation,
which is done. Stevens continues
that officer Com. Erben complied
with his orders which were viz
to come here and investigate certain
American claims, and you will
see by that letter, that those are
the only instructions which he had,
including that of reporting upon what
he had done — I will now read an
extract from a letter of Foster the A-
merican Consul to Williams & Dell;

Acting Consul dated Dec 24. 1875.

The document as read to day was written to me by Con. Erben and Con. Erben had no right to give Steinberger a copy — Erben states moreover that the Iroquois was sent here at his request, I would here remark that the letter of Erben is simply the opinion of an officer of an American man of war in reference to what he considers Mr. Steinbergers position to be, Mr Steinberger is out of order in producing the letter without first having received the permission of the U. S. Consul inasmuch as he is an American subject — Com. Erbens opinion on this matter is not of the slightest difference to you, nor to any other

person who is interested in this matter, the point we are now investigating is under and by what authority Flemberger came here on the occasion of his 2d visit, it is this which interests you and not what Cn. Erbens opinion might be, notwithstanding I have effectually disposed of this man Erbens letter, I will refer you to statement which Erben makes in the 4th paragraph which I now read, (the letter states that Flemberger is properly endorsed) you are aware of this fact only from what he (Erben) says, we have had nothing yet presented in the way of credentials, the private letter of Grant is not official and is no authority to do anything, this man Grants letter is simply a

friendly letter, it means nothing, and does not commit the Government of the United States to anything whatever and I will state that so far from being —

The King interrupts, and states that the day being so far advanced suggests an adjournment until Wednesday —

Capt. Stevens — would prefer an adjournment until to morrow, if it would suit His Majesty, but desires first to finish the sentence which he had commenced —

The King again rises and interrupts Capt. Stevens and states that it is not the wish of his government to investigate any of his appointments or the credentials of Mr. Flemberger

their idea was that Premier Steinberger had his appointment from them and was an officer of their Government and that they were responsible for his acts, if he had done anything wrong it was their business to investigate the matter and they did not wish Foreign representatives to interfere in their governmental matters –

Dr Turner the interpreter for Capt. Stevens mis-interpreted the latter part of the Kings speech as follows.

That if Steinberger had done anything wrong, and that should Foreign Governments desire to remove him and take him away from Samoa they might do so as long as their Government was

not disturbed –

after the above undoubtedly wilful mis-interpretation there was great consternation among the officers and all who understood English and great confusion –

Mr Hunkin the Government interpreter said the Kings remarks did not bear any such construction, but entirely the reverse, and that the King had said nothing that could be so construed –

The King was requested to repeat his remarks, which he did in substance – that Flemberger was a lawfully appointed officer of their government, that if he had done anything wrong or had violated his oath, it was the business of His

government, that they were responsible for his acts and that they did not consider that he had violated his duty, and that moreover that they did not wish any Foreign representatives to interfere in their governmental matters. The King then desired that his speech which had been read by his Secretary in Samoan be translated into English and that the meeting adjourn until Wednesday Aft.

Capt. Stevens rises notwithstanding the Kings request to adjourn, and goes on to state - we were well aware of the visit of the Tuscarora and the purpose of her visit and so far from Erbens letter being satisfactory, I and all right minded

people consider it extremely unsatisfactory, and as I wish to get through with this investigation some time or other, I must insist upon going on to morrow morning—

The King states we will adjourn until Wednesday Aft. at 10.0.0.

Wednesday Dec. 29, 1875

Barracouta Investigation

3d day

Present The King and Latrobe his aid

Premier Steinberger, Platt Jun

The Samoa, Mamea "

" Tupuli Lelo "

Capt. Stevens and staff & marines

H.B.M. Acting Comm Williams

United States Comm Porter

Mr Lazard H.B.M. Comm at Tonga

Dr. Turner

Capt. Stevens - Your Majesty may I ask if we are assembled?

The King - We are assembled

Capt. Stevens - In all civilized and enlightened countries, when a gentleman rises to address a public meeting he is not interrupted until

he completes his address, Her Majesty's address was listened to me without interruption (read in Samoan of) which he did not understand a word on Monday last; and so far from having been treated in the same manner on the last two days of this meeting, I was constantly met with interruptions and obstructions, and I would now record a most earnest protest against such derogatory treatment, and beg that I may be permitted to proceed without further interruption, does your Majesty assent to this? as it is only on this condition that I shall dwell on any part of your Majesty's address to myself -

The King - It is agreeable

to me that you say all you have to say without interruption –

Capt. Stevens – Before proceeding further, one of my officers will read the translation of His Majesty's speech which was read in Samoan at our last meeting by His Majesty's Secy

Officer reads translation

Capt. Stevens – It would answer no useful purpose for me to answer seriatim all the different points of His Majesty's address, as I have already disposed of many of them, there are however, one or two particular points which I cannot allow to pass unnoticed, 1st with regard to paragraph 16 of His Majesty's address in reference to the annexation of Fiji &c. (quotes paragraph)

I disclaim taking notice of any false reports which private individuals have spread abroad, but the point I did take notice of was; that scandalous reports of the treatment of the inhabitants of the Fiji's were put into circulation by Mr Thumberger, and said other matters as well as the Fiji's this I have the power to establish beyond a doubt, with reference to paragraphs 25 to 30 inclusive—

"You have examined Mr Premier &c &c we would like to know what is the object of this investigation and are greatly in the dark in reference thereto — To this matter I would beg your most careful attention, you remember that you sent to America a request that the Governments of

America and Samoa be united,
and you believe that your wish was
accepted by the American Government
and that Mr. Steinberger was sent down
here by that Government to assist you
in making laws and organizing
your Government, I wish to make
clear to you that this belief of yours
is entirely wrong, I proved to you
conclusively ~~th~~ on Monday last
that Mr. Steinberger has no credentials
from the United States Government, I
wish again to inform you that the
whole subject of the annexation of,
or the establishment of a protectorate
over the Samoan Islands was dis-
cussed in the United States Congress
in 1874 after Mr. Steinbergers return
home, after his first visit here

taking with him your request which has been read here, and the decision which was arrived at was, that they would have nothing to do with either a protectorate or the annexation of this group, you will thus observe that when Mr. Flemberger came down here the 2d. time, he misled and deceived you all, he has no commission to warrant him in acting as he has done, usurping a power he does not possess, he is trying to get your power into his own hands and to enslave you all, are you not ashamed to think you have such a man at the head of your affairs,

You state the cause of this investigation is obscure to you,

In reply I can only repeat what I have already stated, that this investigation never would have taken place but for the improper treatment of H. M's Consul in the 1st place, and the insult conveyed to him and myself by Mr Latrobe, the false reports put in circulation in reference to British rule in the Fijis, the habitual disregard of Her Majesty's Consul, the denial of recognition of consular jurisdiction and also the other complaints I have charged your Premier with and which I set forth fully on Friday last, and from which most serious matters have emanated, inasmuch as I have pointed out to you that all this trouble has

been caused by Flamberger who pro-
claims himself to be an American
subject, and here I must point
out to you that you consider you
have perfect and absolute control
of him, whereas you have none at
all, he being an American subject
In claus 27 of His Majestys ad-
dress he makes a statement which
he contradicts in the preceding sec-
tion viz that you did not wish
Flamberger to have any communion
from the American Government -
(claus 27 & then 26 read) in para-
graph 27 the one first read and
on which I now comment,
you have to all intents and pur-
poses endorsed Flambergers actions
both past, present and in the fu

ture, and you therefore render yourselves liable for whatever redress the English Government may choose to demand from you for all the short comings set forth by me in my complaints to you, I regret very much from every point of view that you should have adopted this course, notwithstanding I have already proved to you that Flamberger has no credentials, and has thus imposed on you, and endeavored to do also on myself, and notwithstanding that I have proved distinctly to you that all his writings are false, if however you have determined to support him and all his outrageous acts, I have now to tell you

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claims himself to be an American
subject, and here I must point
out to you that you consider you
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dress he makes a statement which
he contradicts in the preceding sec-
tion viz that you did not work
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from the American Government -
(claim 27 & then 26 read) in para-
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that I concur in the views of Her
Majestys Consul, viz that you can
not carry out any law whatever
in relation to British subjects, and
Her Majestys Consul and myself
hereby enjoin you not to attempt
to do so under any pretext whatso
ever, either to collect taxes or
fines or to attempt to collect them
or enforce their collection either
directly or indirectly, after
leaving here to day I shall con
sider what course it is best
for the British Consul and myself
to pursue, as from your determina
tion to support Sternberger, the
matters which we have been con
sidering have assumed a
most serious phase, I

would here inform you that my actions and words, will be faithfully reported and made known to the representatives of all the Foreign powers here, for in the performance of my duty I have nothing to conceal, and no object in doing so.

In conclusion I wish to know whether your resolution to support Mr. Flamberger is the deliberate intention of your King, The Tamina, The Taupuli and your whole nation, I have for a reply, gentlemen I have concluded, I desire a reply to my question, an immediate reply, and I now appeal to your Majesty for an immediate answer —

The King rises to speak, the

Capt. and his staff prepare to break up the meeting - amidst considerable confusion the King requests an adjournment of three days to answer the latter part of the Captains speech and to give His Premier an opportunity to explain -

Capt. Stevens - I desire a written request from His Majesty to that effect, as I cannot subject myself to the accusation of forcing meetings to which I have been invited -

Capt. Stevens and staff then abruptly leave the meeting -

The King and the Tamma and Haipuli then have a consultation and agree to stand by

and support Stemberger at all hazards — the meeting then adjourns —

Translation of the speech of King Malietoa I in answer to one by Capt. Stevens of H.B.M. S. Barracouta, December 27, 1875

1 Your Excellency Capt. Stevens of the Barracouta, of the fleet of Her Majesty, Queen of England

2 We, that is myself, my House of Nobles and House of Representatives were very happy to meet you on the 24th inst. and to salute you

3 You requested that your Lieutenants, a guard of honor for yourself, a clerk and an interpreter might be present to which we

4 assented.

4 You also requested

5 that our Premier, the Aulma Brewster Crime and the Crime of the United States of America might be present to which we also assented

6 You also asked our permission to invite the Captain of the German man of war Gazelle to which we also assented.

7 You also requested

that the meeting of the 24th Dec. be adjourned to this date to which we consented.

8 I am happy to be able to answer your speech of the 24th ult to day.

9 I order that you may judge dispassionately and moderate your feelings.

1 Your acting British Consul has informed you that we do not respect him and that the complaints of British subjects residing in Samoa are not attended to.

2 It is true that in the past, we were not accustomed to

3 the ways of enlightened nations and our government was not well administered then.

4 The British Consul knows very well that the forbade British subjects residing in Samoa from paying any taxes to the Samoan government in 1874 and the reason for his so doing.

5 But now that our government is established and We

have appointed officers to manage the different departments of the government we are quite happy and our people will respect the rights of gentlemen from great governments who come here to reside.

6 Before your Excellency arrived and before your vessel was anchored in Apia, we had notified the Acting British Consul of our appointments and that the proper officers of our government were ready to investigate any and all claims of British subjects.

7 This answer was quite satisfactory and the officers of our government are now awaiting the pleasure of the Acting British Consul.

8 In reference to the punishment of a British subject on the 17th of December and the tearing down of notices to which you refer, we shall be glad to have that and any other matters investigated before a proper Court.

9 The other matter you refer to, or complain of, viz the

outrage committed on your
your Lieutenant, the Aldina British
Consul and another English gentle
man on the 21st of December last
we were under the impression that
we had explained the matter to
your satisfaction in our letter
addressed to you under date
of the 25th inst.

10 Your Excellency
states this, as one of the reasons
why you think our people do
not show proper respect to the
British Consul.

11 Our answer to
that is this, we are convinced
that our officers and soldiers did
what they considered to be their
duty and we therefore sustain
them.

12 We did not compre
hend the object of your visit to
Samoa until you stated it to
day and

13 it is our wish that
you explain to us thoroughly
all you have stated.

14 We have heard such

ing in reference to the hoisting of the British flag over Samoa

15 As to the two chiefs to whom you referred in a letter to us as having made such a request to you, you knew that they had no authority from our government, still we are obliged that you paid no attention to them as we have already conveyed our sentiments in our letter to you of the 23d. inst.

16 As to the matter of the annexation of the Fiji's to the British government, we have explained to your Excellency that we care nothing about the affairs of the Fiji government, there are many people in Samoa who have lived in Fiji and who know all the facts and who may have made some statements in reference thereto still we do not credit anything that they say without knowing all the facts, and the whole truth

17 We now say to you further that we have heard nothing definite in reference to the annexation of our country to the British gov.

ernment, except from some British subjects residing in Samoa, we do not wish to entertain any such matter

18 As to the part of your Excellency's speech concerning the vessel called the Pearlsp, we have nothing to say about her, as it is a matter that does not concern us and we leave it for Mr Porter and our Premier to settle in the United States

19 In reference to what you say in regard to taking our arms from us, it is true we became suspicious that you had such an intention when we heard that some of your officers and crew helped to remove a portion of the arms ~~which~~ that were presented to our government by the government of the United States and which were placed on board the Yacht Pearlsp by officers of the United States man of war Tuscarora, and we therefore earnestly feared that you might take all the rest of our arms, we made a demand on

Mr Porter for the arms which your officers removed and he refused to deliver them up, hence our fears proved correct -

20 We shall be glad to have an investigation into the affairs of British subjects, in accordance with the custom of investigations by men of war, and also any other matters that you may desire

21 You have informed us that none of the great governments of the World will recognize us, and that it is useless for us to make laws, it is doubtless true that you may think so, but notwithstanding your opinion we shall make laws and endeavor to enforce them, and we pray that the Chief rulers of all governments, great and small in the world will assist us in so doing -

22 We would again inform your Excellency that the reason why we recalled the Filipinos who were on board of the Pearlos after her seizure

cons. that we did not wish our people to be in any way implicated in the matter.

23 It is not clear to us that the laws of the United States forbid vessels of that nation carrying arms, as we have seen a great many vessels from that country in Samoa which carried arms and ammunition and also many vessels of other great nations

24 We would again explain to you that the arms on board the Derlip were placed there by officers of the American government, and not by us, as our Premier has explained to you already

25 You have examined our Premier for the purpose of having him show you his papers from the American government, we now wish to impress truly on you that he is neither an adventurer or a schemer, but he is a gentleman whom we requested the President of the United States to send to us, in our petition to him, to assist us in establishing our

our government

26 In accordance with our petition this gentleman was sent by the President

27 We were aware of everything that transpired in reference to Col. Steinberger before we appointed him Premier of our government, we did not wish him to have a commission from the United States of America to establish our government, he has taken the oath of allegiance to our government, and we will protect him.

28 We would now this day demand of your Excellency what is the meaning of this examination of our Premier

29 Who is it that doubts he is our Premier, which of the Consuls is it that does not know he has been so appointed by us.

30 We must again impress upon you that we do not understand the object of this investigation and are

greatly in the dark in reference thereto —

I hereby certify that the above is a correct translation of the Kings speech, and that I wrote the original at his Majesty's dictation

Le Marma
Judge at
Mulmein

5

Mandate of
The King

Speech

Read in English
3d day Dec 29/75

Papers brought by Mr Pratt

January 5, 1876

The papers forwarded by Mr Steinberger are as follows:-

First - Letter from the King to the President complaining of Konaul Foster's seizure of the "Pearlyp" and of the actions of Capt Stevens of H B M's S "Barracouta"

Second - Letter from the Tainuna to the President complaining of the actions of Konaul Foster and asking that he be recalled.

Third - Letter from the Taipule (Lower House) to the President complaining of Capt. Stevens interference with the government of the Islands and of Konaul Foster's seizure of the "Pearlyp" and of the government arms, and asking that the latter be recalled and an honest man sent in his place.

Fourth - Letter from the Governors of the different districts petitioning for protection from the United States for their government and that Steinberger be maintained.

Fifth - Letter from Steinberger to the Secretary of State transmitting petition signed (he says) by all the dated Jany 10. seven

ence of the Americans residing in Samoa under Steinberger's Administration

Sixth – Steinberger's report to the Secretary of State of the condition of affairs in the Islands, with voluminous accompanying documents. This report is dated 8th January, 1876 and is signed "A B Steinberger H S Special Agent to Samoa." [Note – Col Steinberger's new commission as Special Agent is dated 29th Oct. '75, and endorsed "cancelled" 10th Dec '75]

Seventh – Record of proceedings of a meeting or conference between the King and high officers of Samoa, and Capt Stevens of H B M's S S Barracouta and the Foreign Consuls with copies of the speeches of Capt Stevens and the King.

Eighth – Letter from the King to the President accrediting Frank Platt Special Commissioner. 20th Juing '76.

—

Judging from these last four statements of the date of these letters, Col Steinberger was supported by the King and all officers of his government and by the

Germans and Americans resident in Samoa. He was opposed by the ~~Germans and~~ British Consuls and by the officers of Her Majesty's S S "Porpoise" and by the London Missionaries.

The documents accompanying Col Steinberger's report betray an evident desire and intention on the part of the British Consul and Capt Stevens to provoke a quarrel with the Samoan authorities and not to recognize Steinberger in any way as an official. The course pursued by them has been overbearing and arrogant. In concluding his report Col Steinberger says:-

"The proceedings of the meetings with the British officers will show the effort made to not only discredit my credentials but my nationality - I am, I am Premier of the Kingdom of Samoa - I took oath to support the King and Constitution but have never believed either then that I would receive authority from home to act as a foreign government, certainly, I have not received news to the contrary; hence I remain an

American in foreign employment without pay until such time as my government notify me of their disapproval of such action on ~~their~~ my part. In this I believe I am faithfully and truly representing the United States. Not only are 36.000 people devoted to me but they are in like manner devoted to America + + +

"My labor and anxiety is great and my health shattered.

"Praying for the immediate action of the government." &c

As Col Stimberger himself makes no recommendation I suppose his request for immediate action refers to the request in the letters to the President for the recall of Consul Foster and protection to Col Stimberger.

Maota o Malietoa
7.th Mulinuu 7.
Januari
1876

I lau Afioga Le Alii
Pule sili o le Malo
Amerika.

Si ou alofa.

O lenei lau tusi i susuga, ou te faasilasila atu sina tala i loku nei Malo o Samoa. Ua tele foi lo matou fiafia, ina ua talia mai foi lo matou manao, Ua tuuina mai Steinberger. Ua na faatonu mai ma faamalamalama mai ia te i matou le uiga o Tulafono, i lou nei Malo o Samoa. Ua lelei foi faatonuga ua maofoopo lelei foi tofiga esese o lou Malo.

Ua faatuina foi vasega e lua o Taimua ma Faipule E a latou foi e filifili ma faatonu i - Tulafono uma mo Samoa. Ua tofia foi Steinberger. ma Taimua sili. Ua tele lava lo matou alofa i lenei Alii. Ua matou le iloa foi se mea leaga ua na faia i lou nei Malo. Talu ona tea mai o ia i le Tausaga. e 1875 Aperila 1.

Ua tupu pea lo matou faifia ia te ia. Ae tasi le mea ua tupu ai le faalavelave i lou nei Malo i ona po nei. O Misi Fosa le Konesula, Amerika. Ua na fao le vaa, ma le au upega nai ai i le vaa. Ma le tasi foi mea e toatele papalagi ua latou faatupu tala leaga ma Molimau leaga ia Col. Steinberger.

Ua latou faatupu foi tala leaga i le Aliivaa o le Manuao Peritania. Ua ala ai ona tutupu o nei faalavelave i nei ona po. Ae lenei lou taofi, ma lou nei Malo.

E ui lava ina tutupu o nei faalavelave i lou Malo, ma tala e faatupu e Papalagi e tau faa leaga ina ai le Taimua Sili ma tou te le Mafai lava ona ma tou usiusitai i ai

Ae tasi le mea ma tou te faasaga i ai, Ona ia Mamalu o lou Malo. Ia faaloaloina foi e Malo tele le i le Lalolagi.

Ma ia tumau pea se fealofani o Malo uma i le Lalolagi.

A o le tasi foi nea ou te
faafetai atu lava i lou alofa
ma le Au Faifule lenei ua tuu
ina mai ia te aiu Ina lou Malo.
O le au Afega mai lau Afioga
le Alii sili o Amerika. Ma le
Au Faifule o lou Malo
Ua ou talia lava ma le
faafetai lou Alofa.

Ona galo lea
Ia Soifua lau
Afioga

O au
o Malieloa –
I. Rese

Palais de Malietoa
Mulinuu 7 Janvier 1876.

A Son Excellence le Président des
Etats-unis d'Amérique.

Salut !

J'écris à Votre Excellence pour Lui faire
connaître ce qui se passe dans mon royaume
de Samoa. Nous sommes très-heureux
que vous ayez eu égard à notre demande,
en nous envoyant Col. Steinberger. Il
nous a dirigés et éclairés dans la formation
d'un Gouvernement pour mon Royaume
de Samoa. Par suite de ces enseignements
l'ordre régne dans l'administration de
mon Royaume.

Nous avons établi deux classe de représentants,
le Taimua et le Faipule, ce sont ceux
qui délibèrent et déterminent les lois pour
Samoa. Mr Steinberger a la place
de Premier ministre. Nous avons pour

ce Monsieur une très-grande affection.
Nous ne voyons pas du tout qu'il ait fait
aucun mal à notre pays. Depuis son
arrivée, ~~Quinzaine~~ eut lieu le 1er Avril 1875, nous
avons toujours été contents de lui. Une chose
cependant contrarie beaucoup mon gouvernement
en ce moment. C'est Mr. Foster, le consul
d'Amérique, qui s'est emparé du navire (Fearless) e
des armes qui étaient dans le navire. Une autre
chose aussi qui nous contrarie, c'est que beaucoup
d'Européens ont répandu des mauvais bruits et mêm
de mauvais témoignages contre le Col. Steinberg
Ils ont aussi fait parvenir ces mauvais bruits
au Commandant du Navire de guerre anglais.
Et de là viennent toutes les difficultés qui nous
arrivent en ce moment. Mais voici qu'el
est ma manière de voir, et celle aussi de mon
Gouvernement.

Malgré toutes les entraves apportées à mon
gouvernement, et malgré toutes les imputatio
des Européens pour noircir la réputatio
mon Premier Ministre, nous ne pouvons p
nous laisser conduire par ces choses là.

Nous voulons tendre par tous nos efforts à rendre notre gouvernement honorable, afin qu'il soit respecté par les grandes puissances de la terre, et que nous puissions conserver leur amitié à toutes.

Je vous remercie encore ~~de l'affection que~~ moi et mes Jaipule de l'affection que vous nous avez montrée ~~vous et votre ministres, en nous envoyant à moi et à mon Royaume~~ en nous envoyant à moi et à mon gouvernement ces armes qui ~~viennent~~ ~~sont un présent~~ ~~de Son Excellence le Président des E. U. d'Amérique~~ sont un présent de Son Excellence le Président des Et. U. d'Amérique. Moi et les Member de mon gouvernement nous avons reçu cette marque d'affection avec la plus grande reconnaissance.

Je termine en souhaitant d'heureux jours à Vtre Excellence.

Malietoa I. Roi —

Jan 8 1876

Col. Steinberger's Report is dated 8th January, 1875 (!), and its main points are as follows:-

I think 1876 for.

In October, 1874, the British Consul began openly to oppose the Government and to present old, trivial, and worthless claims against the Samoans. On the 12th of December, 1874, H. B. M. S. S. "Barracouta", Captain Stevens, R. N., arrived at Apia. After the arrival of the vessel the British Consul became more arrogant in his demands on the Samoan government, and English subjects were upheld in their violation of laws of Samoa. The Consul and Capt. Stevens did everything in their power to annoy and harrass the Samoan authorities and particularly Col. Steinberger.

On the 17th of December, 1875, at 8 o'clock, A. M., Consul Foster boarded the yacht "Peerless" and seized her in the name of the United States. Mr Foster, after the arrival of the "Barracouta", had been in earnest consultation with the British Consul, and Col. Steinberger charges them with a conspiracy to destroy the government, and that the seizure of the "Peerless" was but one act in the furtherance of

their schemes. Col. Steinberger protested against this seizure.

Every effort has been made by Mr Foster to put himself in antagonism with the Samoan government, he resorting for this purpose to numberless petty tricks, and conferring with British subjects and the British Consul. He released James Sharp an American (colored) citizen who had been tried in a native court and sentenced to five years imprisonment for participation in a revolt in one of the Islands. He took possession of the arms and ammunition found on the yacht Peerless at the time of seizure, and would not reply to the demand of the King for their return. He, also, took possession of a quadrant, chronometer, clothing and other articles belonging to Col Steinberger.

The "Peerless" belonged to Steinberger, he having negotiated a loan of $8,500 with Jerome B. Ford of San Francisco, and as security for the sum having given a mortgage on the yacht and had it registered in his (Fords) name, and with this money purchased the vessel. Steinberger

has expended in the purchase, furnishing and equipment of the "Peerless" about $20,000. She was used for his own health and pleasure, but generally for the benefit of the natives and as a government vessel.

A meeting was called by Capt. Stevens and the British Consul for consultation with the King, the Samoan authorities, and the foreign Consuls. At this meeting Steinberger was treated in an unmanly and unwarrantable manner. After three days session, Captain Stevens proclaimed that English subjects should not obey the laws and that they should be exempt from taxation. During the session Mr Foster was a continual prompter of Captain Stevens and his officers - a witness to the lawlessness of the English subjects, and in constant consultation with the English consul.

At the date of his report, Col. Steinberger was supported by the King and all branches of the government, and by the natives and almost all Americans resident in Samoa. He was opposed by the American and British Consuls and by the London Missionaries.

Col. Steinberger says "The proceedings

"of the meetings with the British officers will show
"the efforts made to not only discredit my
"credentials but my nationality – true I am
"Premier of the Kingdom of Samoa – I took
"oath to support the King and Constitution,
"but have never believed other than that I
"would secure authority from home to serve
"a foreign government; certainly, I have not
"received news to the contrary; hence, I remain
"an American in foreign employment without
"pay until such time as my government noti-
"fy me of their approval of such action on my
"part. In this I believe I am faithfully
"and truthfully representing my government.
"Not only are 36,000 people devoted to me, but
"they are, in like manner, devoted to America.
" * * *. My labor and anxiety is
"great and my health shattered.
" Praying for the immediate action of
"the Government," &c.

I suppose his request for immediate action refers to the petition of the King and the Samoan authorities to the President for the recall of Mr Foster and protection to himself.

Mr Foster's Statement.

In his Despatch No. 47, dated 18th of March last, Mr Foster reports that Col. Steinberger was arrested on the 8th of February and placed on board the British man-of-war "Barracouta" on request of the King of Samoa, a copy of whose letter, making the request, is enclosed. The King says "I am determined that "Col. Steinberger, Premier of my government, "shall be removed from office and from this group. "My reasons for this desire are that he has proved "to be a liar and an imposter," &c. Mr Foster requested Capt. Stevens of the "Barracouta" to receive Steinberger on board his vessel and keep him in custody until he could be deported. To this Capt. Stevens consented; and Steinberger was arrested and taken on board the "Barracouta" without being permitted to go to his house to collect his clothes, &c, Capt Stevens informing him that everything would be put in the hands of the United States Consul.

With his Despatch No 44, dated 18th March, Mr Foster transmits copy of contract between A. B. Steinberger and J. C.

Godeffroy & Son of Hamburg. This contract is dated 18th of September, 1874, and appears to have been signed at Hamburg. It states that Col. A. B. Steinberger proceeds to the Samoan Islands as United States Commissioner - that by virtue of this position he will evidently exercise a paramount influence in the Islands, and that he hereby pledges himself to the proper and legitimate interests of the establishment of J. C. Godeffroy & Son at Apia, and to avoid all other business connections in toto in America, Europe, and Samoa. He also agrees that the government to be formed shall recognize and confirm all land sales that had been made to Godeffroy & Son by the natives; that it will permit the importation of Chinese laborers; that the firm will be consulted in regard to the scale of pilotage to be fixed; that a per capita tax shall be levied on each adult male; that a contingent fund shall be created, &c.; all taxes to be paid in copraii, cocoanut fiber, or other article of export, and all copraii and cocoanut fiber in the hands of the Samoan government

to be sold to Godeffroy & Sons at 1½ cents per pound for ten years; Col. Steinberger is to receive $2 per ton for all copraki and cocoanut fiber sold by the Samoan government to Godeffroy & Son; he is, also, to receive a commission of 10% on all purchases made by the government from the firm, and the same amount on all sales of produce made by the government to the firm; Godeffroy & Son are to be appointed Bankers and Financial Agents of the government; the government is to fix a standard coin, and, if necessary, to create paper money as a legal tender, and Godeffroy & Son are to be entrusted with the execution of this measure; a government Bank is to be established under the management of the firm.

Copies of a number of private letters from Godeffroy & Son to Col. Steinberger are forwarded by Mr Foster, from which it appears that the firm loaned Steinberger $8,500 to purchase the schooner "Peerless"; as the firm was composed of foreigners who could not take a mortgage on an American vessel, the loan was made nominally by Jerome B. Ford in whose name the vessel was

registered and to whom the mortgage was given; it also appears that Godeffroy & Son advanced to Steinberger, in all, some $14.000.

Copy of a contract between Steinberger and H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, dated 2nd January, 1875, is also enclosed. Latrobe agrees to accompany Steinberger and assist him in consideration of 25% of the profits, the division of profits to commence when Latrobe shall have paid Steinberger $13,500. Steinberger also agrees to use his influence, official and personal, to secure for Latrobe the best and most honorable and lucrative office under the government after he shall have been himself provided for. Any compensation received by Steinberger from the United States Government for past or future employment, in connection with the Islands, is included in the terms of this agreement.

There is also copy of a letter, dated San Francisco, 7th May, 1874, from W. Leviston to Steinberger, informing him that the grand jury has found an indictment against him for perjury. Also, copy

of a paper signed by Steinberger transferring all his personal property, papers, &c., to one George F. Waters.

In relation to the release of the colored man Sharp, Mr Foster reports that he convened a Consular Court; inquired into the circumstances; found the prisoner not guilty, and released him.

Mr Foster, in his No, 35, dated 5th January last, reports that on December 17th he seized the schooner "Peerless," an American vessel, for violation of the neutrality laws of the United States for going as an armed vessel to enforce the laws of the Samoan government; for sailing without her register, and refusing to pay Consular Fees or acknowledge Consular Jurisdiction. In his Despatch No. 49, dated 18th March, he reports that the schooner was condemned and sold, but that he is unable at present to forward all the documents with settlement of accounts connected with that affair.

With his No, 48, dated 20th March, Mr Foster forwards copy of proceedings of a Consular Court convened for trial of J. M. Coe on charges of embezzlement of public money while Commercial Agent of the United States at Apia,

and perjury. He was found guilty, sentenced to be deported, and sent to the United States for further trial.

Nothing is said in Mr Foster's despatches about the deportation of Col. Steinberger, but despatches have been received from C. W. Drury, U.S. Vice Commercial Agent at Levenka, which state, under date of 12th of April; that Steinberger and Coe arrived there as prisoners on board the "Barracouta"; that he sent Coe to the United States, and Steinberger to Auckland, New Zealand, to which place he desired to be sent in order that he might confront Capt. Stevens before the British Authorities. Mr Drury forwards accounts amounting to $386 $\frac{50}{100}$ for passage money, clothing and subsistence, of the two prisoners whom he assisted as destitute Americans, and has drawn on the Secretary of State for the amount. Mr Drury, also, forwards copy of a letter to himself from Capt. Stevens who states that he was requested by the United States Consul at Apia to bring away from Samoa the two prisoners, but as he finds he cannot lawfully detain them

in British waters he sets them at Liberty. Capt. Stevens transmits to Mr Drury copies of two letters from Consul Foster to him, one requesting him to convey Steinberger to Auckland, New Zealand, and deliver him to the United States Consul, and the other requesting him to do the same with Coe.

Under date of the 6th instant, Coe reports his arrival in San Francisco and his readiness to come to Washington if the Department desires.

Mulinuu
Upolu – Samoa
Jan 7. 8th 1875.

Rec'd. Apr 26/76

[The year should be given as 1876.]

Hon. Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir.

It is in the midst of difficulties, and with an abiding confidence in my country that I send these des-patches to the State Department.

An entire people pray for and await with hope a recognition of their sovereignty

From the date of my last re-port and up to the arrival of H.B.M.S. "Barracouta" on the 12th of Dec-ember last, nothing transpired in Samoa worthy of special comment; the country was prosperous, laws en-forced, the tone of the community healthy and the people proud of their entire unity. Governors and Judges from the different districts were reporting the steady growth of indus-try, and ready acquiescence in the general laws – to-day there is profound silence and a gloomy sense of their country being sold.

S

I will make my report more intelligable to the Department by making a detailed statement of facts reverting to accompanying documents.

Early in July last a ten (10) ton Cutter arrived from the Fiji's with a passenger by the name of "Young" an English planter of Fiji. His association with the British Consul here, and the English Missionaries, his industry as a reporter attracted some attention. He left after a sojourn of perhaps a month and returned in October last in another vessel of like character. Previous to this time my relations with the British Consul as well as the Samoan Government with the Consul were of the most friendly character - the brother of the Consul was my confidential Secretary. Government relations with the English Missionaries (London Missionary Society - Presbeterian) were all that could be hoped for, they were lending me their aid in translating laws and they were consulted in forming such

such laws as would tend to better promote public morality.

Shortly after the arrival (the second) of Mr Young my Secretary left me without notice, the English Consul openly opposed the Government, and presented old, trivial and many of them worthless claims against the Samoans. The London Missionary Society made decided war upon myself. The Catholics - French - supporting myself and the Government. The Methodists neutral (though now in accord with the Government.) About this time I chanced to find Seeman's work on Polynesia and read with interest the history of the original cession of Fiji to England and copied extract from report of Admiral Washington R.N. vide Doc. A. I.

My suspicions were at once aroused - the destructive hurricanes in the Fiji Group, increasing of late years in numbers, violence and duration - the almost entire immunity from tempests in Samoa, its secure harbors, great fertility and

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and rapidly increasing trade would make this Group a most valuable acquisition - not that I believed that the country would be seized, but that an English Protectorate or such a treaty as would give to England the exclusive right for Naval Stations and Coaling Depots was aimed at, - again the dis-trust and fear that the trade would be directed to San Francisco.
Certain it is that Americans in the Government at Mulinuu, the pre-ponderance of American influence with the Samoan people, and the confidence of the people in the dis-interested good will and friendly in-terest which the United States feel for and take in Samoa has a-roused a feeling of jealousy among English and German traders, as well as their respective Governments.
The arrival and departure of vessels in the Port of Apia is undiminished since my last report. At present there are fifteen vessels in the har-bor.

On sunday the 12th. of Dec-ember 1875. (Samoan time) H.B.M.
S.S.

S.S. "Barracouta" Captain Charles E. Stevens R.N. arrived in the Port of Apia from Levuka, Fiji's. On monday the 13th I sent Major Latrobe on board carrying the Samoan Flag, to ascertain the pleasure of Captain Stevens as to exchanging salutes, and for an interchange of courtesies. Such advances were received with constraint and indifference. On the 15th of December 1875. a letter was received from S. J. Williams British Consul, by the "Taimua" vide-Doc. A. 2, giving the Government twenty-four hours to empand a mixed jury of English and Samoans and adjudicate upon three enumerated cases-his own personal case of 1874 being second upon the list. This was answered, vide-Doc. A. 3. Previous to this on the 6th of December 1875. and before the arrival of the "Barracouta" the Government through one of its Secretaries, George J. Waters, asked the British Consul to furnish a list of cases against the Samoans vide-Doc. A. 4. which elicited reply, vide-Doc. A. 5, thus showing a disposition

a disposition to recognize officers of the Government and proceed with trials, evidently at that time having no positive intimation as to the policy to be so soon pursued, and incapable of acting officially against the Government without aid and advice, though his unofficial bearing for two months was hostile as before mentioned.

The British Consul acceded to the proposition for a mixed Court communicating this by letter of December 16th 1875. Vide Doc. A. 6. In this communication it will be seen that the Premier is not recognized - that he has not been since the arrival of the 'Barraouta'. An answer was sent to the Consul manifesting the desire of the Government, and asking Mr Williams to select six English subjects as jurymen - Vide Doc. A. 7.

The Court convened and the Consul failed to present complaint of first case when the second (his own) was taken up. but the party against whom the charges were preferred was on the Island of Sarain distant

50 miles

50 miles, the Court was adjourned to meet the 3rd day thereafter. The parties against whom complaints were made were brought to Mulinuu and held for trial. On December 22nd 1875 the Government wrote to the British Consul, asking for copies of certain complaints - vide - Doc. A. 8. Receiving an evasive answer, vide - Docs. A. 9 and A. 10., to which the Government replied by letter of December 22nd 1875, vide, Doc. A. 11.

On the 18th of December there came a complaint from the British Consul relative to the ironing of a British subject - vide, Doc A. 12. As this is one of the subject matters of Captain Stevens complaints in open meeting, I beg to explain the case, on the 17th of December 1875, an American Citizen, a visitor to Samoa was brutally assaulted by one "Dunlop" an Englishman, knocked down and seriously injured, spectators called for the police, who at once took the said "Dunlop" in charge; his resistance and violence necessitated tying him, in which condition he was taken to Mulinuu and placed in the custody

of

of the Chief of Police. The next morn-
-ing when sober he was released as
the assaulted party did not wish to
appear against a merely drunken
ruffian.

About this time one Cornwall
an English subject and trader in the
district of Aana, Upolu, a man
long known for his aggressive con-
-duct and open violation of all law,
induced two petty Chiefs to sign a
paper opposing the Government and
applying for the hoisting of the
British Flag. This paper was ad-
-dressed to Captain Stevens of the
"Barracouta".

His Majesty at once sent a
file of soldiers to Aana to arrest the
two Chiefs, and they are now at the
Capitol awaiting trial. They man-
-ifest their entire contrition and say
they were the dupes of designing men.
That this however was part of a de-
-cided upon and well organized pol-
-icy I have no doubt - but signally
failed - and with the exception of
this single case not a native man
or woman in all Samoa was to
be found who was not determined

supporters

supporters of the Government and impressed with fear of English aggression.

On the 21st. of December 1875 His Majesty Malietoa addressed a letter to the English Consul covering this point - vide, Doc. A. 13., and received answer - vide, Doc. A. 14.

Mr Williams says :- (Extract) -

" I am truly pained to hear of
" the above circumstance as Your
" Majesty is well aware, any
" British subject violating the
" laws will be tried if the com-
" - plaint be lodged in this Con-
" - sulate.

The complaint had been lodged, and no other notice taken of it as in another case, per. example :- on the 3rd of December 1875, one Charles Bell an English subject and the keeper of a groggery, violated the license law by keeping his house open after 10. o'clock and the firing of the gun. A complaint was served upon him - vide, Doc. A. 15. - and the case postponed. Subsequently, and after the arrival of the Barracuta a like service was made which

which was trod under foot, he Bell declaring that an English war vessel was here and I do not care for laws. On the 25th. of December 1875 the Government addressed a letter to the British Consul - vide, Doc. A. 16. notifying him of the case, enclosing summons, and asking if he would try the case in the Consulate, to this as well as previous letters there is no reply, as this does not comport with his letter of the 23rd. of December 1875 - vide, Doc. A. 14., the Government was reluctantly compelled to believe that English subjects would be invited to violate all laws, which unhappily proved too true, as subsequent events soon proved.

The Government had created a Camp of Instruction about three (3) miles from Apia, with about Eighty (80) soldiers. The Camp was an old Fort, Government munitions were placed there, and the command given to Major Latrobe with strict injunctions to allow no one to enter without a pass signed by the King - vide, King's order Doc. A. 16½. A feeling of dread had crept into the minds of the

11. of the Samoans and powerless them-
-selves against a great Nation they
naturally resorted to non-inter-
-course. Every effort was then made
by the English Consul and the Cap-
-tain of the "Barracouta" to provoke
an issue.

On the morning of the 21st. of
December 1875, about 7. o'clock A.M.
the English Consul, Captain Stevens,
a Lieutenant of the "Barracouta" and
another English subject rode to the
said Camp and were stopped by the
pickets, this led to a severe note from
the Consul-vide, Doc. A. 17. and vio=
-lent denunciations from Captain
Stevens. That this ride in an un-
-frequented place was a predetermi
-ned plan, and used as a test
case there can be no doubt. The
Tamma answered the communica
-tion of the English Consul on the
23rd. of December, 1875 fully explain
-ing the matter-vide, Doc. A. 18. which
was also done by His Majesty the
King, in his address to the officers of
the "Barracouta" in open meeting as
well as his letters now forwarded
and to be hereafter noticed.

on

On the 22nd of December 1875 the Government received notice that all British subjects should register in the Consulate - Vide, Doc. A. 19. - Previous to this all British subjects in the employ of the Government were taken away - the half castes (of English fathers) were warned not to have anything to do with the Government and avoid Steinberger's house at Mulinuu. The Marshall of the Kingdom - J. H. Sull a half caste - the Interpreter for the "Tuscarora" Court was ordered by the British Consul to remain in his own house, distant two miles from the Capitol, and under pains and penalties to avoid the Capitol. I am left with one home-hold servant who speaks Samoan, and dependent upon Le Mamea the secretary to the Tamua as Interpreter.

The unanimity of sentiment among the Samoans, their stubborn silence, and avoidance of the English provoked many petty attacks - as in the case of one "William-son" shooting rifle balls through

the

the rigging of the "Barracouta".
On the 31st of December 1875 the
British Consul writes to the Govern-
-ment complaining that bullets
had passed through the rigging of
the "Barracouta" - Vide, Doc. A. 20.
Confident that Samoans had not
done this, and yet anxious to meet
every complaint I ordered no-
-tices to be posted in the towns
around the harbor, and notified
the English Consul of the same -
Vide, Doc. A. 21. On the 31st of
December 1875, the "Tamma" receiv-
-ed a letter from one "Williamson"
(an American) - vide, Doc. A. 22. ex-
-planing that he had fired these
shots, a copy of this letter was at
once forwarded to the English
Consul which elicited no reply.
This "Williamson" is an American
keeping a shop in Apia, who
left America after the Civil War,
and now proud of vulgarly
proclaiming that he would not
live under the American Flag. -
I beg to mention this case, as the
name of this man will appear
in affidavits, and as a co-ad-
-jutor

14. -jutor of our Consul - S.S. Foster, and prominent as one of the advisers in council to seize the Yacht "Peerless".

Still determined to accede to the demands of the English Consul and proceed with cases, the Government again notified Mr Williams that it was prepared to proceed with trials of English subjects against Samoans - Vide, Doc. A. 23.

Again on the 3rd. of January 1876 notification was sent to the English Consul to the effect that the road through the "Camp of Instruction" or Fort "Vaimoso" was again open - Vide, Doc. A. 24.

On the 4th. of January 1876 the Collector of Customs - E.L. Hamilton notified the Government - Vide, Doc. A. 25., that the English Consul had instructed the Captains of certain English vessels now in the harbor not to consider the law making duties upon Spirits, but that Englishmen could purchase it without reference to the law.

As this was in accordance with all other proceedings of the English

Consul

Consul, since the arrival of the "Barra-
-cauta" the Government could only pro-
-test which was done by letter of Jan
-uary the 6th, 1876 - vide, Doc. A. 26.

In thus submitting corres-
-pondence with the English Consul
I avoid unnecessary comment upon
this official and will proceed to the
official correspondence with Captain
Chas. E. Stevens R.N. of the English war
steamer "Barracauta" premising with
a significant statement made by
Lolo - Secretary to the Faipule (House
of Representatives) Tuiatafu - Chair-
-man of the House, and Tupai a
member; the latter one of the most in-
-fluential Chiefs in Samoa; this
statement - vide, Doc. B. 1. was made
officially to the King, myself and the
assembled Parliament in joint ses-
-sion, as well as elsewhere written
by Lolo the Secretary and subscribed
to by himself and the other two chiefs-
-shortly after the arrival of the "Barra-
-cauta" notices were posted in the
town of Apia signed by Charles E.
Stevens R.N. and S. F. Williams, H.B.
M. Acting Consul for Samoa dated
December the 18th, 1875, an original
or

or duplicate forwarded to the Gov=
=ernment which is included in this
despatch for the information of the
Department - vide, Doc. B.2. On the
same day His Majesty receives an
invitation to lunch with Captain
Stevens and the English Consul on
board the "Barracuta". I counselled
an acceptance to this invitation and
drafted reply - vide, Doc. B.3, at this
time there was much excitement a=
=mong the Samoan Officials at &c.
Malinuu and I advised this action
of the King without consultation
with the Faimna believing that
real good would result from an
avoidance of any feeling of dis=
=trust, but the Chiefs at once as=
=sembled and decided that His Ma=
=jesty should not partake of any
hospitality of the Captain of the
"Barracuta" and objecting to any
meeting wherein the prominent &
Government Officials were not pre=
=sent, this determination was con=
=veyed to Captain Stevens by letter from
the King bearing date, December 20th
1875 - vide, Doc. B.4. It will be seen
by this communication that the Gov=
=ernment

-ernment was willing to adjust all claims of British subjects and sub-mit to any Court having proper jurisdiction. This letter elicited an intensely diplomatic answer from Captain Stevens - vide, Doc. B. 5.
A meeting was appointed for the 24th. of December 1875, 10. A.M. at Mulinui - vide, Doc. B 5/2.
The Government however decidedly objected to a file of Marines at the meeting - the interview was not of the King's seeking, but rather prefed upon the Government by Captain Chas. E. Stevens. Captain Stevens also asked that the English and American Consuls be present in this painfully polite note of December the 22nd. 1875 - vide, Doc. B. 6. The Government replied by letter of the 23rd. December 1875, objecting to an armed guard, but having no objection to the Consuls yet curious to know why the German Consul should not also be invited. This letter was interpreted by Captain Stevens to be a refusal to have the Consuls present, the translation was incorrect (I believe purposely so), and the intent

and

and wording tortured, though the phraseology is peculiar yet the meaning is clear - vide, Doc. B. 7.
The reply of Captain Stevens letter of the 23rd. of December 1875 is an unworthy evasion of the true tenor of the Government despatch of the 22nd. of December. The German Consul was present having a decided invitation from the Samoan authorities, the same letter insists upon the presence of the English Marines - vide, Doc. B. 8.
The proceedings of this meeting will be the subject of further comment.

On the 31st. of December 1875 His Majesty addressed Captain Stevens asking for copies of his address and other papers, also demanding another meeting that his Premier might have an opportunity of making answer to the charges, or rather personal abuse of myself - vide, Doc. B. 9. Captain Stevens answers this despatch by letter of the 2nd. of January 1876 upon which I forbear comment, other than that he refused to give me a hearing, and expressing a willing

- ness

19. -ness to meet His Majesty at the British Consulate with not more than three (3) Samoans - Vide, Doc. B. 10. This the King refused to accede to - Vide, Doc. B. 11. January 8th 1876, Captain Stevens for the last time addresses His Majesty making known his determination - Vide, Doc. B. 12.

S. S. Foster U.S. Consul and the Yacht "Peerless."

On the 14th of December 1875, a few minutes after 8. A.M., S.S. Foster boarded the Yacht "Peerless" in the harbor of Apia, seized her in the name of the United States, and hoisted a signal for the English war vessel "Barracouta". At the time of seizure, the crew consisted of two hands and a cook. In the absence of Geo. Hamilton the Captain (believed to be lost) I was in the habit of sleeping aboard to look out for the vessel, and had only left the vessel a few moments before her seizure.

On the 14th of December 1875 I had determined to send the Yacht

to Honolulu with despatches to Washington and Minister Resident Mr Pierce. This fact I communicated to one "Jenkins" who had been a Master (now a Blacksmith in Apia) asking him if he would act as Captain for me, and that I wanted a quick run, "Jenkins" asked a days time to consider - he communicated these facts to S.S. Foster at once, and became one of the Council at Williamson's house where the seizure was planned.

Mr Foster, the English Consul and Dr. Geo. A. Turner had been in earnest consultation since the arrival of the "Barracouta" up to the day of the seizure, as well as during subsequent events. The affidavits and statements forwarded will show conclusively the existence of a conspiracy to destroy the Government, and that the seizure of the "Peerless" was but one act in the furtherance of their schemes.

On the morning of the seizure about 10 o'clock, "John Coleman"

a

4. a sailor left by me in charge of the "Peerless" came to my house and made statement - vide, Doc. C.1.
I waited three days for a notification from the American Consul of the seizure of the "Peerless" and on the 20th of December 1875 sent a formal protest to Captain Stevens of the "Barracouta" - vide, Doc C.2.

December the 21st 1875 I sent another protest to S.S. Foster American Consul - vide, Doc C.3. receiving answer - vide, Doc. C.4.

Doc's. C.5; and C.6. are affidavits of Matthew Atmkin late U.S. Vice Consul at Leone - Tutuila, made and subscribed to on the 31st of December 1875.

Doc. C.7. is affidavit of Thos Meredith former U.S. Vice Consul at Leone, Tutuila.

Doc. C.8. is a most important statement sworn to before Patioli the Governor of "Tuamasaga" - this district - this statement is made from his daily notes which were submitted to myself for perusal.

About this time an effort was

was made to get up a petition, having for its object the seizure of myself by the English war vessel and carrying me away - Vide, Doc. C.9.

Other parties at once drew up a public notice, among the signers some who had signed the petition to Captain Stevens ignorant of what they had formerly signed. I hope to be able to gain possession of the original of this latter petition (now among the white residents and include it among these despatches.

Every effort has been made by S.S. Foster, U.S. Consul to put himself in antagonism with the Government resorting to numberless petty tricks and consorting when the time came with the English, and the English Consul. Last August a trial was held in Leone, Island of Tutuila - the case a serious one - Among the prisoners convicted was one "James Sharp" a New Bedford negro, proved guilty and sentenced. I transmit opening and closing of the trial, with examination of said "Sharp" - Vide,

-vide, Doc. C. 10. I regret not being able to send entire proceedings of this trial as it covers several hun-dred folios.

On the 15th of December 1875 comes a letter from S.S. Foster U.S. Consul asking that the prisoner James Sharp - at work upon the roads - be sent to the Consulate - vide, Doc. C. 11, this was answered on the 16th of December 1875 - vide, Doc. C. 12. and "Sharp" was sent with two policemen and our Secretary George F. Waters to the Consulate. "Sharp" was invited in-to the house, the policemen driven from the premises, and Mr Waters requested to leave the house, as the Consul had important business to transact with his advisers.

On the 16th of December 1875 Mr Foster writes that he has taken the affidavit of "Sharp" and will retain him under the protection of the A-merican Flag - vide, Doc. C. 13. since which time said "Sharp" has been act-ing as servant for Consul Foster. His Majesty at once sent a formal demand to the American Consul to

return

return this prisoner - Vide, Doc. C. 14.
His Majesty receives upon the 18th. of December, 1875. a most extraordinary document from the U.S. Consul, - Vide, Doc. C. 15. which requires no comment from myself.

His Majesty on the 21st. of December 1875 demanded from Mr Foster the Arms and Ammunition taken to the Consulate from the "Peerless" - Vide, Doc. C. 16. to which no reply has been received.

Among some few articles furnished to myself by the U.S. Navy Department was a quadrant and Chronometer, the former on the "Peerless", the latter left by my Captain on a German vessel in the harbor for care and attention. These were seized by S.S. Foster as well as my clothing with many small articles of luxury.

On the 3rd. of January 1876. I addressed Mr Foster a note relative to the instruments - Vide, Doc. C. 17. receiving reply - vide, Doc. C. 18.

When in San Francisco enroute to Samoa I negotiated with R.L. Ogden for the purchase of the Yacht

Yacht "Peerless" a pleasure schooner of say forty-five (45) tons burthen, leaving upon the U.S.S. "Pensacola" for Honolulu. I left negotiations with said Ogden, and having negotiated for a loan of say ($8500.) with one Jerome B. Ford of San Francisco Cal, and an American Citizen, and as security for said sum had the vessel registered in the name of said Jerome B. Ford holding his agreement to transfer the "Peerless" to me through his Attorney in Apia upon payment of mortgage - vide, Doc. C. 19. - (Copies of agreements)

This vessel has cost me about Twenty-thousand ($20.000.) with furniture, upholstery, extra clothing, and general equipment. I have used her here for my health, my pleasure - but generally for the benefit of the natives; especially the Government, transporting officers of the Government to and from the different districts, carrying laws, and as a general peaceable vehicle for the entire operation of the Government. So much has this been esteemed that upon her seizure the Chiefs at once said: -

our

"Our road is destroyed". They urged that they might purchase her, I objected. Samoans must not be concerned in this, it is my private matter, and the United States will best know how to deal with the question.

From the date of the seizure of the 'Peerless' to this hour I have preserved intense silence. Laws have been violated, liquor shops kept open all night, laws for revenue from importation of liquor violated, and by the authority of the English Consul. Before the arrival of the "Baracouta" there were but three (3) licensed groggeries in Apia - the town was orderly, drinking shops closed at 10 P.M and on sundays Houses of Prostitution closed; and Government improvements steadily progressing. now the town is a little pandemonium - drunken sailors and miserable settlers setting all law at defiance.

Captain Stevens closed his unwarrantable and unmanly attack upon myself after three (3) days sejour by proclaiming that English subjects should not obey the

the laws and that they would be exempt from taxation.

I transmit full reports of these meetings.-the English Captain, his officers, one "Layard"-former administrator of Fiji and the same who was instrumental in the cession of the Fijis to the English Crown - the Consuls and a file of Marines abaut (25).

His Majesty, the Tamma-a and Faipule listened in grave silence to perhaps the most baseless and malicious charges for three (3) days - not a single Samoan ~~[illegible]~~ cooked, no reception, no presents, nothing but solemn silence

On the 5th day of January the English Consul and Captain Stevens chartered a Cutter to convey special despatches to the Fijis where the Commodore now lies with "Flag Ship". This vessel was wrecked on the reef in front of my house early the next morning - the same day another vessel was chartered and despatched to Fiji.

During the meetings there was every effort made by this

officer

officer Captain Stevens to reach my private despatches, which failed. The President's letter to the Chiefs and Rulers of Samoa - vide, Doc. D. 1. was read and sneered at. His Excellency the President characterized as "this ——— man Mr Grant - Captain Erben U.S.N. as "this man Erben". I offered to meet Captain Stevens and from personal correspondence convince him that I was not what he wish-ed so earnestly to prove me to be - he refused - my Commission as Special Agent" I produced but it was ridicu-led as being simply a passport.

During the meetings Mr Foster U.S. Consul was a continual prompter of the Captain and his officers, - a wit-ness to the lawlessness of English sub-jects, and in continual consultation with the English Consul and Dr - Geo. A. Turner.

The natives are as one man, earnest, determined and only very urgent entreaties prevent them vaca-ting the towns and mustering in the interior. They have posted notices in the towns of Apia ordering all

prostitutes

prostitutes to go to their homes and vacate the town and I am certain they will adopt a system of non-intercourse. Certain it is that the influence of the London Missionary Society has forever passed away - they are looked upon with suspicion. A few days since they called a meeting of the people of Apia (Headquarters of the Missionary Society) in the Church and preached for England and against myself but they were compelled to give up the effort in despair.

The proceedings of the meetings with the English officers will show the effort made to not only discredit my credentials but my nationality - true I am Premier of the Kingdom of Samoa, I took oath to support the King and Constitution but have never believed other than that I would receive authority from home to serve a foreign Government, certainly I have not received news to the contrary, hence I remain an American in foreign employ and without pay until such time

as

as my Government notify me of their disapproval of such acts upon my part. In this I believe I am faithfully and truly serving the United States. Not only are 36000 people devoted to me, but they are in like manner devoted to America.

A special messenger will convey these despatches to Washington. I beg the grace of the Department for the crude setting ~~of~~ my present report. I am without paper, and a most limited clerical force.

I enclose letters from His Majesty Malietoa I, the Tamma, Taipule, and Governors of every district.

The time is so limited, as the messenger leaves on the 11th of January that I cannot make my report as full as I should otherwise do. Again my labor and anxiety is great, and my health shattered.

Praying for the immediate action of the Government

I have

I have the honor to be
Your most Obedt. Servt.

A. B. Steinberger
U. S. Special Agent
to Samoa.

Extract from Report of Admiral John Washington R.N.

"I propose to reply categorically to the queries contained in the Colonial Letter:-"

Q. 1. "If the Fiji Isles be obtained, are all the available harbours obtained in that part of the Pacific?"

A. 1. Certainly not all, but a great part of them. The Friendly or Tonga Islands, only 400 miles to the south-east, possess good harbours, as Tonga-tabu and Vavau. The Samoa or Navigator Isles, the same distance to the north-east, have good harbours, as Pango Pango and Apia &c"

Admiralty, March 12th. 1859

Report of

Adm. Washington

British Consulate
Apia Dec. 15. 1875

To the Samoan
Undersigned

The British subjects residing in Samoa having suffered great injury by the non-investigation of various complaints made through this Consulate to you —

I have the honor to refer you to letters in reference thereto of

October 24th. 1873
March 7 1874
April 11 & 14th "
May 1st & 7 "
June 6 & 20 "
July 10 "
Aug 15 & 18 "
Sept 15 & 18 "
Feb 5 1875
Apl 6 "
Sept 8. 9. 15. & 18th "
Oct 7th "

In case of twenty

from honorable army officer and I receive no satisfactory letter to this my letter, I shall feel it to be my duty to refer all said complaints to Captain Stevens of U.S. Dragoons.

I have the honor to be
Your Obt Servt
Silas S. Williams
Hd Qrs Utah Comd

E. 2
Williams
to
Cooper

4.1
Williams
Rec'd 1855

Pulaski
December 15th 1875

Hon S. G. Williams
H. B. M. Acting Consul

Sir:

Your communication of this date received stating:- "The British subjects residing in Samoa, having incurred great injury by the non-investigation of various complaints made through this Consulate to you.

I have the honor to refer you to letters in reference thereto of

October 24th	1873
March 7th	1874
April 11th and 11th	1874
May 1st, 9th, & 12th	1874
June 6th and 20th	1874
July 10th	1874
Aug 15th and 18th	1874
March 5th	1875
April 6th	1875
September 8th, 9th, 15th and 18th	1875
October 7th	1875

In case

"In case of twenty-four hours having elapsed and I
"receive no satisfactory answer to this my letter, I shall
"feel it to be my duty to refer all said complaints to
"Capt. Stevens of H.B.M.S. "Barracouta."

In reply I beg to refer you to your letter of the 7th inst. addressed to Her Majesty's

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the
"6th inst. informing me that Mamea has been appointed
"Judge in place of Pouri also wishing for a list of complaints
"sent through this Consulate.

"I am send in my list of complaints as follows
"as follows.

"In answer to his of December 6th, viz. I am
"requested to inform you that "Mamea" (Mr Leed) has
"been appointed Judge in the place of "Pouri"

Our Her Majesty has not yet received the list of complaints referred to in that letter, but I now refer for the information of H.B.M. Acting Consul that we are prepared to try any of the cases referred to at the convenience of H.B.M. Acting Consul, and beg to request him to name a day and hour most convenient to himself for the commencement of such trials.

The Government and Consul can agree upon the necessity of mixed juries in important cases -

I transmit extracts from Resolution of Famma of this date:-

It is hereby resolved that the consideration of the Letter from H B M Acting Consul and answer to the same be referred to the Premier of the Kingdom

The entente cordiale "between the American representative of the Samoan Government and your Acting Consul for Her Britannic Majesty in Samoa seems to justify delays - inasmuch as the Consul has been made aware of the earnest desire of the Government settle the German Claims, this must be apparent as the Samoans have just recovered from a heavy penalty imposed by the said people.

I beg to refer you to official Documents of 23-24th 1875 viz "Your several letters of 8th, 9th, 15th & 18th ults with communication of this date received. I have the honor to inform you that delays in cases specified have been occasioned by the desire of the Government to determine jurisdiction, hence to await the installation of his Excellency the Governor and other officials of Tuamasaga.

A Special Court will be convened at an early day to adjudicate such cases. Confident of your appreciation such delay I have the honor &c

In this was, and is, an earnest desposition to educate the people to a true comprehension of jurisdiction. Delay comes also from the desire to make Court decisions of some consequence.

Upon the first establishment of the Government and before, Sovereign Judges and Courts even circumscribed a decision might be rendered but without the power to enforce judgment.

Happily this is changed and the Government ready to proceed with any and all cases of Her Majesty's subjects - subject however to the laws of the Kingdom, the spirit of international amity and law of comity.

I have to state that the Government will be pleased to present the status of the Kingdom to Captain Stevens Commanding H. B. M. S. S. "Barracouta" through myself as a servant of His Majesty King Malietoa. In this I beg to inform only in a general sense to present facts. Consider the rights of civilized foreigners and contain an officer of a great and free nation - from which we make and borrow laws.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your Obedient Servant
(Signed) Steinberger Premier.

Mutiamu
December 6th 1875

Hon S. F. Williams
H B M Acting Consul
Apia

Sir -

I am requested to inform you that "Namua" (McLeod) has been appointed Judge in the place of "Taura"

You would oblige and greatly facilitate the duties of the New Judge by sending through me, list of your complaints that he may at an early day investigate them

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant
(Signed) Geo F. Wateo

Masters
Mr. Stephen
Bank Cons.

British Consulate
Apia Dec 7th 1875

Sir -

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your of the 6th Inst - informing me that Mamea had been appointed Judge in place of Poese, also asking for a list of complaints sent through this consulate

I will send in my list of complaints as soon as possible

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant -
C. F. Williams
H B M Acting Consul -

(Signed)
Hy J F Mates -
Mulinuu

British Cons —
Walton
— to —
— Waters —

British Consulate
Apia December 15th
1875

The Vaimua
Samoan Government
Malinuu

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from Steinberger requesting me to name a day and hour for the commencement of the trials of offenders set forth by me as H B M Acting Consul against certain individuals already enumerated in my despatches under quotation in mine of the 15th Inst; and in reply thereto I would request that the complaints made by me in the (3rd) Paragraph of my letter of April 7th 1875 may be the first taken up on Saturday 18th Inst at 10 AM in this Consulate before a mixed Jury of British Subjects and Samoans; when this case is disposed of the next to be brought forward will be that alluded to in my despatch of April 1st 1874

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant
(Signed) A. T. Williams
H B M Acting Consul

Brit Cons

to

Govt

Government House
Melbourne
December 16th 1875

Hon S. G. Williams
H B M Acting Consul -

Sir:

Your communication of this date received. The Government will send you in advance of trial December 18th the names of six (6) Jurymen (Kanakas) Clerk of Court, Interpreter and English Clerk to make record of proceedings.

Will you kindly select the members of Her Majesty's subjects as Jurymen with Clerks of record as your judgement may determine

L Mamia
Secretary to Tannia

Oliver
Ewing
Mar. 20 1866

Government House
Melanesia Dec. 22nd 1875

Hon. S. F. Williams
H.B.M. Acting Consul
Apia.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of letter dated December 21st 1875 asking the "nature" for "request" embodied in our letter of 7th inst.

The letter of H.B.M. Acting Consul to the Samoa of April 4. 1874 mentions the names of Lemu and Josiah of Vaimoso - Tupenoa of Vaitele and Lepo of Savai as the parties who stole from the hands of Jack. From this we do not know the nature of the theft. If there is another letter of same date it has been mislaid, and we therefore asked a copy.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant
(signed) L. Mamia
Secretary to Samoa

Govt

vs

Brit. Cons.

British Consulate
Apia Dec 21st 1875

To The Taumua
Samoan Government
Mulinuu

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated December 20th 1875 and signed Lauaia requesting me to furnish you with a copy of my complaint of April 11th 1874

In reply I have to request the reason why said copy is asked for

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant
(signed) G. F. Williams
H B M Acting Consul

Lucy Ann Bass
Report

British Consulate
Apia December 21st 1875

To the Tamma
Samoan Government
Malinuu

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a letter dated December 21st 1875 and signed Le Mamea to the effect that your interpreter being unwell you are unable to proceed with the case adjourned from December 18th.

As this intimation was not received until within four (4) minutes of the time (10 am) appointed for the opening of the Court, I cannot receive any such excuse for the delay in trying such a serious case.

I have to give you notice that in future no such trivial pretext will be accepted in this office as a reason for the postponement of important business.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant
(Signed) S. F. Williams
H. B. M. Acting Consul

No. 10

Williams

Brd. Cons.

to

Goat

Government House
Mulinuu Dec 22nd
1875

Hon S. F. Williams
H.B.M Acting Consul
Apia

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 21st inst.

Our Interpreter is certainly willing to make affidavit to the effect of his having been and now is ill.

The Taimua beg respectfully to state that under the circumstances we cannot consider this a "trivial subject" as only sudden illness could cause delay in further transmission of request for adjournment of Court wherein we must of necessity rely upon a medium for transaction of Court business affecting the interest of both Complainant and Defendant

I have the honor to be
Your obedient Servant
(Signed) Le Mamea
Secretary to Taimua

Goó
to
Dist. Cono

British Consulate
Apia Dec 18th 1875

To The Taumua
Samoan Government
Mulinuu

A British Subject named W. S. Dunbar having been laid up on the 17th Inst. and detained at Mulinuu Point since Thursday 18th Inst.

I have to request you the Taumua to appoint the proper parties to attend an investigation of the above to be held in this Consulate Monday the 20th Inst. at 10 AM

I have the honor to be
Your Obedient Servant
(Signed) C. F. Williams
H B M Acting Consul

Brit. Cons

to

Gov't

O aiu o Malietoa I Resc.
I le alofa tuuoa o le Atua le Tupu o
Samoa.

Mulinuu
Tesema 21 1875.

Ia S. F. Williams.
Sui Konesula Peretania.
Alii e.

Ou te faasilasila atu nei i lau susuga o isi tagata e toalua o i Aana na fou-vale mai i lóu Malo. O lenei foi na poloaiina ia taitaiina mai i óu luma.

I le ma le tasi mea, o le tagata o lou itu Malo o nofo i Fasitootai e igoa o Farani Konuela, na óu iloa nei peiseai o ia lava na faaaso i nā tagata ia la faia se mea le tatau i lóu Malo. Ou te fai atu ai e lelei ina e vaoia o tagata faapenā o lou itu malo o i Samoa nei, ia e faatali mai foi, afai e tuuaiina o Farani i de suesuega o nei tagata, ia e tusi lava ia te ia ia aumaia o ia e suesue ina iinei

Ia —

Ia e tusi atu nei foi i ni tagata o lou itu Malo o nonofo i Dana, nei mas lava fesoasoani fua se tasi e tasia nā tagata ua 'ou amia nei, ae lelei lava ona e silasila lelei ma e faailoa atu i ai.

Ia soifua.

Oau o Malietoa I. Resc.

Kope o le tusi a
Malietoa I, ia
S. F. Williams. ia
vavao tagata o low
itu Malo ua faa-
sese i tagata o lów
nei o i Aana.

21.th Tesema 1875.

I Malietoa I Rex
By the Grace of God King of Samoa

Malinuu Dec 21. 1875

To S. H. Williams
Acting British Consul

Sir

I hereby make known to your Excellency that there are two persons in Aana who have rebelled against my Government, and I have sent to have them arrested and brought before me -

I have reason to believe that one of your countryman Frank Cornwell by name, has instigated these persons to the wrong they have done my Government, I now request that it would be well for you to put a stop to any such proceedings on the part

of your countrymen here in Samoa
Will you write and have the said
Cornwell brought to this examination
before me, and hear the accusation
these two persons referred to make
against him.

Will you write to your
countrymen who reside in Apia
not to attempt to prevent the ar-
rest of these two persons, it is
well for you to know that re-
sistance is threatened and we
desire you to caution them not
to interfere.

Mar you live
I am

(Signed) Malietoa I Rex

A. 13

Malietoa I

to

Brit. Cons.

British Consulate
Apia December 23rd 1875

To His Majesty
Malietoa I Rex
Samoa

Your Majesty

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Majesty's Despatch dated the 21st Instant stating that "there are two people in Apia" who are rebelling against your Kingdom" also that a British subject named F Tomasee incites said persons.

I am truly pained to hear of the above circumstances. As your Majesty is well aware, any British subject violating the laws will be tried if the complaint be lodged in this Consulate

I have the honor to be
Your Majesty's
Most obedient servant
(signed) S. F. Williams
H B M Acting Consul

Brit. Cons.

to

Malietoa I.

To Faumuina Sheriff.

Whereas complaint has been made before me the subscriber, Government Judge at Mulinuu, Island of Upolu, upon information of the three policemen named respectively -

Papaiga. Le Apai and Seme

that on Friday the 3rd day of December A.D. 1875 "Charles Bell" a retail liquor dealer was guilty of the offence of having his house open after 10 O'clock P.M. on the night aforesaid and against the peace, and contrary to the law in such cases made and provided and of evil example.

These are therefore to command you to summon the said "Charles Bell" to appear before me at the Government House, at Mulinuu on the 10th day of December at the hour of 10 o'clock in the morning to answer said charge.

And you are also commanded, having summoned the said "Charles Bell" to summon as witnesses of said prosecution the three policemen viz - Papaiga. Le Apai and Seme - to appear at the place, day and hour above mentioned, then and there to give testimony relative to said offence -

Given under my hand & seal this &c

(Signed) Le Mamea Government Judge

Seal

No. 13

Govt Complaint

agst

Complaint

agst

Bell

Government House
Mulanuu
December 25th 1875

J. F. Williams Esq
H B M Acting Consul
Apia

Sir -

I have the honor to state that on the 7th inst Mr Wales forwarded a letter to H B M Consular Agents as follows.

I beg to notify you - in the absence of the Premier that one "Charles Bell" claiming to be an English subject, has been summoned to appear before Judge Yamma at the Government House on the 9th inst at 10 o'clock in the morning for violation of the laws. The Summons (copy enclosed) being served upon "Charles Bell" the said "Bell" did not appear. If the said "Bell" claims protection as an English subject and denies the jurisdiction of your Courts, we respectfully beg that he be sued by H B M Consular Court.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant
La Mamea
Le Tupuola

(Signed)

A. 78

Statement

to

Brit. Cons.

Maota o le Tupu.

Mulinuu

21.te Tesema 1875.

Ia Mayor
Le Faitaito le au Fitafita.

Alii e.

Ou te tumina atu nei ia te oe, ia le leoleo lelei o le ólo ua e i ai, ma le tausi o le au ipega, Afai foi e o atu ni tagata ese e fia maimoa i lenei ólo, aua lava nei e talia, a e vanaga ona ua e maua mai o se tusi mai ia te au, ona e faatoa talia lea.

Ia e soifua.

(Saina e) O au o Malietoa I. Rex.

Translation

The Kings Palace

Malamu Dec. 21. 1875

To Major
Commanding the Soldiers
for -

I hereby give you command of the Fort in which you are quartered, and the custody and care of the arms, do not permit any strange persons to visit the Fort unless they present a letter from me

May you live
I am
(Signed) Mataitoa I. Ref

A. 16½

Maluetoa I

to

Maj Latrobe

British Consulate
Apia December 21st 1875

To the Tamma
Samoan Government
Malumii

It becomes my painful duty to bring the following circumstances to your notice.

This morning about 7 o'clock when riding with Captain Stevens of H B M S "Barracouta," one of my his officers and another English gentleman on the Taumuafa road, the bridles of our horses were suddenly and without any warning, when approaching the Vaipae, seized by two sentries who appeared from the bush.

We immediately stopped our horses and requested that an officer might be sent for. After waiting about half an hour and sending several other messengers on the same errand one Mr Latrobe, said to be an American citizen with a sword and in military equipment appeared. Capt Stevens expressed a wish to proceed stating he had been stopped. Mr Latrobe

replied
to Captain Stevens "that he would not allow us to pass" saying also "we have a camp of natives here" and again repeated that "he would not allow us to proceed" and in reply to Captain Stevens further question viz "under what orders are you acting" he said "I am using my own discretion in this matter."

We then turned round and retraced our steps. Natives following their different social pursuits were allowed to pass to and fro without let or hindrance during the time we were detained.

I would draw your attention to the circumstance that if Mr Latrobe's word is of any value there could have been no necessity for the adoption of this peremptory measure, nor for his subsequent behaviour.

He has arrogated to himself the right to block the highway which has hitherto been open and thus outrageously interfered with the independence of Movement within the Kingdom which I as the Representative of Her Majesty's Government and all British subjects are entitled to by common and universal custom in all countries for I would observe that no intimation has

reached either myself or my colleagues, that any of your highways have been blocked.

And I am most unwilling to believe that so serious an interference with my rights and privileges and those of Her Britannic Majesty's subjects should have been taken by and with your sanction, I hope that I may receive without delay a satisfactory explanation.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant
(Signed) C. F. Williams
H. B. M. Actg Consul.

A-17

A.17

English Consul

British Cons

Gov.

to

Samoa

Samoa

Letters & Inclos

Office on New Zealand

Fale Faimna o Samoa.

Mulinuu
23.th Tesema 1875.

Ia S. F. Williams.
Sui Konesula Peretania.

Alii e.

Matou te talii atu nei i lau tusi o le aso 21.th o le masina nei. E moni lava o lenā Alii papalagi, e igoa o Major Misi-Latarope, na matou tuuina lava ia te ia le tausi, ma leoleo lelei lo matou auupega, auā o ia foi o le tagata na masani lelei i le tausi o auupega o malo tetele, na ia te ia lava le pule i ia ona aso i tagata ese e feoai, seia oo ina maua e ia o se tasi faatonuga mai le Tupu, Mulimuli ane, na maua foi e ia le poloaiga ma le Tupu, e oo mai i ona po nei, na faapea.

"Vanaga lava se tagata ese, na na maua" "sona tusi mai le Tupu, ona faatoa talia lea" "e ia i totonu o lenā ólo."

O lea

o lea, e faasilasila atu ai i lau susuga ina
toamalie o lou finagalo, auā e le se mea lava
na fai fua e le na Alii o Mayor, auā o lō
ia te i matou lava le uiga tonu o le mea
na tupu ai lo matou atuatuvale, ma ave-
ese ai faapea lo matou auupega mai
Mulinuu

Ia e soifua.

Taimua o Samoa.

Kope o le tusi a
Taimua ia S. F.
Williams: ona o
Major ina ua
ia tuli mai le
Maimoaga.

23th Tesema 1875.

Translation

House of the Tuamasaga of Samoa
Malinuu Dec. 23. 1875

To J. H. Williams
Acting British Consul
for -

This is our answer to your letter dated the 21st day of this month - It is quite true that we gave Mayor Latrobe the care and custody of our arms, and he had orders from the King to allow no persons to enter the Fort without a permit from the King - He has since received a written notice from the King to allow no strange persons to enter the Fort without a special letter from the King which is still in force

We hope that the above explanation will prove satisfactory, as Mayor Latrobe was acting under

orders, we had good reasons for removing our arms from Malinuu. which are best known to ourselves—

May you live

Signed

The Samoans of Samoa

A 18

Govt
to
Brit. Cons

British Consulate
Apia December 22nd 1875

To the Faumuna

Samoan Government
Mulinuu

I have the honor to inform you that I have issued the following notice -

"All persons who consider themselves British subjects and require the protection of the British flag must appear at her Britannic Majesty's Consulate without delay for the purpose of being registered as such -

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant
(Signed) S. F. Williams
H B M Acting Consul

No. 19

Dept. Cons

to

Govt

British Consulate
Apia 31st Dec 1875

The Tamma of
The Samoan Government

Captain Stevens R.N. has reported to this Office that this morning at 10 A.M. three bullets passed through the rigging of H.M.S. Barracouta.

I have to request that you will prohibit any more discharging of fire arms in the Port of Apia, whereby shipping lying in this Harbour may be endangered

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant
(Signed) J. F. Williams
H.B.M. Acting Consul

A-20
A.20
English Consul
Brit. Cons.
Port
to
Tacoma

Govt House
Mulinuu Dec 31st/25

J. F. Williams Esq
H B M Acting Consul
Apia

Sir

I beg to enclose copy (then) of letter just received.

Notices to the public have been sent to Matafele, Apia and Matautu for posting relative to such matter.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant
(Signed) Steinberger
Premier.

Steinberger
vs
Dist. Cons

2

Apia Dec 31st 1875

To the Hon Tumua of Samoa

Hon Sirs

The alarm that was given on board (today) Her Majesties Steamer by the firing of a gun on shore, was done by my self - I was simply shooting at their target - They thought the ball went much nearer the ship than they actually did, the shots could not have passed nearer than fifty yards of the ship.

I am very sorry to have been the cause of such an alarm, I have informed the Captain through the Am Consul of the facts -

Yours &c

(Signed) W. M. McKinson

No. 22

W. M. Williamson

N. A. Williamson

The Estate

Jamaica

Government House
Mutamma
January 3rd/76

S. G. Williams Esq
H B M Acting Consul
Apia -

Sir -

I beg to say that we await your pleasure in the resumption of the trials commenced at the British Consulate

I have the honor to be
Your obedient Servant
(Signed) Le Manua
Secretary to Tamasa

Govt

Engd. to Consul

Brit. Cons.

Government House
Victoria Jan 3rd 1876

S. F. Williams Esq
H B M Acting Consul
Lipea

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that by "His Majesty's" orders the road through "Namoro" has been again opened to the public until such time as a roadway be made circuit around the town for the public convenience

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant
C Strachan Gordon
Premier

No. 214

Elsenberger

to

Sleenberger

English Consul

to

British Consul

Matautu Jan 4th 1876

To Your Excellencies -
at Mulinuu

Chiefs

I now I make known to your Excellencies of the British vessel named Welcome Home anchored in the harbor since December 12th 1875 - There is liquor aboard of her. I sent a Policeman aboard to see there was no liquor sold without paying the Government. The captain drove the Samoan officer ashore. I think there has been no liquor sent ashore from that vessel - On January 2nd 1876 another British vessel anchored in this Harbor named the Vision - I sent Policeman "Peaman" aboard to look out. but the Captain drove him ashore - And I went aboard both vessels and asked the Captains about it. They told me that H B Acting Consul S. F. Williams had sent a message to them about it - The Vision I understand sells liquor all the time without paying the Government. I wish to let your Excellencies know that I have seen these things - I leave it to you all to do what you think best about it - May you all live

The Tamua

(Signed)

I am - E. L. Hamilton -
Collector of Customs

Collector of Cus-
toms
to
Govt

Government House
Pentecost Jan 6th 1886

S. G. Williams
H B M. Acting Consul
Apia.

Sir

We have the honor to enclose herewith the copy of letter addressed to us by E. L. Hamilton, Collector of the Port of Apia. We would call your attention to the fact that the Captains of the two vessels referred to herein have openly violated the Laws of the Kingdom, and as they state by and with your advice.

We would most respectfully request an immediate answer, if such is the fact.

We have the honor to be
Your obedient servants

(Signed) Le Mamea
Fusilusi
o Tamima

Govt
English Consul
to
Brit. Consul

Upolu. Samoa.

Mulinuu.
14.th Tesema 1875.

Sina Tala.

Ua o Tuiatafu ma Lilo, e fesili ia Misi Tana i le uiga lava o le mea na fai ane e Suatele i le aso 26.th o Novema i le 1875, o le oneone, ma le Mutia.

M.T. O le ā le taofi o le Taimua sili.? –

T. E leai lava se mea e leaga a Suatele

M.T. Pe moni ea na oo sau lauga na faatusaina ai le (Taimua sili Colonel A. B. Steinberger.? –

T. E moni lava.

M.T. O le a ou tāvina atu le mea faigata, e le finagalo ea le Malo, ina ia toe saili se isi itu Malo e faamamalu i lo outou Malo.? –

T. Ua faapenā ea ana faapefea

M.T. Ioe na tatou sese uma lava ma outou, i lenā Aliū na iloa tino e leai sona tofiga.

2

A. Alii na ou matua tiga lava ia te oe.
Q. Nai seā ea?-
A. Ina na toe faapenā o au mea, ana ē muāi fai mai Anamua o le Alii lava na tonu mai le Malo Amerika, auā o lenei na pē ai taua ma misa, talu le faatonu mai o lenei Alii, ana le se anoa le Alii nei, e faapenei foi na toe tau Samoa.
Q. E lelei ona tau a e leaga ona faasaga i le mea sese?
A. Ne afai e toe fealofāi nei le Malo o Samoa ia Peretania, e le tau ea Peretania ma Amerika
Q. Tau ai peā a e nofonofo i tatou, afai e ai se manatu o Samoa i le vaa lea, ona nofo mau lea i le āva lea, a e alu se tau i le vaatele o i Fiti. Na lelei o ia ina fai la outou faamasinoga, a o le a matou o nei ma le Alii vaa ma le Soalii e fai la matou fono i Malua, (Na tuua le fono i Malua, ona toe o mai lea i Apia. Ona fai ane lea o Misi Tana e alu ā e le aoao o Siu ia Tuiatafu, na fai mai nei Misi Tana ia outua o ā e nei i lōu fale ma se Faipule Ātua, ona o ā e ai lea o Tupāi, ma Tuiatafu, ma Lilo.)

Ole-

O le aso 15 Tesema, i le vaiaso e 11 i le po, ona
O ona fai lea o le talatalaga, o Misi Tana
Fomai, ma Misi Nisapeti, ma Misi Tana
mai Malua, ma Tupai, ma Tuiatafu, ma
Lilo

Q. Ua faapefea la outou faamasinoga? –

A. Ua iu lava o le ā faasalaina Suatelo.

Q. Ae leā le taofi o le Taimua sili? –

A. Ele ai lava se loto o le Taimua sili, faitalia lava
le Tupu ma le Malo.

Q. A fea le sala mai Tutuila na avatu ia Misi Pope
e $500.00 talā?

A. Ua totogi ai le au faatonu le $200.00 ae tuu
le $300.00 mo le Malo.

Q. Ua fai mai Misi Tana mai Malua, o le alofa
lava i lo outou Malo, auā ua matou suesueina
i tusi, ua leai lava sona tusi, e le faamamalu
mai foi i ai le Malo o Amerika, a e toe fai
lava se manatu o le Malo i se isi Malo, ona ia
tau mai lea o le Mamao Peretania ua i le āva
faitalia i ai le Malo o Samoa i se Malo e faitua
i ai, ua lē talia lava e Amerika le tagi a Samoa.
Afai tou te talia le vaa lea, ona nofo tumau lea
i Apia o lenei vaa, a e ave se tusi i Fiti, e sau
le Mamao –

le Mamao tele o i ai. Ia, faalogologo mai ia o toe upu nei, afai e oo se mea faigata i le outou Malo i se aso o lumanai nei, ia matou ma-galo mai

V. I. I. Ua matou tiga i upu a Misi Tana, ua outou magalo fadpefea, a ni mea nei a ai, o ai mea nei ma Williams. e tali le Alii lenei ua mana ai le tonu o Samoa.

Ona fono lea o le Malo i le malae lea i gatai i se fuia, ona e fai ifo lea, o le faafanua o le fuia lenei, o lenei lava na ave nei e le Alii, o lenei na fai ma fuia o le Malo, ona luai sui le fuia mumu uma na loto i ai le Malo

O ona fai lea o le fono i le fale o Misi Kolai ona e langa aifea, ma Tipasa, ma Misi Jo. na i ai foi Samuela Williams. E leai lava se tasi a outou upu na fai, na outou upu tasi lava e talia le Alii, ia, o lenei na talia lava e le Malo o Samoa

Ona pau lea o upu o la matou talatalaga. O

Tupai. 7.
Tuiatafu
Lilo.

O le tusi lenei e fa asilasila atu
o le Kope moni lava lenei
e le Pepelo.

Lilo
Tusitusi
Fale Faipule.

I hereby certify that I was present at the meeting of the Taimua and Faipule when the above statement was made and that this is a true report of the proceedings.

Le Mamea
Judge at Mulin

Traduction.

Upolu, Samoa.

Mulinuu.

14 Décembre 1875.

Exposé de quelques faits.

Euiatafu et Lilo étaient allés demander à Mr Turner: quelle pouvait être la signification de ce qu'avait fait Suatele le 26 Novembre 1875, en présentant (au Col. Steinberger) du sable et du gazon.

Mr. Turner. – Qu'en pense le Premier ministre?

Euiatafu – Qu'il n'y a rien de mal dans ce qu'a fait Suatele.

M. T. — Est-il vrai que dans votre discours vous avez fait une comparaison ayant rapport au Col. Steinberger?

M. T — C'est très-vrai.

M. T. — Je vais vous parler à présent d'une chose importante: le gouvernement de Samoa consentirait-il à présent à chercher une autre puissance qui le protégerait?

M. T. — Si nous agissions ainsi que deviendrait ce que nous avons fait?

M. T. – Oui nous avons tous été trompés vous et nous, au sujet de ce Monsieur, on sait clairement à présent qu'il n'a pas de mission.

A. — Monsieur, nous sommes bien peinés contre vous.

Q. – Pourquoi?

Q — Parceque vous nous parlez ainsi dans ce moment, vous qui nous avez affirmé précédemment que ce Monsieur était envoyé par le gouvernement d'Amérique.

Or voilà que les bruits de guerre et les querelles ont cessé parmi nous, depuis que ce Monsieur nous dirige; sans lui Samoa serait en guerre en ce mom

Q. Turner. Il vaudrait mieux se battre que de suivre une voie erronée.

A. — Si le gouvernement de Samoa se tourne à présent vers l'Angleterre, est-ce qu'il ne s'en suivra pas une guerre entre l'Angleterre et l'Amérique.

Q. — Qu'ils se battent, nous les laisserons faire. Si Samoa pense profiter de la présence de ce navire de guerre qui est au port, celui-ci y fera un séjour permanent, et il enverra un message au grand navire qui est à Vité. Allez donc faire votre jugement, quant à nous nous allons nous réunir ~~pour~~ à Malua, pour y délibérer avec le Commandant et son lieutenant.

(L'assemblée de Malua étant terminée, ces Messieurs sont revenus à Apia. Mr Turner a alors envoyé le Catéchiste Siu vers Tuiatafa, pour lui annoncer que Mr Turner le mandait dans sa maison en compagnie d'un député du district d'Atua. Tuiatafa se rendit à l'invitation avec Tuiatafa et Lilo. Cette invitation fut faite le 15 Décembre à 11 heures de la Etaient présents à cet entretien, Mr Turner, le médecin Mr Mobitt, Mr Turner de Malua, Tupai, Tuiat A. et Lilo.

Q. — Quelle a été l'issue de votre jugement?

A. — L'issue est que Tuatele sera puni.

Q. — Qu'en pense le Premier ministre?

A.— Le Premier Ministre n'a pas de sentiment à lui, il laisse la chose au Roi et au gouvernement.

Q.— Qu'est devenu le montant de l'amende de Tatuila avancée par Mr. Coppé, elle était de $ 500.00 ?

A.— On a payé $ 200.- ~~à~~ ceux qui ont fait les enquêtes, on a laissé $ 300.- au gouvernement.

Q.— Mr. Turner de Malua prit alors la parole: Je parle à présent à cause de l'affection que je porte à votre gouvernement. Nous avons examiné tous les papiers, il n'y a rien du tout qui montre que le gouvernement d'Amérique protège ce Monsieur. Si donc Samoa veut se tourner vers une autre puissance, il y a ici un navire de guerre dans le port, Samoa peut choisir la nation à laquelle il veut s'attacher, l'Amérique n'a pas accepté la demande de Samoa. Si vous recevez les offres du navire de guerre qui est en rade, il séjournera ici à Apia, et on enverra une lettre à Fidji, pour faire venir un autre grand navire de guerre qui s'y trouve. ~~Faites~~ Faites bien attention à ce que je vous dis à present; car si après cela plus tard votre pays se trouvait pris dans des difficultés, nous n'en aurons pas la conscience chargée.

A. E. E.— (Ces paroles de Mr. Turner nous plaisirent): Comment est-ce que vous n'avez rien à vous reprocher? Et de qui donc sont toutes les démarches qui ont été faites? n'est-ce pas vous, avec Mr. Williams, qui nous avez dit de recevoir ce Monsieur, que ce serait pour le bien de Samoa?

Après cela a eu lieu la grande assemblée de Samoa pour délibérer au sujet du pavillon, vous nous avez alors dessiné le pavillon que nous avons actuellement le même que nous a remis le Monsieur d'Amérique celui qui est actuellement notre pavillon national c'est le ~~—~~ pouvoir de Samoa qui l'a accepté pour remplacer l'ancien pavillon qui était rouge.

Nous eûmes aussi une réunion dans la maison de Mr Collie, vous y avez parlé en présence de l'évêque de Bipasa, de Mr Coe et de Samuel Willis. Toutes vos paroles ont été pour nous dire qu'il fallait recevoir ce Monsieur. Eh bien le Gouvernement de Samoa l'a reçu.

C'est tout le resumé de notre entretien

Eupai
Eniatafu
Lilo.

Je testifie que cet écrit est une vraie copie de l'original.

Lilo, secretaire de l'assemblée des chefs.

Translation.

Upolu, Samoa.

Mulinuu,

December 14, 1875.

Statement of some fact

Tuiatafu and Lilo went

to ask Mr. Turner what

could be the meaning of

what had been done by Suatele

on the 26th of November 1875.

in presenting sand and turf to

Colonel Steinbergen.

Q. Mr. Turner: What does the Prime

Minister think of it?

A. Tuiatafu: That there was

no harm in what Suatele did.

Q. Is it true that in your talk

you have made a comparison

referring to Colonel Steinberger?

A. It is very true.

Q. I am now going to speak to you of an important matter: would the government of Samoa now consent to seek the protection of another power?

A. If we did so what would become of what we have done?

Q. Yes, we have both been deceived with regard to that gentleman; we now know very well that he has no mission.

A. Sir, we are greatly pained at your course of conduct.

Q. Why?

A. Because you now speak to us in that way, you who formerly assured us that that gentleman was sent by the Government of America.

Rumors

Rumors of war and quarrels have ceased among us since that gentleman has directed our affairs; had it not been for him, Samoa would now be at war.

Q. It would be better to fight than to follow an erroneous course.

A. If the Government of Samoa now turns to England, will not a war between England and America follow?

Q. Let them fight, we will not interfere. If Samoa intends to take advantage of that vessel of war which is in the harbor, it will stay here permanently, and it will send a message to the large vessel at Vite. Go them and form your decision,

as

as to us, we are going to meet at Malua, in order to deliberate there with the Commander and his Lieutenant.

(The meeting at Malua having come to an end, these gentlemen returned to Apia. Mr. Turner then sent the catechist Siu to Tuiatafu to tell him that Mr. Turner was awaiting him at his house in company with a deputy from the District of Atua. Tupai went with Tuiatafu and Lilo. This invitation was sent December 15th at 11 o'clock P.M. The following persons were present at the interview: Mr. Turner, the physician, Mr. Nesbitt, Mr. Turner of Malua, Tupai, Tuiatafu and Lilo.)

R

Q. What is the result of your decision?

A. The result is that Suatele is to be punished.

Q. What does the Prime Minister think of it?

A. The Prime Minister thinks nothing about it, he leaves the matter to the King and the Government.

Q. What has become of the amount of the fine of Tatuila which was advanced by Mr. Poppe? it was $500.

A. $200. were paid to those who conducted the inquiry; $300 were left to the government.

Q. Mr. Turner of Malua then spoke: I speak now on account of

of the affection I feel for your Government. We have examined all the papers and there is nothing to show that the American Government protects this gentleman. Therefore if Samoa desires to turn to another Power, there is a vessel of war here in the harbor, and Samoa can choose the nation to which it desires to attach itself; America has not accepted Samoa's request. If you receive the offers of the vessel of war now in the harbor, it will stop here at Apia, and a letter will be sent to Fiji in order to bring another large vessel here. Attend well to what I say to you now; for if your

country

country gets into difficulty hereafter, our conscience will be clear.

Ans. by T. & T. These words of Mr. Turner pain us. How is it that you have nothing to reproach yourselves with? Who has done all that has been done? Was it not you and Mr. Williams who told us to receive this gentleman, & that it would be for the good of Samoa?

After that the great assembly of Samoa was held to deliberate about a flag. You designed for us a flag which we now have, the same which was delivered to us by the gentleman from America, and which is now

now our national flag. It was accepted by the Samoan Power to replace the old flag, which was red.

We also held a meeting at the house of Mr. Collie. You spoke to us there in the presence of the Bishop of Tiposa, ~~Mr~~ Mr. Coe and Samuel Williams. All your words were designed to show us that we must receive this gentleman. Well, the government of Samoa did receive him.

The above is a recapitulation of our entire interview.

T Eupai
Tuiatafu
Lils

I testify that this document is a true copy of the original

Lils
Secretary of the assembly of the Chiefs.

168

B. 1

Statement of

Lilo
Tuiatafa
&
Tupai

— Notice —

Certain Wicked and untruthful persons have spread reports amongst the Natives of Samoa, to the effect that the British Governor of Fiji, and members of his Government, have enslaved, tyrannized and mal-treated the inhabitants of the Fiji Islands, since Fiji has been annexed to the British Government!

These reports are in every respect directly opposed to the facts, and entirely devoid of truth, and are very detrimental to H.B. Majesty's Government.

We, the undersigned, hereby notify the said Inhabitants of Samoa and all whom it may Concern, that the above reports are entirely false.

These reports have been circulated by liars and unprincipled Adventurers, in order that people may be led astray and their own dishonest purposes furthered.

The late Administrator of the Fiji Government arrived in H.M.S. "Barracouta" as a Visitor to Samoa. If therefore the Chiefs and Rulers of Samoa desire to ask him or the Captain of the "Barracouta" any questions in order to obtain correct information regarding what is being done in Fiji, we are willing to appoint a day for holding a meeting for that purpose at whatever place is most convenient for the Chiefs.

Another report that is being Circulated at the present time is to the effect that the Captain of H.M.S. "Barracouta" has Come for the purpose of hoisting the British flag on Samoa.

This report is entirely untrue, it was on no errand of the kind, that the Vessel Came.

Charles L. Stevens — Captain RN, H.M.S. "Barracouta"

Apia
18th Dec. 75

J. Williams — Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul for Samoa

Compliments of Malietoa
Ex King of Samoa to Capt. Stevens
H.M.S. Barracouta and will be
pleased to accept his Kind invita-
tion for lunch on Monday 13th Dec.

He would not trouble Cap-
t. for conveyance. with thanks
for the courtesy offered.

Mulinuu Dec. 18. 1875

B 3

Malietoa I

Malietoa I

Capt. Stevens

to

Capt. Stevens

Samoa

Dec 18/75

copy

Naota o le Tupu i Nulinuu.

20. Tesema 1875.

Captain Stevens.
H. B. M. S. Ship.
Barracouta.

Alii e.

O lau tusi lenei i lau susuga a le Alii Manuao o le Malo Peretania. Si'ou alofa, o au o Malietoa. A o lenei le mea na aumai ai lau tusi, ou te alu atu i lau vaa: o lenei na fai le fono a Faimua ma le au Faipule o lou malo i le vai aso e 7, na iu, ou te lé alu atu, na ou usiusitai lava i ai, a o lenei le mea na 'ou faasaga i ai ma lou malo, o le faamasinoga o tagi a tagata Peretania, o lou itu malo i lou nei malo, o le a'ou faasaga lava i ai e suesue ina, a o se tagi a se tagata Peretania i se tagata Samoa o lou nei itu malo na tatau, ia ou te fai atu lava i lea tagata e vave ona totogi atu o mea a le papalagi o lou itu malo, a o se mea na fai faa le tatau, ou te suesue fai i ai ia tatau. A o le mea o le a tau atu, o lou manao ma lou nei malo, o le Alii na matau to fia o fai ma Faimua, sili i lou nei malo, ona na

faatonuina mai tulafono ia te au, e lelei ina ia i ai i lenei faamasinoga

O le inga ~~fai~~ lava lenā o le filifiliga a Taimua e toa 16, ma le au Faipule e toa 19 i lau fale i le vaiaso e 7.

A o le vaiaso e 9 na tusi atu ai le tusi nei.

Ia soifua lau susuga.

Oano Malietoa I Resc.

Tasi kapo a Maleko
i le Alii vaa o le Manua
Peretania, e alu atu i
tai i lona vaa.

Tesema 20, 1875.

Translation

Palace of the King
Malinuu Dec 20. 1875

Capt. Stevens
H.B.M.S. Barracouta

Sir

This is my letter to your Excellency, Captain of the British man of war, greeting, Iam Malietoa. It is in relation to your letter to me to come on board of your ship.

The House of Nobles and the House of Representatives of my government held a council in reference to the matter at 7 O. Clock and they decided that I had better not go, and I obey them.

My government and myself have agreed upon one thing that is to have all claims of British subjects against Samoans investigated at once thoroughly and if

the claims are found to be just, I shall enforce payment at once, and we wish to impress upon you that we desire the presence of our Premier at the investigation –

This is the decision of our government in Council, 16 of our House of Nobles and 19 of our House of Representatives at our Palace at 7. O. Clock –

This letter is written at 9. O. Clock

Man Yong Kellemuhoe
Sam

(Signed) Malietoa I REX

Indictment I

Capt Stevens

Indictment

to

Capt. Stevens

In reply to His Majesty, The King of Samoa's letter of the 20th inst. addressed to Captain Stevens of H.B.M.S. "Barracouta", relating to his visit to that Ship having been forbidden by the Faimua and Faipule, and to important matters pending that relate to Her Britannic Majesty's Government.

1/75 K of S

H.B.M.S "Barracouta"
Apia 20th December 1875

To
His Majesty
Malietoa I Rei
Samoa

Your Majesty,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 20th Inst. handed into the British Consulate about noon this day. Your Majesty may not be aware that two of your policemen endeavored to recover the said Despatch from the British Consulate before it could be delivered to me.

2 I take this opportunity of ex-
-pressing my extreme regret
at not having had the pleasu
of your Majesty's society on
board H.B.M.S "Barracuta"
this day, to an invitation sent
by me in all courtesy and th
utmost friendliness, and ac-
-cepted by you in your note
under Your Majesty's sign
Manual, dated the 18th inst.
It would ill become me to
animadvert upon the preten
alleged for a breach of friend
-ship, I may at the same
time remark that I should
have been pleased to receive
some more satisfactory ex-
-planation, nevertheless I trus
that the friendly relationship
-erto existing between Your
Majesty and myself may und
no circumstances and no mi
-representations be interrupted
as it is my duty and my ea
-nest wish to co-operate with
you in all matters relating

peace, good order and the main=
=tenance of friendly relations.

3 I hail with pleasure the expression
of your Majesty's desire to enter=
=tain all claims and investigate
all subjects now pending or which
may hereafter occur.

4. With reference to the polite invi=
=tation that you make to me,
for a meeting with Yourself, the
Taimua and Taipule, and in=
-asmuch as the present existing
relations between Your Govern=
-ment and that of Her Britannic
Majesty's Representative and others
those of great Nations here, would
appear to be very unsatisfactory;
I would most respectfully sub=
-mit to Your Majesty that these
matters to be discussed, should
form the subject of some future
meeting between us which should
be nominated by Yourself at
the earliest convenience to the
Public Service, the time for which
I await Your Majesty's intima
-tion

5 It will be understood that the Taimua Sili, and all such Representatives as may be concerned, be present, and in the Your expressed wish I hereby sign and consider myself bound to Your Majesty's wish in good faith.

I have the honor to be
Your Majesty's most obedient
Servant

Charles E. Stevens
Captain R.N.

Capt. Stevens R.N.
to
Malietoa
20th Decr. 1875

Capt. Stevens
to
Malietoa

Enclosure 5

Kope.

Maota o le Tupu.

Mulinuu

21.th Tesema 1875.

Ilana susuga a Kapetani Sitivini, o le Manuao H. B. M. o le "Parakuta"

Alii e,

Ou te faasilasila atu na 'ou mana nei lau tusi sa tusia i le aso 20th o le masina nei, ai na lē malamalama i lau susuga le uiga o Leoleo ia na fesili i le sui-Konesula Peretania, auā o lōu manao ia vave oo atu le tusi i lau susuga, sei a e silafia manū o lēi oo i le vaiaso e 12. Ae lē ina ia toe fōi mai ia te au lea tusi.

E tele lōu alofa foi ia te oe, ma faaaloalo foi i lou Malo, e pei o lau susuga foi ia te au ma lōu nei Malo, - Ae tasi le mea na peiseai na fai ai lōu pona ia te oe, ina na 'ou lē alu atu e tusa ma lāu tali atu i lau susuga i le aso 18th o le masina, ae ui lava i lea na ou

lē mafaia -

mafaia, auā ona o le loto faatasi o Taimua ma Faipule o lóu nei Malo, e taofia o áu, ina ia óu faasaga faatasi ma i latou i le suesuega o sauniga tau o tagata o lou itu malo o i Samoa nei, auā ona o lou manao, ina ia nonofo lava ma le fealofani o tagata o lóu nei Malo, ma tagata o lou itu Malo o i Samoa nei.

Sa leai foi sóu manatu ina ia faia o so tatou fono - ae tasi lava le mea na óu faasilasila atu o le suesuega o tagi eseese a tagata o lou itu Malo o i Samoa, ou te fia faasaga nei i ai, ou te manao foi ina i ai foi o le Taimua sili i le itu o lóu Malo i suesuega o tagi eseese faapenā.

Ao lenei na óu usitai atu lava i lau su-suga, ou te talia foi lóu manao i so tatou fono, auā foi o le fia malamalama lelei foi o nei sauniga, o e manao i ai, ma sáu nei foi tali e sauni atu, Ao lenei foi ou te faaaloalo atu foi ma lóu Malo i le Konesula Peretania o matou feagai i Samoa nei.

Ou te manao foi ina ia faia so tatou fono i Mulinuu nei i le aso valaile e 24th o le masina nei i le vaiaso e 10 i le taeao.

O loo ia te au foi ni tagata ou te loto i ai e faatasi ma áu i lenā fono

Ia soifua-

Ia soifua lau susuga

(Sina e) Oau o Malietoa I. Resc.

Ilana susuga Kapetani Sitivini le Alii vaa o le Namao Peretania o le "Parakuta"

Kope, o le tusi a
Malietoa I ia
Kapeteni Sitivini
le Alii o le Manuao
Peretania o le
Parakuta, ua i se
fono.
Tesema 21th 1875.

Traduction -

Palais du Roi,

Mulimma,

21. Décembre 1875.

A son Excellence le capitaine Stevens.
du Navire de guerre H. B. M.
le Barracorta.

Monsieur,

Je vous accuse reconnaissance de votre lettre du 20 de ce mois. Il paraît que Votre Excellence n'a pas bien compris la raison pour laquelle les gardiens de la police ont fait leur question au Vice-consul d'angleterre; car mon désir était que cette lettre vous parvint avant 12 h du jour; mais nullement que la lettre me revint.

J'ai une grande affection pour vous et j'honore votre Nation, comme Votre Excellence le fait aussi pour moi et mon pays. Il semble Seulement que vous me trouvez un tort, C'est que je ne suis pas allé vous trouver, comme je l'avais promis à votre Excellence dans ma réponse du 18 de ce mois. Mais je n'ai pu vous faire cette visite, car tous les Caimma et mon Haipule de mon royaume m'ont retenu afin que je m'unisse à eux dans ~~la section~~ l'examen de tout

ce qui regarde les ~~intérêts des~~ affaires intéressant les sujets de votre Nation résidents à Samoa ; car tout mon désir est que les sujets de mon royaume vivent en bonne intelligence avec les sujets de votre nation habitant Samoa.

Je n'avais pas du tout ~~pensé~~ pensé à délibérer avec vous dans une assemblée. Je vous fais seulement savoir, ~~que~~ que au sujet des plaintes faites par les sujets de votre nation résidents à Samoa, je suis tout-à-fait disposé à les examiner ; je désire aussi que le premier ministre de mon royaume prenne part à l'examen de toutes ces plaintes.

J'obéirai donc à Votre Excellence, je consens à réunir l'assemblée que vous désirez, après que vous puissiez bien nous expliquer ce que vous désirez, et que moi puisse vous dire ce que j'aurai à répondre. Et je dois vous dire que moi et mon gouvernement nous honorons le Consul ~~Britannique~~ de Bretagne ~~auprès duquel nous avons officiel à Samoa~~ qui a mission auprès de nous à Samoa.

Je désire que notre réunion ait lieu ici à Malinoa le Vendredi 24 de ce mois à 10h du matin.

Il y a un certain nombre de personnes que je désire avoir pour ~~témoins~~ dans cette réunion.

Longue vie à Votre Excellence.

Malietoa 1er Roi.

A son Excellence le capitaine Stevens, ~~Capitaine~~ Commandant le navire de guerre de Bretagne le "Barracouta"

Kope, o le tusi a
Malietoa I ia
Kapeteni Sitivini
le alii o le Manuao
Peretania o le
Parakuta, ai i se
fono.
Tesema 21th 1875.

Traduction -

Palais du Roi,

Mulinna,

21. Décembre 1875.

A son Excellence le capitaine Stevens.
du navire de guerre H. B. M.
le "Barracuta".

Monsieur,

Je vous accuse reconnaissance de votre lettre du 20 de ce mois. Il paraît que Votre Excellence n'a pas bien compris la raison pour laquelle les gardiens de la police ont fait leur question au Vice-consul d'angleterre; car mon désir était que cette lettre vous parvint avant 12 h. du jour; mais nullement que la lettre me revint.

J'ai une grande affection pour vous et j'honore votre Nation, comme Votre Excellence le fait aussi pour moi et mon pays. Il semble seulement que vous me trouvez un tort, c'est que je ne suis pas allé vous trouver, comme je l'avais promis à votre Excellence dans ma réponse du 18 de ce mois. Mais je n'ai pu vous faire cette visite, car tous les Daimio et mes Daipule de mon royaume m'ont retenu afin que je m'unisse à eux dans ~~le sacre~~ l'examen de tout

Mauleloa I

to

Capt. Stevens

Translation.

Palace of the King.

Mulinuu, December 25, 1870.

To His Excellency
Captain Stevens
of H.B.M's Man of war
Barracouta,

Sir:

I hereby acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant. It seemed that your Excellency did not well understand the reason why the guardians of the police propounded their question to the Vice Consul of England; for my desire was that this letter should reach you before 12 o'clock at noon, but not that the letter should return to me.

I

I feel great affection for you, as Your Excellency does for me and my country, and I honor your nation. Only it seems you think I have done wrong in not going to see Your Excellency as I promised in my reply of the 18th instant. But I was unable to make that visit for all the Taimua and the Faipule of my Kingdom detained me in order that I might unite with them in examining all that concerns the affairs that interest the subjects of your nation residing at Samoa; for my great desire is that the subjects of my Kingdom may live on a footing of good understanding with the subjects

of

of your nation dwelling at Samoa.

I did not think at all of deliberating with you at a meeting. I only inform you that, with regard to the complaints by the subjects of your nation residing at Samoa, I am quite ready to examine them; I also desire that the Prime Minister of my Kingdom may take part in the examination of all these complaints.

I will obey Your Excellency therefore; I consent to convene the meeting which you desire, in order that you may clearly explain to us what you wish, and that I may be able to tell you what I have to say in reply. And I must tell you

that

that I and my government honor the Consul of Britain who is accredited to us at Samoa.

I desire that our meeting may be held here at Malinuu on Friday the 24th instant at 10 o'clock A. M. There is a certain number of persons by whom I desire to be assisted at this meeting.

Long life to Your Excellency

Malietoa I., King.

Recd 22 Dec. 75
at 6.30 P.M.

In reply to a letter from His Majesty King Malietoa I dated the 21st inst. appointing the 24th of December for a meeting between His Majesty, the Faimua, Faipule and myself

H.B.M.S. "Barracouta" Apia
22nd December 75

2/5 K.G.S.

To

His Majesty
Malietoa I Rex
Samoa

Your Majesty

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, which reached me yesterday evening at 6 P.M., in reply to mine 1/75 of 8 of the 20th Inst.

It is with much pleasure that I accept from your Majesty the invitation of Ten AM on Friday the 24th Inst. or that, for the meeting which forms one of the subjects of my despatch above alluded to.

I am indeed fortunate in receiving the expressions of your Majesty's respect for Her Britannic Majesty's

Government and friendly feeling towards myself personally, for which I beg to record upon my humble thanks, and I cannot politely request that your Majesty will be pleased to invite the English and American Consuls to our interview already arranged for the 24th Inst. At the same time I beg to inform your Majesty that I shall be accompanied by my Secretary, Interpreter, two or three officers of my ships - and a guard of Honor, consisting of ten files of Her Britannic Majesty's Royal Marines -

4. I cannot close this despatch without informing your Majesty that I have received, since despatching my letter of the 20th Inst to you, from certain chiefs an expression of their desire to be placed under the Protectorate of Her Britannic Majesty - This communication has pained me as I cannot but deprecate so unconstitutional a mode of expressing dissatisfaction with any existing Government however great the cause of complaint may be, I beg to inform your Majesty that I can neither entertain, nor take any action upon a request that may emanate from

any other authority than that of Your Majesty
and that conferred in your Ministry

I have the honor to be
Your Majesty's most obedient servant
(Signed) Charles E Stevens
Captain R N

Capt Stevens

Capt. Stevens

Malietoa

do

Malietoa

O au o Malietoa I. Resc.
I le alofa tunoa o le Atua le Tupu
o Samoa.

Maota o le Tupu.

Mulinuu
23rd Tes. 1875.

Si ou alofa:-

Ou te faasilasila atu na ou mana i le afiafi ananafi lau tusi. o le tali mai i lau tusi o le aso 21 o le masina nei, i le na ou faia lava e pei o lou fai atu ai i lenei tusi. Ae lau susuga foi na e fetalai mai ai, ina ia ou faaali atu i le Konesula Peretania, ma le Konesula Amerika e maliu mai i lenei fono- o le mea lea na faigata ia te au, auā e toatolu Konesula o Malo tetele o feagai nei ma lou Malo i Samoa nei pe a faapefea uma i latou, A o lou manao foi ina ia faatasi mai ma lau susuga i lenei fetaiaiga o lau tusi upu, ma Siliu upu, ma ou soalii e toalua-

e toalua pe toatolu, na ó'w talia lava lea.
Ao se leoleo faamamalu foi, na pau mai ai lau susuga, na ó'w faa le masani i lea matapu, peisai e faapea lóu taofi e le aoga foi ona malu mai le au fitafita o lana afioga le Tupu o Peretania i lenei fetaiaiga, auā o le afaia i lóu nei nuu, ou te mafaia foi ona tausi lava ma faamamalu iai. E leai foi ni ó'w nei Leoleo faamamalu.
Ma le tasi mea. Na ó'w matua faafetai atu lava i lau susuga, ina e le talia le togafiti faatauvaa, a tagata na o lóu nei pule-aga, auā e le mafai lava ona fai fua e ni tagata faapenā o se mea pea ó'w le i ai, o ā'w foi ou te pule lava ia te i latou, ia tusa ma le Faavae o lóu Malo, ou te faatuatua lelei foi auā ina na ó'w iloa lelei o lou fi-nagalo alofa ia te au nei ma lóu Malo.

O au o Malietoa I. Rese.

I lana susuga a le Kapetani Sitivini
O le Manuao Peretania
"Parakuta"

Kopi o le tusi a
Malietoa I i le
Capetani Sitivini
o le Manuao
Peretania
"Parakuta"
23rd Tesema 1875.

Translation

Malietoa I. Rex
By the Grace of God, King of Samoa

The Kings Palace
Mulinuu Dec 23 1875

Greeting -

I beg to make known to you that I received your letter in answer to mine of the 21st inst last evening, I have done everything as promised in my letter, in regard to what your Excellency says as to inviting the British and American Consuls, it would not be proper to invite any unless you invite all, and as there are Consuls of three Great Nations, I suggest that all be invited.

Your request to bring with your Excellency your clerk an interpreter also two or three

Page 2 below

Lieutenants I accede to.—

As to the guard of honor your Excellency alludes to, I am not accustomed to guards of honor at such meetings, in my opinion it is quite useless to have soldiers of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain present at this meeting, we meet in my own country, I am sure to take care of and protect all, I shall have no guard of honor.—

I thank your Excellency for not entertaining the desire of the worthless schemers of people of my Realm, it is useless for them to attempt anything without me, I am their Ruler according to the constitution of my Government.—

I have faith in your good intentions, and appreciate your kind feelings toward myself,

To His Ex. Gen. Stevens I am

H.M.S. Barracuta (Signed) Malietoa I. Rex

B. 7

Malietoa

to

Capt. Stevens

Copy

Relating to the invitation of British and Foreign Consuls and Guard of Honor at contemplated interview.

H. M. S. "Barracouta"
Apia Harbor
23rd. December 1875

Your Majesty.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of this date, and to politely inform you that the presence of the British and American Consuls at our interview tomorrow will be indispensable to its ends; and also that I cannot consent to depart from the usual custom at such meetings as that in contemplation, viz to be attended by a guard of honor which is not in any manner to be deemed as adopted for safety, but purely and simply as a portion of an important ceremony.

I have the honor to be
Your Majesties
Most obedient servant
(Signed) Charles E. Stevens
Captain RN

B-8

Capt Stevens

Capt. Stevens

Matuetoa I

"

Maluetoa I

(Copy)

O au o Malietoa I i le alofa
tunoa o le Atua le Tupu o Samoa

Si ou alofa!

Ou te faasilasila atu nei i lau
susuga o lou manao pe e te finagalo
mai i ai.

1st Ua ou manao lava e aioi atu
i lau susuga ia e tuuina mai ia
te au se ata o au fetalaiga uma
i a tatou fotopotoga i aso ia e tolu
ua onavae, ina ia ou liliuina foi
i le gagana Samoa aua e tele foi
lou fia iloa lelei.

2nd Ou te faasilasila atu foi i lau
susuga lou manao ma ou aioi atu
ina ia e tuuina mai lava i lou
Taimuasili e tali atu i au susuga
sa fau mai ia te ia a sei ou
faalogologo i ai ma lou Malo pe na te
mana se tali atu i ai pe leai.

3rd Ou te manao foi ina ia e
atofaina se aso o le vaiaoga a lau
nei tatou te toe fetaiai ai i Mulinuu
nei ma

~~Tai~~ ma lau suanga atua ma ou
Ofia.
Ia soifua lau suanga
i le alofa tunoa o le Atua
Oau o
Malietoa I. Rex.

I lana suanga Kapetani Sitwini
o le manuai Peretania "Paraketa"

Maota o le Tupu
Mulinuu 31st Tesema 1875.

Kope o le tusi a
Malietoa I i le
alii Captain Stevens
o le manuao Peritani
"Parakuta" i se
ata o ana langa
31 Tesa 1878

Translation

I, Malietoa the 1st. By the grace of God, King of Samoa

I have to inform your Excellency of my desire and hope you will be willing to grant it.

1st. I would respectfully request your Excellency to furnish me with a written copy of the speech delivered or read by you at our meetings of the past 3 days in order that I may have it translated into Samoan, so that I may have great light upon what you have said.

2d. I would also say to your Excellency that it is my desire, and I beg that you will accede to it, that

my Premier have an opportunity to answer your Excellency ~~*~~ in reference to what you have said about him, that I and my government may hear his answer. I again request that you appoint some day next week for that purpose to meet my government at Mulemuin —

May your Excellency live
By the Grace of God
Signed / Sam Malietoa I Rex

To His Excellency Capt Stevens
of the British Man of War
Pavarinto

Palace of the King
Mulemuin Dec 31. 1875

B. 9

Mokeloa I

Mokeloa I

Capt Stevens

to

Capt. Stevens

Letter

Dec 31/76

Copy

H. M. S. "Barracouta"

Apia 2nd January 1876

5/76 Kgs

Your Majesty

With reference and in reply to your despatch of the 31st ult. under acknowledgement expressing Your Majesty's desire that I will furnish you with a copy of all my remarks at our meetings that have taken place" and that I will appoint a day for my meeting Your Majesty and your Ministers again at Mulinuu, and that your Premier shall be present on the occasion.

2 In reply thereto I would most respectfully point out to Your Majesty that my remarks have already been rendered into the Samoan Tongue, and I would also politely inform you that when calling to mind the disregard and indifference with which my representations at those meetings have been received, the disrespectful interruptions which I have met with and the peremptory manner in which the thread of my address to Your Majesty was severed on the 27th ult: I fail to detect even the possibility of any good resulting were I to adopt such a course. I am therefore reluctantly compelled to withhold my consent to your Majesty's desire.

3. Furthermore I regret that I cannot accede to Your Majesty's wish that I should listen to Mr Steinberger Your "Premier" again, for I have clearly proved for the information of the whole

world that he is a wicked and dishonorable person without any credentials and with such a man I cannot conduct my official duties; nor do I propose defending any further my impressions with reference to his character.

4 Should Your Majesty have any thing to communicate to me, apart from what has hitherto transpired with reference to Mr. Steinberger, I shall be glad to meet your Majesty at the British Consulate with a deputation of Your Tamma, of your own selecting, but not exceeding three in number, and with the distinct understanding that new matter only, shall be discussed on either side; and I would take this opportunity further to express to Your Majesty that notwithstanding the remarks made by Your Majesty to me in your dispatch of the 23rd ult: and in your address at our meeting of the 27th ult: also by Your Tamma in their letter of the same date, addressed to and based upon H. B. M. Consul's representation relating to the outrage which that gentleman, myself, and officers experienced at the hands of your soldiers, and one of your officers on the 21st ult: I fail to observe in those documents now before me any explanation whatever of the offence, and I consider that the original aspect of the outrage is unaltered in any respect and

altogether most unsatisfactory, and in conclusion I would respectfully inform Your Majesty that H B M Consul and I have decided to refer all matters that concern Her Majesty's Government and that have been hitherto introduced since my arrival here to our respective superiors for decision

Finally and with reference to the last part of your dispatch to me of 24th Dec 75 commencing "I suppose it is because of the strength" and ending "seeing that I have informed you that I will have no guard at this meeting" I would impress upon you with all good faith that Her Britannic Majesty's Government have not expressed any intention of annexing your Islands, nor are they in any way desirous of interfering with your independence of action as a Nation

I have the honor to be
Your Majesty's
Most Obedient Servant
(Signed) Charles E. Stevens
Captain R N

To His Majesty
Malietoa I
King of Samoa

Capt. Stevens

~~Malietoa I~~

Malietoa I

Kopi

Masta o le Tupu.

Mulinuu
5.th Ianuali 1876.

Ia Kapetani Sitivini
O le Manuao Peretania
"Parakuta". R. N.

Si ou alofa.

Ua ou manaomia lau tusi tali mai o le aso 2.d o le masina nei, i lau tusi atu i lau susuga i le aso 31 o le masina ~~nei~~ talu ai nei.

1. Ua e faaali mai e te le talia lava ou nei manao, sa molia atu ai i lenei tusi i lau susuga, o lenei na ou faafetai atu lava i ai.

2. O lenei afai na iu lou manao i lenei fono, na ou faafetai atu lava i ai, a e leai lava se tasi Mataupu fou ou te fia faaali atu i lau susuga, na ou le manao foi e toe faia sa ta fesilafaiga i le Fale Faamasino Pereta-

tania i ona po nei, auā na mana tele o áu e le faanoanoa, ona o le soliga o tulafono o lóu Malo, e tagata Peretania, talu ona na e malu mai i Samoa nei, ma tuutaula lou vaa i le taulaga nei o Apia.

3. Ou te manatu nei e le toe mana sáu tali atu i lau susuga i le Mataupu na e fetalai mai ai o lou soliga, ma ōu Ofisa, ma le Konesula Peretania, e óu fitafita, ma le tasi o ou Ofisa. Auā na uma lava ona óu tautino atu le uiga o lenā mea i lau tusi o le aso 23, ma lau lauga foi i le fono i le aso 27 o le masina talu ai nei, faapea foi le tusi a óu Taimua, na tali atu ai i le Konesula Peretania i lena lava Mataupu.

4. Na e táu mai foi le faaiuga o láu tusi na avatu i lau susuga i le aso 24 Tesema 1875. na faapea, "Auā i lou manatu &c&c. Sei e toe silasila lava lelei lava i ai, poo le ā le uiga na óu tusia ai lenā upu i lea tusi.

Na iu láu upu, ia alofa mai le Atua soifua ma ia tumau pea le Malo o lana afioga le Tupu o Peretania. Ia faapea foi áu nei, ma si óu Malo.

O ano o Malietoa I, Resc.

Traduction

Palais du Roi

Malinuu

5 Janvier 1876.

Au Capitaine Steven
du navire de guerre Anglais
"Barracouta" R. N.

Salut,

J'ai reçu votre lettre du 2 du présent mois, laquelle est une réponse à celle que je vous avais adressée le 31 du mois qui vient de s'écouler.

1. Vous me faites connaître que vous n'acquiescez pas aux désirs que je vous avais manifestés dans cette lettre, eh bien, je vous en suis reconnaissant.

2. Si donc vous en avez fini avec votre désir de nous réunir en délibération, je vous suis tout-à fait reconnaissant de cette décision; ~~Je~~ n'ai rien autre chose à faire connaître à votre Excellence, je ne désire pas non plus avoir une entrevue avec vous dans la maison du consulat anglais pour le moment, car je suis très-peiné de voir que les lois de mon royaume sont violées par les sujets anglais depuis que vous êtes venu à Samoa et que votre navire a jeté l'ancre dans le port d'Apia.

3. Il n'est plus nécessaire, je pense, que je réponde de nouveau a Votre Excellence au sujet de l'insulte

qui aurait été faite à vous même, à vos officiers et au Consul anglais, par mes soldats et par l'un de mes officiers. J'ai expliqué tout ce qui a rapport à ce sujet dans ma lettre du 28, et dans mon discours prononcé dans l'assemblée qui a eu lieu le 27 du mois dernier. La lettre de mes Taimua au Consul anglais répondait aussi à ces mêmes difficultés.

4. Vous me rappelez la fin de ma lettre écrite à Votre Excellence le 24 Décembre 1875, où il est dit: « Car dans votre pensée — &c &c. » Veuillez, s'il vous plaît, bien revoir cette lettre pour bien connaître la vraie signification de ces paroles qui y sont écrites.

C'est tout ce que j'ai à répondre. Que le Dieu vivant conserve l'empire de sa Majesté la Reine d'Angleterre, et qu'il en soit de même pour moi et mon Royaume.

Signé: Malietoa 1er Roi.

Malleloa I

Capt Stevens

Capt. Stevens

Translation

Palace of the King

Mulinuu, January 5, 1876.

To

Captain Stevens,

of the English man of war

"Barracouta" R.N.

Greeting:

I have received your letter of the 2d instant, in reply to that which I addressed you on the 31st ultimo.

1. You inform me that you do not acquiesce in the desires expressed by me in that letter. Well, I am thankful to you for saying so.

2. If you no longer desire to convoke us for a deliberation I am very grateful to you for

this

this decision; I have nothing further to communicate to Your Excellency, nor do I desire to have an interview with you at the English Consulate at present, for I am greatly pained to see that the laws of my Kingdom have been violated by the subjects of England since you came to Samoa and since your vessel cast anchor in the harbor of Apia.

3. There is no longer any need, I think, of my again replying to Your Excellency in relation to the insults alleged to have been offered to yourself, your officers and the English Consul by my soldiers and one of my

officers

officers. I explained everything relating to this matter in my letter of the 23d, and in my speech delivered at the meeting which was held on the 27th ultimo. The letter of my Taimua also replied to these same difficulties.

4. You call my attention to the close of my letter written to Your Excellency on the 24th of December 1875, in which are the words "for in your view etc., etc." Be kind enough, if you please, to read that letter again, in order to see the true meaning of the words therein written.

This is all the reply I have to make.

May

May the Living God preserve the Empire of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and also myself and my Kingdom.

(Signed) Malietoa I, King.

Traduction.

H. M. S. "Barracouta"

Apia, 8 January, 1876.

~~Ea Malietoa~~ A Malietoa, Roi de Samoa.

Sire,

J'écris à Votre Majesté, pour ~~l'avertir que~~ lui faire connaître que j'ai reçu la lettre qu'Elle m'a écrite le 5 du mois courant.

~~Je suis~~ J'écris à présent à Votre Majesté pour Lui faire connaître que j'ai fait ce dont je l'avais averti dans ma lettre du 2 de ce mois.

Le navire qui emporte mes lettres aux pays européens est parti, je demande qu'on me dise ce que je dois faire; car il m'est difficile de m'arrêter à une détermination en face de la conduite tenue par votre gouvernement en ce moment.

Mon navire va donc demeurer à Samoa jusqu'à ce que je sache ce que je dois faire

C'est tout.

Que Votre Majesté vive et soit heureuse.

C'est moi. Charles E. Stevens - Capt. R. N.

Capt. Stevens
Maketoa I

Capt. Stevens
Maketoa I
to
Maketoa I

Translation.

H. B. M's Steamer, Barracouta.

Apia, January 8, 1876.

To Malietoa,

King of Samoa.

Sire,

I write to Your Majesty to inform you that I have received a letter which you wrote me on the 5th instant. I now write to Your Majesty to inform you that I have done that whereof I notified you in my letter of the 2d instant.

The vessel which takes my letters to Europe, has sailed; I now ask to be told what I am ~~xxx~~ to do, for it is difficult for me to form a determination in view of the present attitude of Your government.

My vessel will therefore stop at

at Samoa until I am informed what I am to do.

This is all.

May Your Majesty live and be happy.

It is I, Charles E. Stevens, Captain R.N.

during the absence of the Captain
Geo Hamilton — in charge of the Yacht Peerless"

I, John Coleman, do hereby depose ~~test~~
the following statement ~~account~~ of the seizure
of ~~the~~ "Yacht Peerless" in presence of
Matthew Hunkin & Major John W.
Latrobe ~~&~~ and testify to it as true and
correct: —

I was at breakfast this A.M.
the 17th day of December 1875 at about
8.15 o'clock when I heard the footsteps
of some one on deck, I called to the
Steward (Chinaman) asking him who
was on deck and at the same time
ran myself on deck and saw Mr S.
Foster the U.S. Consul ~~for~~ clearing
the signal halyards. I asked him: —
What is up, Mr Foster. He said I am
going to seize the "Peerless" in the name
of the United States for violation of
the law of Nations for having arms
aboard and making war among the
natives. I said I did not know any
thing about it I am working for
a man for wages. He asked if there
wa more than I and the cook I told
him there were three of us ~~all told~~.

he said you are the oldest a-
board and know all about the
Schooner, ~~you~~ I want to make
a boat keeper of you until she
is sold by auction or some other
settlement is made. I thanked
him for giving me a chance
I told him the Captain was not
aboard and it looked very bad
the Capt. being away. He said I
intend to take account of all per-
=sonal effects things belonging to
the ship - no man shall loose a
stitch - the Captain's Chest will
be taken ashore to the Consulate.
I could not do any thing before
but now I am protected by the
Man of War. You all stay aboard
unbend the sails, dry them and take them
to my office and when a settlement
~~we assume~~
is made you shall all get what
is coming to you. I have appoint
=ed Mr Coe Marshal to look after
the vessel, and also I have sent for
Pilot Hamilton & a Crew to take
her into the "Little Harbor".
If Col Steinberger had gone on

as he aught to have done he
would have had a bright fortune
before him as you know yr self but he has called me
every thing — a damned old fool and
a damned old Jan of a bitch and I could have seen light out him
that is the reason I'm hard on him
Pilot Hamilton & Crew took her into
the little Harbor and anchored
her and began to moor her when
she began to bump on the rocks
then I told Mr Coe I am going
ashore to see the Col. I told him
I would leave a man aboard
of her who belonged to the vessel
and I asked him if he was going
to stay aboard & he said he wa
until further orders from Mr Foster
I then came here to Malumui

Malumui
December the 17th 1875

Witnessed by:— John Coleman
Matthew Hunter
John Lawler
Written down by Geo. F. Waters
Secretary.

Original Deposition of John Coleman as to the seizure of of the Yacht "Peerless" Decr. 17th 1875

Apia December 20th 1875

Captain C. E. Stevens R.N.
Commanding H.B.M.S.
"Barracouta"

Sir –

The Schooner Yacht "Pearlie" seized by the United States Consul, S. S. Foster, on the morning of the 17th of December 1875 as an American built vessel registered in the name of Jerome B. Ford an American citizen of San Francisco, State of California (Register No 59) February the 27th 1874.

The vessel has been under my entire control since that date. All purchase papers, mortgages and agreements to this point are known to the Hon A. Glud of Poppe German Consul. There has been a general recognition of such control being vested in myself, and acknowledgement of the same by letters in my possession from Rear Admiral John J. Almy U.S.N. Commanding North Pacific Squadron.

S. S. Foster United States Consul on the two daughters were passengers in the said Yacht to Tonga and return –

Why has not the United States Consul made such serious charges before or did the cause only occur on Friday at ten minutes past eight A.M.

I have waited three days for a notification of this outrage from the United States Consul. It has not yet come.

The crew of the vessel is absent upon her last trip to Leone Island of Tutuila. She was commanded by George Pritchard an English subject. I have been fit to give her to the care of the Samoan Government in transporting Government Officers between the Districts. Missionaries their families and families have for months had a free passage upon this packet and from her cabin has gone up to Heaven a thousand prayers for the peace and happiness of Samoa and its people.

The gun upon the bow of the "Pearl" (a boat howitzer bronze) has been used only in salutes. This arm is one of others granted in the amnumeration to the Samoan Rulers by the Government of the United States of America and specified by State Department of the United States of America. Letters of instruction to Col A B Steinberger bearing date:

yc Department of State Washington 11th December 1874. accompanied by complete Invoices from Army and Navy Departments of the United States of America.

This arm was mounted upon the "Peerless" under authority by the Officers and crew of the United States War Steamer "Tuscarora" and the said arm bears the stamp of the United States Arsenal

To an officer commanding a war vessel of Her Britannic Majesty it would be humbleaming for me to speak of the American consul and his acts.

Presuming in bring such facts I do now protest against H B M Officers or seamen deporting and dismantling the said Packet "Peerless" and dismounting a gun placed there by an American War vessel, and the said Packet being without a Captain and having but two seamen and a Cook.

With sentiments of high consideration I have the honor to be

Your Obedient Servant

(Signed) A B. Schlenberger

Steinberger

to

Capt. Stevens

Mulmain
December 21st 1875

Hon. S. S. Foster
U. S. Consul

Sir

I enclose herewith the copy of communication to Captain C. E. Stevens R N Commanding H B M S "Barracouta" for your benefit and guidance and I do now protest to you the United States Consul against the illegal and unwarrantable seizure of the schooner Yacht "Perlap" registered in the name of Jerome B Ford (Register No 59) a citizen of the United States. The sole legal control being vested in myself and such facts communicated to you by Captain Hamilton's letter of September 28th 1875

And I do further protest against the calling for aid upon a War vessel of a foreign and friendly nation; that the said Yacht Perlap being at the date of seizure without a Captain and having but two seamen and a cook on board.

And I do further protest against the illegal unnatural and wanton dispossessing and dismantling of the said Yacht Perlap

And I do further protest against the illegal discharge of seamen and cook without providing for their comfort and maintenance in a foreign Port

I have the honor to be
Your obedient Servant
(Signed) A B Steenbeger

No. 3
Steenbeger
S S Fulton - Consul
To
Amer. Consul

United States Consulate
Apia December 22nd 1875

Col A B. Steinburger
Premier of the Samoan Kingdom

Sir.

Your communication of the 21st instant enclosing protest was received and contents duly noted. I shall forward to H B M Actg Consul the protest to Capt Stevens.

I have been too ill the past four days to do any writing and have no assistant but for a short time today.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
(Signed) C. S. Foster
U S Consul

S. S. Forster, Consul.

Amb. Cons

Sterlinger

vs

Steinberger

Matthew Hankin being sworn deposes & says that he is a resident of Leone, on the Island of Intuila one of the Samoan Group that he has lived in Samoa for about forty years, and was at one time United States Vice Consul at Leone, on the said Island of Intuila. deponent further says that he knows the Schooner Yacht Pearl & and has been a passenger on her to and from his home to the seat of government. and that he is fully acquainted with all the facts in relation to her visits to Leone, having acted as interpreter on every occasion. deponent further states that the aforesaid Pearl never was used or attempted to be used in coercing or attempting to coerce the inhabitants of Intuila in any way shape or form, on the contrary, her mission has always been a peaceful one, being simply used for the transportation to and from their respective homes of the members of the legislative and other branches of the Samoan Government and

and other business in connection with the administration of the Samoan Government —

Sworn to before me this 31st day of December 1875 — a sworn Magistrate of the district of Tuamasaga. Island of Upolu — } Mathew Thurston

Witness

I verify the above
Patiole
Governor of the Tuamasaga District. Island of Upolu

We Jonas M. Coe & Frank Platt being present at the subscribing & and verification of the above affidavit do hereby affix our signatures as witnesses

Jonas M. Coe
Frank Platt

Matthew Hankin being duly sworn deposes and says that he has resided in Samoa for the past forty years, that he has held the office of United States Vice Consul at Leone, on the Island of Tutuila deponent further deposes and says that he was the foreman of a jury that convicted one James Sharp who claimed to be a native of New Bedford Mass, and a citizen of the United States of the crime of murdering and abetting murder and arson, that said Sharp had a fair and impartial trial, that Thomas Meredith who was at one time United States Vice Consul was on the jury that said Sharp was legally convicted of the crimes above charged by a duly constituted Court of the Kingdom of Samoa, and was sentenced to five years hard labor deponent further swears that said Sharp confessed in open Court to having been found with arms in his hands, and did not deny any of the charges made against him - deponent further swears

that on or about the day
of 1876 said Sharp
was serving out a portion of his
sentence, when a demand was
made by J. J. Foster United States
Consul in writing to the Samoan
Government to produce the body
of said James Sharp before him,
which request was complied
with and a person sent to rep-
resent the Samoan government
with the prisoner - the person
who was sent with the prisoner
to represent the Samoan Government
was requested by the American
Consul Mr Foster to withdraw
and leave the prisoner, as he
the American Consul stated that
the prisoner had requested an in-
terview with him, he did not know
what for, and would therefore
like to see him alone - Mr Waters
who was sent with the prisoner
did withdraw leaving the pris-
oner in the custody of the American
Consul, shortly afterwards a
letter was received by the Samo-
an Government from the American

counsel, stating that upon the ex parte statement of said Sharp he had been illegally committed and that he declined to surrender him to the Samoan Government to serve out the remainder of his sentence, and that he should hold him under the protection of the American Flag

Sworn to before me
this 31st day of December 1875
Governor ~~[illegible]~~ of the
Tuamasaga District
Island of Upolu
Patiola Tovana Tuamasaga

Matthew Hankin

Matthew Hamlin

Affidavit

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Thomas Meredith being duly sworn deposes and says that he is a British subject and resides at Leone, Island of Tutuila one of the Samoan group, that he has resided in Samoa for about ten years, that he was for six years United States Vice Commercial Agent for the Islands of Tutuila and Aunuu, having been appointed by Jonas Mc Coe the United States Commercial Agent and his appointment confirmed by the State Department of the United States, deponent further swears that he knows the schooner Yacht Pearlie, that she is a steam yacht of about 45 tons of no carrying capacity, her cabin, staterooms quarters for crew and galley occupying all the space below, that she carried a Captain and a crew of two and sometimes three men, also a cook - that she was in no sense an armed vessel, having only one gun on her deck and 12 twelve carbines in her cabin - that all vessels navigating the

South Seas carry arms, vessels of every nationality for protection — Deponent further swears that he is personally acquainted with all the facts in reference to the visits of the Pearlsp to Tutuila, that she never coerced or attempted to coerce or threaten the natives in any way shape or form, that her mission has always been a peaceful one, being used almost exclusively by the Samoan government, in carrying members of the legislative and other branches of the government, white and native missionaries of every denomination to and from their respective homes to different Islands of the group and to the seat of government —

Deponent further swears that he has known J. J. Porter the present United States Consul, and has known him ever since he arrived in Samoa, that he is a man of dissolute and intemperate habits and totally irresponsible, that he is largely in debt

here and has the reputation of being a common wonder —

Deponent further swears that said Foster as United States Consul he personally having no weight or influence, has persistently opposed the administration of the Samoan government ever since C. A. B. Steinberger became Premier, refusing to recognize him officially and interfering in every possible way in his power with the administration of justice and the enforcement of the laws, deponent verily believes and has been so informed that while said Foster was on a visit to Tutuila during the months of October, November and December 1875 he used his influence as American Consul in attempting to incite the natives to rebellion against the existing government, which is the best administered government the Samoans have ever had, life and property being protected on every Island of the group

and the natives almost without exception delighted with the changed state of affairs as before the advent of Col Steinberger everything was chaos and confusion.

Sworn to before me
at Malinuu, Island
of Upolu, Samoa
this 4th day of January 1876

J. Meredith

Le Mamea
Tfamaeino
o le Malo.

fol

Jonas M. Coe being duly sworn deposes and says that he is a citizen of the United States of America that he has resided on Samoa for upwards of twenty five years, that he held the office of United States Commercial Agent at the Port of Apia on the Island of Upolu for ten years, that he was appointed acting United States Consul, by J. J. Foster the present United States Consul and acted as such from October 25. to December 14th 1875 a period of fifty days during the absence of said Foster from his post -

Deponent further swears that he boarded the Schooner Yankee, immediately on her arrival on the 14th Dec. 1875 from Tutuila and found J. J. Foster on board he having returned to his post of duty, deponent then informed him that nothing unusual had occurred during his said Fosters absence with the exception of the arrival of H.B.M. Sr Barracouta.

Deponent further swears that he knows the Schooner Yacht Pear-

fo 2 lep, she is a pleasure yacht of about forty five tons, owned by J. B. Ford an American citizen of San Francisco Cal.a. her papers having been deposited in the United States Consulate on her arrival in Samoa on or about the 4th. day of April 1875 which papers deponent has seen, she has no carrying capacity, her cabin, staterooms, quarters for crew and galley occupying all the space below George Hamilton was her captain, she carried a crew of two and sometimes three men and a cook, that she was in no sense an armed vessel within the meaning of the neutrality laws of the United States, having only one gun on her deck which was placed there by Com. Erben, United States Navy, the other arms consisting of twelve carbines were carried by her as is customary with all vessels navigating the South Seas for protection, that she never committed any act of war on the contrary her mission has always been a peaceful one. being used by the Samoan government

for transporting members of the legislative and other branches of the government, the English missionaries, priests of the Roman Catholic Church, and native missionaries to and from their respective homes to different Islands of the group and to the seat of government. Deponent further swears that said Foster United States Consul was a passenger in her on a voyage to Tonga, also his two daughters on or about June 4, 1875 that the character of the said Pearlsp has not been changed since she first arrived in Samoa. Deponent further swears that as he was leaving the Schr. Yankee as testified to herein he saw the Rev. G. A. Turner an English missionary on the deck of said schooner and as soon as he left the said Turner went into the cabin and had an interview with said Foster, deponent on arriving at his home, sent his boat back to the Yankee to bring Foster ashore at the same time sending him some Government dispatches that had been received during the

4 absence of said Porter, on the afternoon of the same day viz the 14th of December 1875 deponent called on said Porter to learn what news was contained in the despatches which had been received from the State Department and which as deponent has testified he sent on board the Yantic to said Porter, during the interview which he then had, Porter stated that he desired to call a meeting of some American Citizens at the American Consulate and requested deponent to speak to Mr Williamson, Mr Abord, and a certain Mr Lee and to invite them and to come himself the next day 15th December at ten o. clock all to investigate the case of a certain negro who claimed to be an American Citizen, a convicted prisoner who had been duly sentenced by a competent Court and was then serving out a portion of his sentence, and also to investigate the case of the Pearlys which said Porter stated was violating the neutrality laws of the United States - in accordance with

the request of said Porter the Amer-
cans above referred to met at the
Consulate at the time appointed,
the meeting was postponed until the
16th Dec. the next day as the said
prisoner Sharp was not produced, -
on the 16th December at ten o clock
met again at the American Consulate
present J. J. Porter U. S. Consul J.
E. V. Elwood, W. Williamson J.
Lee and deponent, on the part
of the Samoan government W. Geo.
Waters, with the prisoner Sharp
and two policemen - said Porter
opened the meeting by informing
W. Waters that the meeting was
not a trial of Sharp but simply
a Court of Inquiry and requested
said W. Waters to withdraw,
which he did, leaving the prisoner
in charge of the two policemen
afterwards said Porter dismissed
the two policemen, and commenced
an investigation into Sharp's case,
the prisoner was sworn, and his
testimony taken in writing, also the
opinion of the four Americans be-
fore referred to in writing and ap-
proved by said Porter - said Por-

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on an application from the Samoan government to return the prisoner refused to do so stating that on the statement made by Sharp he should hold him under the protection of the American Flag. deponent further avers that as he and the other three Americans above referred to were leaving the Consulate, said Porter informed them that he desired a secret meeting that evening at eight o clock of as many American citizens as could be induced to attend and that he desired the meeting be held in some private house, which we were to select as he had a very grave and important matter to place before the meeting and to receive their opinions thereon, deponent proposed Mr. Williamson house, a small retail shop keeper, the rest agreed and Mr. Williamson consented. said Porter then stated that two other Americans a certain Mr Hamilton and a Mr. Jenkins blacksmith should be present at the meeting Mr Alvord stated that Mr. Ham-

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ction was in sympathy with the meet-
ing, but that he would not attend
from the fact of his holding offic
under the Canovan government, and
that Mr. Jenkins would attend if
invited, the meeting then adjourned
the meeting was held at eight o
clock in the evening on the 18th of
December at the house of said
Williamson as aforesaid, and the
following persons were present. J. S.
Porter United States Consul, J. E.
V. Alvord, J. Lee, J. C. Jenkins, W.
Williamson and deponent, deponent
was not aware that any one knew
the object of the meeting except said
Porter and deponent, the said
Porter opened the meeting by sta-
ting that the Yacht Deerlip was
violating the neutrality laws of the
United States ever since her arrival
and that he was now determined to
seize her and should do so as early
as possible the next morning when
Capt. A. B. Slemberger was aboard
on board, the matter was discussed
generally by those present at the
meeting, but no one advised or
suggested to said Porter to seize the

8 Pearlie, deponent said to said
Porter if you have good and sufficient
reasons to believe that the Yacht Pear-
lie has violated the laws of the Uni-
ted States, in your official capacity
you should know your duties in
the premises, those present coincided
with deponent - said Porter stated
several times at the meeting that
the Pearlie was violating the neu-
trality laws of the United States
by carrying an armament on board
and going about these Islands
threatening war on the natives,
deponent stated to said Porter that
he said Porter should be acquaint-
ed with the laws of the United
States on that point and that
is was not for the meeting to give
an opinion or judge in the matter -
a question was asked by Mr Wil-
liamson as to who was the owner of
the Pearlie, Porter replied J. B.
Ford of San Francisco - said
Williamson then asked what has
Steinberger to do with the vessel
to which said Porter replied, "His
name does not appear on the papers

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said Porter then stated there was an obstacle in the way to prevent his seizing the vessel, and that was funds to pay the crews wages, deponent then stated that he for one had no money to advance, each one present at the meeting made the same statement, said Porter then dismissed the meeting, which had been in session only about an hour, deponent left with the idea that the seizure of the Pearl by said Porter was not certain, after said meeting Porter deponent was informed and verily believes called at the house of said Rev. G. A. Thomas the English missionary already herein referred to and had an interview with him, about half an hour after ~~xxxx~~ deponents return home, Alvord and Lee called at ~~xxxx~~ deponents house and informed deponent that Porter had sent his son with a message for all of those who were present at the meeting to again meet at the American Consulate at six o. clock the next morning, said Alvord stated at the same time that Porter had discovered a plan

to pay the wages of the crew and that the Dearlip would be seized the next morning, deponent inquired what plan had Porter discovered, said Alvord replied, by giving an order on the owner. and that the vessel is always good for seamans wages. deponent replied, Porter has discovered that very soon after our meeting at Williamson, — the next morning December 17th 1875 at six o. clock deponent attended the meeting at the United States Consulate, J. E. V. Alvord, J. Lee, Wm Williamson, J. C. Jenkins and Porter United States Consul were present — Mr Porter then stated that he had decided on seizing the Dearlip for the violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, and that he had some letters to write first and as soon as he finished he would go on board, said Porter then asked deponent if he would accept the post of United States Marshall, to take charge of the vessel, see her moored safely and secure in the small harbor adjacent of the consulate, deponent

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accepted, stating after you have possession, said Porter then stated, that he must write to Mr. Hamilton the pilot of the Port to take the vessel over into the small harbor and moor her, also that he must write a letter to the three gentlemen appointing them a commission to take an inventory of what was on board, and that he must also write a letter to Capt. Stevens of the English man of war Barracouta for his assistance in case there is any resistance made when he boarded the Peerless. These letters were written and read in the presence of deponent and the others above stated who composed the meeting, which then adjourned, and as we were leaving the Consulate said Porter stated that he should go on board the Peerless immediately and when he had possession of the vessel, he would hoist the American Flag at the Mainmast head as a signal for Mr. Hamilton and deponent to go on board and move the vessel into the small harbor. Porter then said I wish you understand deponent would go on board

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with me, deponent declined and stated that he would be ready to go on board in Mr. Hamilton's boat when he saw the American flag up.

The schooner Yacht Pearlsp was seized by J. J. Foster the United States Consul on the 17th day of December 1875 at about eight o clock AM. Capt Lee came to deponents house about ten minutes past eight o clock and informed deponent that Mr. Foster was on board the Pearlsp and that the flag was up — deponent then went on board with Mr Hamilton pilot, and Eight Samoans who had been engaged by Mr Hamilton — on going on board deponent found Mr Foster, the cook a Chinaman, and one sailor a Rapan Tin known as John the sailor, who both belonged to the Pearlsp — In accordance with the orders of the United States Consul the Pearlsp was moved immediately from the large harbor to the small one in front of the United States Consulate and was there moored, about an

13 how afterwards the commission composed of J. E. V. Alvord, Wm. Williamson and J. Lee came on board and took an inventory of what was there. - Shortly after the arrival of deponent and W. Hamilton the pilot on board, Porter went on shore in his boat and deponent enquired of him as he was leaving, what is to be done if armed boats with Samoan people are sent from the point that is Malinuu Point the seat of government to re-capture the vessel, and Porter replied that he would again write to Capt. Stevens of the English man of war when he arrived on shore in regard to the matter. between ten and eleven o clock on the day of the seizure viz the 17th day of December 1875 a boat from the English man of war Barracouta visited the Peerless with a boats crew and two officers one deponent is informed and verily believes was the first lieutenant, that the officers were both in uniform with their swords at their sides the first lieutenant and the other

officer came on board, the first lieutenant enquired of deponent for the United States Marshall, deponent replied, I am that person, he inquired what do you apprehend from the point yonder, meaning Malemin Point the seat of Government, deponent replied he did not apprehend anything but that the people on the Point might possibly attempt to re-capture the vessel, as they had plenty of boats and arms he then inquired what signal can you make so that we may know from our ship that boats are coming, deponent replied he would hoist the flag at half mast, the first lieutenant then stated very good, that will do for the day time, now what signal can you make at night. deponent replied a lantern in the rigging - I think there is one on board - then they departed for their ship, - at one o clock the vessel being moored I commenced to have the sails unbent and sent on shore to the Consulate also the gaffs, booms and a boat

load or two of Cabin furniture, deponent also sent a verbal message by Mr. Abbord to the United States Consul relative to the crew, to the effect that when a vessel is seized the crews time expires, the crew were sent ashore with the exception of one man known as Bill who was kept on board to take care of the vessel, deponent went on shore in the afternoon at fifteen minutes to three o. clock to have an interview with Consul Porter in reference to the lower masts and explained to him the absurdity of taking the lower masts out of the Yacht, he replied it was Capt. Stevens of the British man of war's own proposition as he had stated that he wanted a hand in the seizure of the Pearlsp, but if you say meaning deponent it is unnecessary to take the masts out I will write to the British Consul to speak to Capt. Stevens to let them stand, deponent replied that will do and returned to the yacht immediately, on my reaching the yacht I found

16 the British man of war's boat a-
longside and the deck full of
men from the man of war under
command of one of the officers
it was then about three o clock
in the afternoon they were enga-
ged in taking the brass pivot
gun adrift that was on the deck
forward of the cabin house,
they also entered the cabin and
took ammition and twelve carbines
that were there and some few valua-
ble things, and put all into their
boat and took them on shore to
the United States Consulate, at
five o clock P.M. deponent arrived
and stopped at the American Con-
sulate on his own home course
Foster requested deponent to come
again the next day the 18th day
of December and remove the balance
of the things that were on board -
on the morning of the 18th deponent
repaired on board with Mr Ham-
ilton the pilot in his boat, as he
was going to moor the yacht more
securely than he did the day before
on reaching the vessel the sailors

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men Bill who had been left in charge informed deponent that the Bonaventai boat had been alongside twice during the night once at nine o clock and again at eleven and left a signal light to fire in case anything was attempted from the shore to retake the vessel during the night. at ten o clock A.M. a boat from the man of war came alongside of the yacht Pearlie and left one petty officer and three sailors on board, and without saying anything to deponent they went to work and unshipped the rudder which is an iron one, it was an hour and a half before they succeeded in getting it clear of the vessel, deponent completed the landing of the furniture, cooking utensils, running gear &c &c and left the yacht at three o clock P.M. and reported to the Consul, that all the things were on shore and the vessel securely moored and deponents services being ended deponent would go home - the Consul replied very good - deponent then

returned home.

Deponent further swears that early on the morning of the 20th. of December boats and men were sent from the British ship of war Barracouta to the Pearlp who unmoored her and towed her alongside of the man of war where she was dismantled of her foremast, and fore and main topmast, leaving the mainmast only standing, and the jib boom on the vessel, the foremast, fore and main topmast were taken to the United States Consulate afterwards by the man of wars men and left there, the Pearlp was then towed back to her moorings in the small harbor.

Deponent further swears that the Sch. Yacht Pearlp was never to his knowledge used to threaten, coerce or to attempt to coerce the natives of Samoa in any way shape or form.

Sworn to before me this 5th. day of January 1876 at

Jonas M. Coe

Matautu, in
Apia Island
of Upolu
Samoa

Jonas M. Coe

Patiale
Governor of the
Tuamasaga District
Upolu

C-8

Affidavit

of

Jonas M. Coe

Jonas M. Coe being duly sworn deposes and says that he resides in Samoa and is the same Jonas M. Coe that made an affidavit dated Jany 5. 1876 that on the 21st day of December 1875 one N. M. Williamson an American citizen called on deponent and stated that Dr. G. A. Turner the English missionary referred to in deponents affidavit of 5th Jany had suggested to him the propriety of calling a meeting of the American citizens residing in and about Apia, Island of Upolu, in reference to any grievances they might have against C. B. Stemberger and upon their signing a petition and sending it to the United States Consul Foster, said Foster would apply to the Capt. of the English man of war Barracouta to take said Stemberger away from Samoa, the Captain of a man of war having agreed so to do - deponent stated that he as an American citizen would have nothing to do with any such meeting, and would not sign any

paper requesting an English man-of-war to remove an American citizen from these Islands -

Deponent further avers that on the 22d day of December 1875 he was at the American consulate when Mr. Dean an Englishman residing at Matafele in Apia called on Mr. Foster, and stated in the presence and hearing of deponent "Mr Foster it is no use" "I have been all around the beach" "to every one and cannot get a" "signature, I would now suggest" "a public meeting of the Foreigners" "and let each one speak for him" "self in public". Mr. Foster replied "Yes I think so too" after Mr. Dean left the consulate deponent inquired of Mr. Foster what was the meaning of said Dean's remarks, Foster replied that Dean had been endeavoring to get the British residents to sign a petition for the removal of Steinberger from Samoa and had not succeeded - deponent then stated to said Foster, "I now give you notice

that I shall not attend any such meeting, that I do not approve of it and that no American citizen can be banished from this place except through the local authorities here, a United States Consul exceeds his position when he undertakes to banish a United States citizen from any Foreign Country without the approval of the local authorities of the Country he resides in. Deponent further avers that a meeting of the American citizens was called and that deponent was invited to attend, but did not, deponent was informed by J. E. V. Alvord who attended the meeting referred to, that it was impossible to get any of the Americans to sign a paper that the Americans had already done their part and it was now time for the British residents to to consulting —

Sworn to before me this 7th day of January 1876 at Mulmein, Siam

Le Mamen
Judge at Mulmein

Jonas M. Cox

The Government V.S The people of Aoloau	Upon certain charges of Four Counts viz:- 246 Murder, Arson, Misdemeanor and Revolt

Chief Justice — A.B. Steinberger
English Secretary x Clerk of Court — Geo. F. Waters
Government Secretary and Clerk of Court — Do
Clerk of Court of Leone — Jno. Atunkin
Sheriff — Saml. Gibbons
Government Interpreter — John Aull

Jury.

Le Mana	Olo
Aufai	Fauvae
Thos. Meredith	Aulave
Maulolo	Alo
Su	Satele
Anae	Lieato
Tupai	Letuli
Aiono	Manga
Sausau	Matthew Atunkin late american vice Consul

Court opened by the Judge

Address to the Jury.

This is a grave and solemn occasion for Samoa. In conducting a trial of this kind, every attribute of fairness, every

element of justice must be considered. The customs and habits of the Samoans and their usages for time immemorial will be considered. You cannot be just in a case of this kind unless you consider that the people have not been accustomed to law. I apprehend that to go further I will consider their customs and usages much more than they themselves would.

The charges as preferred will be governed according to the evidence given and the testimony elicited.

The charges are:— Murder, Arson, Misdemeanor and Revolt or Rebellion.

Had this been a case of murder, simple murder where one man in cold blood premeditatedly killed another, the law would take cognizance of it. The Government takes cognizance of this particular case as it is against the laws of the land and the well being of the people. There is a distinction between a man in cold blood killing another and a village in the heat of strife committing murder by killing the inhabitants.

In this trial your duty is to find any and every provocation for the killing. You cannot be just and

give a decision on ex-parte statements. The object of this Court is to hear both sides, to weigh all the evidence which may come up before it. You are here to do your duty to the Government and to the people. You must forget that there is an Aoloau and an Asu. You must be governed solely by the evidence as brought before you. The result of this trial will have great weight and importance throughout all Samoa. The old barbarous custom of blood for blood you must disabuse your minds of entirely — no condemnation, no punishment can be meted out without an investigation. This is a complicated case and one of great importance to the entire country. Strife mitigates the offence and perhaps modifies the degree of sentence. This the first grave offence against law and the people, demands a rigid investigation. Other elements enter into the case besides the killing which is only one of the four charges made. The barbarity attending the manner in which it has been done will have to be developed by evidence.

Examination of James Sharp (Colored)

James Sharp called, sworn and testifie

Q. What is your name?

A. Timmi-

Q. What is your English name?

A. James Sharp.

Q. Are you a Christian?

A. I am sir.

Q. Do you understand the nature of an oath?

A. I do sir.

He was duly sworn—

Q. Where are you from?

A. New Bedford. Mass.

Q. How long have been in this countr

A. Three years (3)

Q. How did you get here?

A. I came out as Steward of the Barq "Headly" from New Bedford hom to New Zealand.

Q. How did you get here from New Zealand?

A. I came to trade

Q. How came you to leave the ship

A. ~~Did those bad return~~ Bad Captain

Q. Did you swim ashore

A. No, sir. I went ashore at Aoloau

5 to trade and ran away.

Q. When you got to Ashan did you immediately adopt the customs and habits of the natives?

A. I did.

Q. Did you ever go to school at home?

A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Can you read and write?

A. No, Sir

Q. Were your parents colored people?

A. Yes.

Q. Were they Americans?

A. Yes.

Q. Were they born in New England

A. No, sir – my father was an english darkey and my mother was from New Bedford.

Q. Did you ever go to Church?

A. Yes.

Q. Did your father and mother go to church?

A. Yes

Q. You were raised in New Bedford?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you know the laws of New Bedford?

A. Yes.

Q. What was done to a man who committed murder?

6. A. He was hung.

Q. Do you know what Arson is?

A. No, sir.

Q. What is done to people who burn houses in New Bedford?

A. I don't know.

A.B.S, I will tell you sir, it is imprisonment for 20 years.

Q. When a man steals in New Bedford, what is done to him?

A. He is imprisoned.

Q. When people are riotous and band together in committing outrages in New Bedford are they punished?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. If 40 or 50 men in New Bedford should band together, arm themselves and commit murder &c would they not be hunted down

A. Yes.

Q. Would you dare to belong to such a band at home.

A. No, sir.

Q. You know its wrong against law Do you not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Don't you know its against all

morality and the bible.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you started on the attack did Tuaimono attempt to keep back the party.

A. No, sir.

Q. Could he have kept them back if he had wanted to?

A. I don't know.

Q. At what time did you get into the village?

A. About noon

Q. What kind of a gun had you.

A. A doubled barreled one.

Q. What load did you have in it?

A. Powder only, sir.

Q. What did you go for?

A. I went because the other natives went.

Q. Where did you get the balls?

A. I had them with me but not in the gun.

Q. Did you load your gun in the town or before?

A. I did not load it at all.

Q. How many houses did you fire

A. None, sir.

Q. Were you dresed like the natives?

A. Yes, sir.

8. Q. Who was the first man you said killed Mtuga?

A. I did not say, sir

Q. Who did shoot him?

A. Paulo and Fuga

Q. Did you see anyone cut his head off?

A. No, sir

Q. How near were you to the house when Migoi was killed?

A. I don't know the house.

Q. Do you know how many shots were fired?

A. I don't tell.

Q. Did you have a firebrand

A. No.

Q. Why did you tell the Aloan people that you were sorry you did not kill some one?

A. I did not says.

Q. Do you know the name of the big legged man at whom you shot?

A. No.

Q. How far was he off?

A. I don't know.

Q. What kind of a gun had the big legged man?

A. I could not tell.

Q. Because the big legged man fired at an Aloan man, is that why you fired at him?

A. I never fired at him.

Q. Where were you when Tuailepapa was killed?
A. I don't know anything about it.
Q. Where were you when Sato was killed?
A. I don't know anything about it.
Q. When you got back to Adoau from the first attack did Fuiamono want you to return?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. When you went back the second time for an attack what did you load your gun with?
A. It was loaded as before.
Q. What did you go for?
A. I had no idea of doing anything.
Q. Did you know the crime of going with such a party?
A. No, sir.
Q. Did you hear Fuiamono say to go and kill all the people?
A. No.
Q. Well, after they retd from the first attack why did they go back for the second time?
A. I don't know.
Q. Why did you go — to kill some natives?
A. No, sir.
Q. You knew the natives were going to kill and destroy?
A. No, sir I did not.

Charge to the Jury:—

10.

Gentlemen of the jury — you have all listened to the evidence in this case. There are many features in the case which makes the killing worse than murder. There are also other features which palliate the circumstances very much indeed. If one of these six men who are arraigned before the Court had killed a man with malice aforethought, and with murder in his heart, you would have been compelled to hang him, but this killing was done in hot blood upon a "War party" under the consequent excitement and therefore a distinction must be made in the killing. The gravity of the crime and its enormity is not so much against an individual as a gainst an entire village and its representative head or Chief. Adoau is comparatively a rich and powerful village while Asa is as comparatively a poor and weak one. We see the Asa people attending this trial — (a few half clothed, ill fed outcasts turned loose upon the charity of the rest of Tutuila) homeless and scattered, now for the time being crowd around yander tree. What a contrast to the people of "Adoau", who parade themselves before you richly dressed and with that air of arrogance, evincing the fact that they gloried in the killing and con-

sequent spoilation.

A Committee was appointed to inquire into the amount of damage done and the losses sustained by the Aux people and having their report before me I confess to a genuine surprise at finding the modest amount put down as the sum total of the destruction of this village.

The whole amount is one thousand three hundred and five dollars and sixty four cents - ($1305 #/64) This amount however does not include the value of the Catholic Church as the Holy Fathers do not make any charge for this building - the natives having ~~built~~ erected it free of cost.

It is exceedingly gratifying to find no trace of that animosity which in more civilized communities - calling themselves christians - would undoubtedly have been developed.

In rendering your verdict, the knowledge of their homeless condition, knowing that they have lost their all, must suggest to you the consequential damages they have suffered since the outrage.

Neither timidity, nor a false sense of mercy must you allow to decide you. Without fear or favor, looking

only to the duty you owe to yourselves
your Government, and your Country you
must you be decided by, according to
the guidance of the testimony adduced
adduced. I am well aware of the peculi-
position in which you find yourselves
with a Government just started but
which has made immense strides, mo-
I doubt not, in the way of progress, th
any other Nation laboring under grea
-ed difficulties.

No one can take delight in in
-flicting punishment — humanity shrin
from suffering but your duty to your
-selves and your children demands just
As we shrink from seeing bodily mise
and suffering, and I am would not in
-flict punishment, so must we consider
as an outrage the butchery attending
Killing by the Aoloan people — the total
neglect of all sentiments of humanity.

It is quite true that the Aen peopl
planned an attack, and determined to ma
War upon Aoloan, but they sent a no
-lification of the fact and afterwards
declared peace — renounced their design
on Aoloan for revenge & took themselve
quietly home. The testimony of all the
Aoloan people proves the receipt of the Ae
message of peace. This is but a recapitula

of the evidence as we have it before us. The trouble at Sica, about the ground there-about, belonging to Aoloau or Asu as a fishing ground was insignificant, and by no means a provocation for the deadly assault on Asu. An assault made without the customary notification of war, made at a time when all the able bodied would likely be off in the bush engaged in their accustomed duties. I would here call your attention - in support of the above - to the testimony of one of the most intelligent witnesses (Tualivali) which proved clearly that Aoloau never sent nor intended to send any message (of war) to the people of Asu. It is also clearly proved from the evidence that the women of Aoloau decidedly whipped the boys of Asu and drove them away from the fishing ground at Sica. And the old man testified that the women came down on them (the boys) like a War party. This occurrence however is not worth your attention.

The next scene in the tragic drama is the covert assault, followed by murder, and pillage and the burning of the town. Not satisfied with ~~which~~ this attack, with blood and rapine, they planned, carried out and executed another attack on Asu im-

mediately after — within a few hours
this gave them time to cool their blood an
like the barbarous and cruel, possibly
excited by the onslaught, but no they
returned to their fiendish work a secon
time and even would have gone agai
the third time but were prevented by th
people of Fagasa — hence in no event
can this be an excuse for the second att
even though they claimed that they wer
at war with Asu. Consider well w
summing up the testimony, the chara
ter and standing of the witnesses brou
before you. To arrive at this summin
up — the entire evidence shows clearly th
the Asu Chiefs had the disposition to
avoid trouble and constantly warne
the people so to act as to prevent all
ill feeling. If Lualemana was no
very clear or accurate, you must co
sider the natural trepidation with
which the surroundings of a Court
imbued him and also remember that
he knew not wether he himself shou
be declared by this Court a Criminal
not. Upon the other hand the action
and bearing of Fuiamono conveyed pla
the fact that it was in his heart to
out the Asu people. Malimailima o
of his Chiefs evidently gloried in the part
he took in this matter. He also clearly

testified that had Fuimono exerted his authority he could have prevented his people from making the first attack and in case his authority even had have been marauling he had plenty of time to have sent to Leone, to Manga at Pago Pago, or to Fagaia for help. The whole testimony shows conclusively that he had the time and he should have sent messengers to the different points whether he received help or not. After the first attack he told his people not to go back in such a way that they might disregard his authority or understand to the contrary.

The Aoloan witnesses testify that they are christians - they then must know what is unlawful against God and man. Fuimono certainly knew what the law was he was at the meeting in Leone and himself suggested the four principle laws. The testimony is also clear and conclusive that at a jubilee Fuimono made many Parables to embellish his opinions and desires that the Aun people should be put out of existence - wiped off the face of the earth.

Lualemana controlled his people. Other Chiefs controll their people. How is it that in this alone Fuimono was unable to control his people. His testimony throughout was loose and rambling with a dis[illegible]ion to shield himself

even at the sacrifice of his own people
These poor prisoners brought in here m
morning an the contrary tried to defend
him. They have listened to legends of the
ancestors and to tales of blood, which
stirred their passions into the taking of
human life, though this palliates wha
they have done. Every Chief who know
me in Samoa knows that I wish
to uphold their Chieftainships and the
family names in order to solidify
the Government of Samoa. With the
fact in view it then becomes impe
-ative that the heaviest censure and
punishment should fall upon the
most responsible and therefore the
most guilty. Still your duty is to
deal with him simply as a prisone
in the case not as the Chief of Aolo
though you gentlemen of the Jury
as Chiefs yourselves will know how
best to uphold a Chieftain dignity
and what punishment to meet
out to this man - I believe the
worst criminal in Aolou. I do
not know what your finding will
be of course but whatsoever it be I hope
you will add to it - confiscation of all
his property and expatriation. I me
ly that that he should be broken from
his Chieftainship and forever debarred fro

again becoming one or that he should ever hold a position in the gift of this Government.

We are saved a great deal of unnecessary trouble by the confession of the criminals themselves and it prevents any debate on the subject.

I want to say a word now about Jas. Sharp. He was born and raised in my country and received his education there. In one part of ~~America~~ the United States — these colored people were once slaves, in another they were free. There came a War in which a million of men and nearly 30 millions of money were expended and all became free; but this Jas. Sharp lived, was born & bred in the north where all were free and protected under the law. He has only been among you about three (3) years — not long enough to forget. He knows that in America he would have been hung at once even though he had killed no one. Well does he know this. You have before you all the evidence in his case, I forbear to comment upon it, but leave it for your deliberation and decision to judge of his complicity and guilt.

These people are all responsible to society

and the Government for the part they have taken in this matter.

It is clear from the evidence that Migosi was killed by accident. certainly there appears no disposition to kill her.

There are different degrees of crime and different responsibilities in each particular case.

Jas. Shaw is guilty if he fired off his gun, and the evidence says he did anyhow, we know he was one of the party with intent to murder in his heart.

The Killing of Tuailepapa presents again a different phase. ~~He had a gun~~ which he had fired in the strife. He was shot by Tagaloa under the orders of his father Le Fotu, and then acting under his father's orders still, he dispatched him with an axe notwithstanding Tuailepapa begged for mercy & asked for his life telling them he was a Manua man. Le Fotu though he did not do the killing actually is equally guilty of murder and the extenuation of its being done in the heat of strife.

All such distinctions you must make.

19 In rendering your verdict I leave it to you to make restitution to the Aru people. Every restitution should be made them and the Catholic Church should be restored all its lost sentiments and this as soon as possible and I want to think that you will make it so severe for the Aoloan people that it will take them many years to make good their fiendish destruction and the desolation committed on these poor people.

Gentlemen of the Jury the case is now in your hands

Jury returned after a deliber=ation of four (4) hours and through their Foreman, Matthew Hunkin in=formed the Court that they had a=greed upon a verdict.

J. Mr Foreman give the decision of the Jury.

F. We find Finamono Chief of Aoloan guilty of aiding and abetting mans=laughter and in Arson in the second degree.

We find Paulo guilty of manslaugh=ter.

We find Fuga guilty of aiding

and abetting manslaughter

We find Pausea guilty of manslaughter.

We find Stuula guilty of aiding and abetting manslaughter.

We find Le Fotu and Tagaloa guilty of manslaughter but leave it to the discretion of the Judge.

We find Atualevao, Malumalemun, Alaia, Leituasina, Tugaleso, Matiatalia guilty of aiding and abetting manslaughter and arson and leave them to the discretion of the Judge.

We do not know who shot Migosi.

We find Jas. Sharp guilty of aiding and abetting murder and arson.

Our decision as to the property destroyed is that houses shall be taken to replace houses and guns to replace guns and thus in everything as far as can be – the balance to be made up and paid for in money or its equivalent. The appointment of Receivers and other officers to be left to the discretion of the Judge.

We decide also that all property belonging to the people of Asu now in the hands of the people of Aolau –

guns and other material in the hands of the authorities of Leone be placed in the hands of a Receiver for final disposition.

Sentences

Fuimaono	- A prisoner at Mulinuu for 2 years. Expatriation and Chieftanship broken forever. The conduct of yourself and your people alone can give hope of clemency from the King.
Atualevao Malumalemui Maia Leituasina Tagaleoo x Matiatalia	Expatriated and Chieftanship broken, prisoners on parole at Tutuila for two (2) years under the orders of the Government ~~xx~~ of Tutuila and the Committee and Receivers appointed in the rebuilding of Asu &c &c. Good behavior will alone gain clemency.
Paulo	Prisoner in chain gang at Mulinuu for 5 years.
Fuga	2 years Do Do
Pauea	5 " " "
Tuulu	2 " " "
Le Fotu	1 " Hard labor in Leone
Tagaloa	1 " Do in chain gang at Mulinuu.
Jas. Sharp	5 years in chain gang at Mulinuu.

22. The Catholic Chapel must be the first house replaced under the direction of the receiver.

Guns, Mats &c to be placed in the hands of the receiver for the benefit of asu

Aloau guns at Leone to be held for good behavior.

Jno Hunkin, Satelo, Tuitale, Aloau Manga as committee of receivers.

Instructions issued for their guidance &c &c.

"

C. 10

Aloau

Seal

United States Consulate
Apia December 15th 1875.

To Their Excellencies
The Taimua
of the Samoan Government

I requested your Excellencies this morning to allow the American prisoner named Sharp to come to the Consulate at 10 oclock, as he wished to see me. I again request he be allowed to come to the Consulate tomorrow morning December 16th at 10 oclock.

May your Excellencies live
I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant
(Signed) A. S. Foster
U. S. Consul

Amer. Cons

to

Govt

Government House
Mulinuu
December 15th 1905

Hon S. S. Foster
U.S. Consul

Sir:

Evidently some mistake upon the part of your messenger - the Hon Faumuina has not received a previous communication from you the 15th A.M.

James Shark colored of New Bedford, State of Mass, convicted by a high Court - in Tutuila, and now a prisoner will in accordance with your request be sent to you under guard at 10 o'clock A.M. December 16th 1905. Investigation to be in presence of a Samoan Officer - informal and courteous for information of the U.S. Consul

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant
(Signed) Steinberger
Premier

Steenberger

55 Finally - proved

to

Am. Cons

United States Consulate
Apia December 16th 1875

Col A B Steinberger
Premier of the Samoan Kingdom

Sir -

Having taken the affidavit of James Sharp (Prisoner) in regard to his acts; trial and condemnation at Tutuila and viewing the whole proceedings as illegal and unjust; I have ordered the man set at liberty and have placed him under the protection of the American Flag, and there he will remain, until my correspondence with the U.S. Government State be answered and fully informed what other steps to take in the matter.

I also hold the Samoan Kingdom at Pulenuu responsible in damages for his illegal condemnation and false imprisonment -

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant -
(signed) S. S. Foster - U.S. Consul

55 Fastic-Lorn

Am. Corp.

Steinberger - Primer

to

Steinberger

Copy

I. Malietoa I

By the Grace of God, King of Samoa to the Hon. S. S. Foster United States Consul. —

Greeting:—

Whereas you have in the name of the United States of America, and as an accredited Officer of said Nation taken from the legal officers of the law the person of one James Sharp, "Colored", and set him at liberty claiming to be an American Citizen, and Whereas: the said "Sharp" is a convicted felon, sentenced by a high mixed Court and the records open to inspection, and Whereas: the said "Sharp" was fairly put upon his trial and by virtue of evidence adduced the said "Sharp" was found guilty of aiding and abetting murder and arson with arms in his hands.

Now therefore I. Malietoa

I

I King of Samoa do now demand that you surrender the said prisoner to our Officers, and consider yourself as held in damages to my people and our Nation for the harboring a convicted felon.

King's Palace December 16th 1875.

Manifesto
from
Malietoa 1st
to
S. S. Foster

Copy

United States Consulate
Apia Dec 18. 1875

To his Majesty
Malietoa
King of Samoa
Sir

Your Majesty's communication to me of Dec 17th you demand James Shaw an American citizen to be returned to you as your prisoner.

This man was not tried in accordance with the usual custom a mixed court, the American Consul was not consulted or even notified of the fact.

Your Majesty must be aware that your Government has not been recognized by the United States that you have no treaty defining your powers over American citizens, until I am officially informed that you are recognized by my Government and your power defined I shall adhere to usual custom in Samoa a mixed court, half of the jury

at least white men, and in presence of the Attorney General —

James Sharp remains under the protection of the American Flag

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's
Obedient Servant
(Signed) J. J. Foster
U.S. Consul

C. 15
Foster, U.S. Consul
— re rel. to —
Sharp —
Dec 18/75

John

Malietoa
By the Grace of God
King of Samoa
Greeting to
J. J. Foster U. S. Consul

I demand the immediate surrender and delivery to my officers at Malinuu the arms and ammunition seized and taken from the Yacht Pearlie in the Port of Apia for which I will return proofs of ownership —

Done at the Kings Palace
this 21st day of December 1875

demanding surrender of Guns

Dec 21/15

Mulmein January 3rd
1876

Hon S. S. Foster
U S Consul.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose you copies of receipts from Man Island Navy yard and copy of letter from Hon Secy of the Navy (certified copies and duplicates in my possession)

I protest against your taking "the quadrant" from Captain Seibert left with the family Captain George Hamilton and I furthermore demand that you return to me the "Quadrant" taken from the Yacht "Surlep" Neither of these instruments belonged to the equipment of the said Yacht

I have the honor to be yours &c

(Signed) A B Steinburger
U S Special Commissioner

C. 17

Steinberger

to

Hosler

United States Consulate
Apia January 4th 1876

Col A B. Steinberger

Sir.

I acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 3rd inst containing two enclosures, the contents of which have been duly noted and placed on record.

If I have seized any property belonging to the United States Government, it will be preserved for that Government.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
(Signed) S. S. Foster
U. S. Consul

Am. Cons

to

Steinberger

812

San Francisco Feby 27/75

C. E. B. Stemberger
Dawson

As you will have been informed by Mess. Goddefroy & Fellen, I have advanced upon the Schr. Derlep the sum of Eight thousand five hundred ($8500-) gold coin and the vessel has been registered in my name to secure the payment of this amount — I also hold policies of Insurance on the vessel for $9000- payable to me in case of loss —

In return I now hand you my undertaking to re-convey the vessel to you or your assigns upon repayment to me or my assigns of the $8500- and I beg to state that I send to Mr Alfred L. Poppe Alaska my power of attorney to act for me in the matter —

It will be agreeable to me to have the transaction closed as early possible, so that the

Register of the useful can be transferred to some other party

Yours Respectfully
Signed Jerome B. Ford

Jerome B. Ford
Aug 27/75

This agreement made at the City and County of San Francisco State of California this 27th day of February AD 1875 Between Jerome B. Ford and A. B. Slemberger Witnesseth - Whereas the said Ford has this day advanced to the said Slemberger by way of loan the sum of Eight thousand five hundred dollars ($8500-) gold coin to enable the said Slemberger to purchase the Schooner Peerless now in the harbor of San Francisco And Whereas to secure the repayment of said sum said Slemberger has this day conveyed said vessel to wit the Schooner Peerless to be conveyed to and registered in the name of said Ford as appears by Register No. 59 issued this day at the Port of San Francisco aforesaid -

Now therefore the said Ford promises and agrees to and with the said Slemberger to re-convey

the said sum to him or his assigns at any time within one year from the date hereof upon the repayment to said Ford by said Slemberger of said Eight thousand five hundred dollars ($8500) gold coin —

Witness the hand and seal of said Ford the day and year first above mentioned

Jerome B. Ford (L.S.)

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of
Samuel L. Kain

State of California
City and County of } SS
San Francisco

On the first day of March 1875 before me Samuel L. King a Notary Public in and for said City and County residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared Jerome B. Ford known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the annexed Instrument and who acknowledged to me that he executed the same -

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at my office in the City and County of San Francisco, the day and year last above written -

Samuel L. King
Notary Public

[L.S.]

George B. Ford

to

A. B. Flemberger

Agreement

Feb 27/75

Ulysses S. Grant
President of the United States of America

To their Highnesses
The Tamma and Pale
or Principal Chiefs of Samoa

Great and Good Friends

I have received through Col. A. B. Steinberger whom I sent to your Islands as a special agent of the United States the interesting letter of the 5th of October 1873 which you were pleased to address to me, I am gratified to learn from that communication that peace prevails in your country

This is among the greatest blessings vouchsafed to nations and I hope that your enjoyment of it may be without interruption – You also inform me that the Samoan government has adopted a flag –

This is an interesting event in

your history. My prayer is that as it is an emblem of your unity and independence there may ever remain inviolable except by the general consent of your people.

Your course generally as reported to me by Col. Flemberger deserves my cordial approval and encouragement which I offer you, I trust that you will persevere in well doing. although the chief city of the United States whence I am writing to you, is far from your Islands being near the coast of the Atlantic ocean, our Territory extends to the shores of the other ocean in which your Islands lie at a not much greater distance from San Francisco than is the City of Washington which is our Capital. Being thus much nearer to us than to any European nation, on this account alone, it would be natural even there no other reasons that we

should take a lively interest in your welfare, and in all that concerns you.

The Staff, the Fly Flap, and the "Sacred Mat" which you entrusted to Col. Flemberger, were safely delivered by him and were received by me in the spirit with which they were offered. You may be assured that, I am duly sensible of the significance of these gifts.

Colonel Flemberger since during his first mission has so far merit my approval and he seems to have made himself so acceptable to you, that I have authorized him again to visit you for the purpose of informing me of the progress of your affairs since he left you. I pray you therefore to receive him kindly and to continue to him the good will which you showed on the former occasion.

I pray God to have you

in his care and holy keeping.

Written at Washington, this
11th day of December 1874

U. S. Grant

By the President
Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State

P. 1

President
to
Samoa &c
Samoa

Recd Mar 26/76

Mulinuu
Island of Upolu Samoa
January 10th 1876

Hon. Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose original "Notice" or Pumter petition, among the signatures are all the Americans in Samoa with the exception of seven (7) viz:—
S.S. Foster U.S. Consul, Williamson, Lee, Hamilton, Jenkins and two (2) negroes by name Johnson and Henry.

In transmitting this paper I beg to state that J. M. Coe and D.S. Parker have steadily adhered to the Samoan Government and their Americanism proven by decided action.

I have the honor to be
Your Obedt. Servt.
W. B. Lemberger
U.S. Special Agent to Samoa

Notice.

We the undersigned, desi-
-ing to express our approbation
and thereby extend our cordial
support to the New Samoan Go-
-vernment and its "Premier"
Col H. B. Steinberger, do, cheerful-
-ly, and from a sense of duty,
and justice, attest the follow-
-ing to be our sentiments and
opinions.

— Having under the rule
of the New Samoan Govern-
-ment experienced more of law
and order, peace and quietude
than ever before known in the
history of the Port of Apia.

— Knowing that the arrival
of Col Steinberger in Samoa
alone put a stop to the then ex-
pending war; of itself an
incalculable benefit to all.

— Again since Col. Steinberger's
acceptance of the Premiership
and the establishment of the ex-
Government

Government he has been the means of settling a serious disturbance in Tutuila which threatened to involve the entire Island in War. Indeed without this Samoa would to-day be wanting a recognized, stable Government. In the past no one accepted responsibility of action, all was hap-hazard or left to the decisions of two or three chiefs more daring than the rest who put them-selves forward though powerless to claim obedience or to enforce law and order. At present all know to whom they may address their complaints and to whom they may look for redress.

Governors, Judges, Magistrates Sheriffs, Police and Soldiers chosen by the people throughout the Kingdom are the best evidence of the happy results of the "New Administration".

The Public Roads so neglected in the past have become a credit to the Kingdom; communication between villages

rendered

rendered easy, and the health of the community greatly improved.

The Sabbath formerly was a day of drunkenness for many of the Natives - especially at Apia. Licentiousness, immorality and debauchery were flaunted on the roads and in public places. To this the "Liquor Law" and the activity of the "Police" have put an end.

In reviewing the past we find that the jealousies of the Samoan Chiefs - when left to themselves - constantly inveigle them into quarrels and disturbances. As for example the disturbance with "Suatele" a Safata Chief which happened just before the arrival of the "Barracouta". This was effectually settled by Col. Steinberger and peace and quietude happily re-established.

Knowing that security to life and property, and the rights of all domiciled residents can alone be judiciously guarded and protected by the administration of

of an even handed justice sup-
-ported by a liberal form of
Government.

——— Knowing that the juris-
-diction of a Nation within its
own territory is necessarily ex-
-clusive and absolute, possessing
the exclusive right to regulate
persons and things according
to its own sovereign will and
public policy and knowing
that it would be obviously in-
-convenient and dangerous, and
would subject the laws to con-
-tinual infraction, and the Sa-
-moan Government to degradation
if domiciled residents did not
owe temporary and local alle-
-giance, and were not amenable
to the jurisdiction of the Samoan
Government, therefore:-

——— We take great pleasure
in signing the above and request
that a Copy be presented to the
first American Man of War
visiting us, and that the original
be sent to the United States.

I sign this as per my signature on the
next folio. ———

Jonas M. Coe } Late United States Commercial Agent in that capacity ten years at Apia

Thomas Meredith } Late U. S. Vice Comm'l. Agent, for the Islands of Tutuila and of Manua.

George F. Waters
English Secretary
to the Samoan Government
A native of Baltimore Md.

John H. B. Latrobe Jr
Major Commanding Samoan Forces.

Simpson of New York Author who had opportunities during a visit of over three months of observing the administration of the government.

D. S. Parker
Late U. S. Vice Consul
for Samoa and Friendly Islands

Wm H Dorrin Contractor and Builder

Alexander Craig

Michael Lenahan

Alfred I Smalley

Wm B Morris

three years Resident of Samoa
formerly Tobacconist & Manufacturer
Cigars at Papeete Tahiti

Wm Charles W. Bird
Engineer for firm of C. Godfrey & Co.

Wm Johnson his x mark

Geo. Bernaves

John Plumkin

Charles Cook

A H Dodge . Carpenter

John Rees

John Coleman

William Nelson

Peter Ulberg

Harry J. Moors

James Williams

William Coe

William H Yandell

Notice
signed
by
Am Respondents
& others

Asking one call of Harder.

Fale Faimua o le Malo o Samoa.

Mulinuu.

10th Ianuali 1876.

I lana afioga a le
Faitai Sili, ma Alii Faipule
uma lava o le U. S. o Amerika.

Si o matou alofa..!

Ua tupu pea
lo matou fiafia, e faasilasila atu, ma tau-
logologo atu o nai tala i sauniga o faia i lo
matou nei Malo, o lo matou manao foi, ona
ia e mafai lava ona silasila i ai, atoa o
Alii Faipule o lou Malo i nei nai tala e
momoli atu tau lo matou nei Malo.

O lenei ua matua tupu lava le fiafia ma
le loto faatasi o Samoa uma i faatonuga
uma o lo matou nei Malo o lóo faia e
Colonel A. B. Steinberger lo matou —

Faimua

Taimua Sili, o ia foi na tupu ai lava le malamalama o lo matou nei Malo, i sauniga tatau, ma sauniga aoga uma, o ia foi na taua lava o le tautai poto, ma le alofa faamaoni i lo matou nei vaa.

Lenei la, o le a matou faasilasila ina atu o sina tala, i le Matagi vale na agi mai i luma, na peiseai na toaia mai ai pea le taumua o lo matou vaa, na le mafai ai lava ona gasolo i luma.

I le masina o Tesema i le tausaga 1875, na mavae nei, na amata mai ai lea mea na oo mai lava i le Masina nei.

O le Mamao Peretania e igoa o le "Parakuta" ma lona Alii o Kapetani Sitivini, na faia lava e ia le suega faa le tatau o Colonel A. B. Steinberger lo matou Taimua Sili, ma le Tupu, ma lo matou nei Malo atoa.

Na tonu lava, io matou mafaufau lenei suega e peiseai lava o le togafiti e faa le tu ai lo matou nei Malo, a ia saoloto tagata uma lava o Malo tetele o i Samoa. Matou te tautino atu foi o e ua peiseai lava na pogai ai lenei suega. S. S. Foster le Konesula na e tofia mai le, U. S. o Amerika, matou te feagai i Samoa nei, ma isi foi tagata o

Amerika

Amerika o mau i Samoa nei, o i latou ia sa faamalosi lava e fesoasoani ia Kapetani - Sitivini i le tau faalavelavelina o lo matou nei Malo, ae maise foi o tagata eseese o i Samoa nei.

O le tasi foi mea, o le taofia fua lava o lo matou auupega e S. S. Foster ia oo mai i ona po nei, ma le faoa fua foi o le vaa o lo matou Taimua Sili, atoa o isi lava mea faaletatau e faia e ia i luma o lo matou nei Malo.

O le mea lea matou te faasilasila atu ai nei, o lo matou manao.

Ua matou finagalo faatasi lava, o le Tupu ma le Malo atoa o Samoa, ina ia tea ese lava lenei S. S. Foster ma lo matou nei atunuu a ia toe tofia mai lava se tasi Alii o fai mea tonu, ia tatau lana amio ma le tonu o lou Malo, ma ia fia fesoasoani mai foi i lo matou nei Malo i sauniga matou te manao e aoga e fai ma Tulafono o lo matou nei Malo.

Matou te aioi atu ai, ina ia e silafia mai lava le vaivai o lo matou nei Malo, ma ia mafai lava ona e fesoasoani mai i ai, ina ia matou saogalemu ai i le malosi o Malo-

tetele

tetele uma o le Lalolagi, o matou manao nā ma nai tala itiiti nā e tau logologo atu ai i lau afioga, ma Alii Faipule o le U. S. o Amerika i ona po nei.

Ia alofa mai foi le Atua soifua, ia i ai pea i lou Malo i lana tausiga e faia ma ia tumau pea lava e faavavau.

Oi matou o Taimua na tofia e pule i le Malo o Samoa.

Lemana
Tuia
Aufai
Tau-fau
Lauga
x Misa
x Letagi-ga
x Fuatagaa
x Tiu
x Mataafa
x Matautia
x Samoa
x Tagaloa
x Asiata
x Letuli
x Leiato

(Le Mamea
Tusitusi)

Maison du Taimua du Gouvernement
de Samoa.

Mulinuu.

16 Janvier 1876.

À Son Excellence le Président ~~des Etats-Unis d'Am~~ et à Messieurs les Représentants du pouvoir des E. U. d'Amérique.

Salut!

~~Vous comprendrez~~ Nous prenons plaisir à apporter à votre connaissance quelques faits arrivés à notre Gouvernement, nous désirons que vous en preniez connaissance vous et les Représentants ~~de votre Nation~~ du pouvoir de votre Nation.

~~Longue~~ une grande joie et l'union régnent parmi nous Samoan à cause de la direction donnée à notre Gouvernement par le Col. A. B. Steinberger notre Premier Ministre; C'est lui qui nous a éclairés sur tous les points utiles à la formation de notre gouvernement, il a été pour nous le pilote habile et l'homme dévoué au Salut de notre barque.

Nous voulons à présent vous dire quelque chose des vents mauvais et contraires qui semblent vouloir souffler à l'encontre de notre

bateau, et arrêter sa marche.

C'est au mois de Décembre 1875 que ces obstacles ont commencé, et ils durent encore en ce moment. Le navire de guerre anglais, nommé Barracouta et son commandant le capitaine Stevens a fait des recherches inconvenantes au sujet du col. A. Steinberger Notre Premier Ministre, devant notre Roi et notre Gouvernement.

Nous regardons comme certain que ces recherches sont comme un moyen pour renverser notre gouvernement, en sorte que les étrangers venus à Samoa puissent y faire tout ce qu'ils voudront. Nous vous faisons aussi connaître que celui qui semble être à la tête de tous ces jugements, ~~semble~~ est Mr. S.S. Foster, le consul des E. U. d'Amérique à Samoa; il en est de même de quelques autres sujets américains résidents à Samoa, ce sont eux tous qui ont encouragé le capitaine Stevens à mettre des entraves à notre gouvernement, il en a été de même d'autres étrangers demeurant à Samoa.

Nous vous faisons aussi connaître que sans raison aucune S.S. Foster a saisi nos armes et les conserve, il s'est emparé aussi sans raison du navire de notre premier ministre. Il a fait aussi d'autres choses inconvenantes à l'égard de notre Gouvernement.

C'est pourquoi nous vous manifestons ici notre désir.

Nous avec notre Roi et tout notre Gouvernement de Samoa, nous demandons que S. Foster soit éloigné de notre pays, et qu'un autre Monsieur vienne prendre sa place, lequel se conduira convenablement à l'égard de notre Gouvernement et nous aidera à nous organiser — et à faire des lois utiles à notre pays.

Nous vous prions d'avoir égard à la faiblesse de notre Nation, et de nous aider à sortir sains et saufs de nos rapports avec les grandes puissances de cette terre. Voilà notre désir et voilà aussi ce que nous avions à porter à la connaissance de votre Excellence et des Représentants du pouvoir des E. U. d'Amérique.

Faigue le Dieu Vivant bénir votre Nation et la conserver pour toujours.

Nous avons signé nous Faimua élus par tout le Royaume de Samoa.

Fale Faipule o le Malo o Samoa.

Mulinuu

10.th Ianuali 1876.

O lana afioga a le Taitai sili
ma Alii Faipule uma lava o le
Malo atoa o le U. S. o Amerika

Si o matou alofa!.

O la matou tusi lenei i lana afioga le Taitai sili, ma Alii Faipule uma lava o le U. S. o Amerika. Ua tupu pea lo matou fiafia e faasilasila atu, ma faaali atu o nai tala, i sauniga o faia pea i lo matou nei Malo, o lo matou manao foi ina ia e mafai lava ona e silasila i ai, ma Alii uma lava o lou Malo i sina tala e momoli atu tau le Malo o lo matou nei atunuu.

O lenei, ua tupu pea lava le fiafia, ma le loto faatasi

loto faatasi o lo matou nei atunuu uma o Samoa i faatonuga uma o lo matou nei Malo o loo faia e Colonel. A. B. Steinberger lo matou Taimua sili, o ia foi na tupu ai pea le lelei o lo matou nei atunuu, ma sauniga tau lo matou nei Malo faatoa a amataina.

Lenei, o le a sauni atu sina tala i mea o tutupu i lo matou nei Malo.

Ile masina o Tesema 24th 1875. na mavae atu nei.

O le Mamao Peretania, e igoa o le "Parakuta" ma lona Alii o Kapeteni — Sitivini, na faia e ia le suega faa le tatau o Col. Steinberger lo matou Taimua sili, ma le Tupu, ma lo matou nei Malo o Samoa. Na tomu lava io matou nei manatu, i lenei suesuega, peisea i o le togafiti ina ia le tu ai lo matou nei Malo o faatoa a amataina.

Matou te talina atu lava S. S. Foster, na e tofia mai i lou Malo, e sau e faamasino i lo matou nei atunuu, o ia lea na fesoasoani ia Kapeteni Sitivini i le fia tau faauiga ese ina o sauniga o lo —

matou

nei atunui, ma lo matou Malo.
Lenei la, o le tasi mea e táu atu, o le taofia fua lava o lo matou Auupega e S. S. Foster ia oo mai i le aso nei. I le ma le vá'a o lo matou Taimua silí o le Pialesi, na faoa fua lava, atoa mea uma lava na faia faa-le tatau i nei ona po.

O lo matou manao lenei, pe mafai ona e talia mai, ma lou malo atoa.

Ua finagalo faatasi lava lo matou nei Malo ina ia téa lava o S. S. Foster, ma lo matou nei atunui, a ia tofia mai lava se tasi Alii o amio lelei, ma le tatau ma a Tulafono o lou Malo.

Matou te aioi atu lava, ina ia e mafaia ona silasila i la matou nei tusi ma ia e finagalo lelei ina ia e fesoasoani mai, ina ia mafai ona matou saoga-malie i le malosi o Malo tetele uma o le lalolagi.

O matou manao nā ia e talia mai Ia alofa mai foi le Atua, ia manuia lou Malo ma ia faatumauina e

oo i

e ooi le faavavau.

Oi matou o Faipule na tofia e le Malo atoa o Samoa.

Tuiatapu
× Mulipola
× Lavasii.
× Mataia
× Mamea.
× Tuisalega.
× Loto
× Fiamē.
× Amoa.
× Aiono
× Alapā.
× Ape
Tofaiā
× Tuatagaloa
× Lauaki.
Aiao
Seaeno
× Mataafa
× Tupuga.

Lilo Tusitusi.
o Faipule.

Maison des Faipule du Gouvernement
de Samoa.

Mulinuu, 10 Janvier 1876.

A son Excellence le Président et à tous
les Représentants du Pouvoir des E. U. d'Amérique.

Salut!

Voici notre lettre à Son Excellence le Président, et à tous les Représentants du pouvoir des E. U. d'Amérique. Nous sommes toujours heureux d'avoir à nous adresser à vous, et de vous faire connaître quelque chose de ce qui se passe dans notre pays. Nous désirons que vous et les chefs de votre nation vous prêtiez attention à ce que nous avons à vous communiquer au sujet du Gouvernement de notre pays.

Nous sommes toujours très-contents et notre pays accepte toujours avec parfaite union de volontés la direction donnée à notre Gouvernement par le Col. A. B. Steinberger, notre premier Ministre; c'est à lui que nous sommes redevables du bien-être de notre pays et de toute l'organisation de notre Gouvernement qui commence à se former.

Nous allons donc vous dire ce qui se passe en ce moment dans notre Royaume.

Le 24 Decembre de l'année 1875 qui vient de s'écouler. Le Navire de guerre anglais "Barracouta" et son commandant le Capitaine Stevens a fait des recherches inconvenantes sur le Col. Steinberger notre Premier ministre, devant notre Roi et notre Gouvernement de Samoa. Nous regardons comme certains qu'en faisant ces recherches on a agi comme voulant renverser notre Gouvernement qui commence à s'établir.

Nous vous nommons en particulier Mr. S.S. Foster le consul de votre nation auprès de notre ~~gouvernement~~ pays, c'est lui qui a aidé au Capitaine Stevens à ~~changer~~ tourner en mal la conduite de notre pays et de notre gouvernement.

Nous vous faisons encore connaître que Mr. S.S. Foster s'est emparé de nos armes et les garde jusqu'à ce jour. De même pour le navire de Notre Premier Ministre, la "Fearless", il s'en est emparé sans raison, voilà les choses inconvenantes qui viennent d'être faites en ces jours-ci.

Voici maintenant notre désir, voudriez-vous l'accueillir vous et votre gouvernement: Notre gouvernement tout entier demande que Mr. S.S. Foster soit retiré de notre pays, et que vous nous envoyiez un autre Monsieur, homme de bien, qui représente convenablement votre Gouvernement.

Nous vous supplions de daigner avoir égard à notre lettre et de venir à notre secours afin que nous puissions sortir sains et saufs de nos rapports avec les grandes puissances de cette terre.

Telles sont les demandes que nous vous prions d'accueillir. Daigne le Seigneur bénir votre Nation et la conserver pour toujours.

Nous avons tous signé nous Haipule élus par le Royaume de Samoa.

Fale Karana Samoa
Matautu. Ianu. 10. 876.

O le Fono a Karana uma o Samoa;
Ua Faia i le Fale Karana o Patiote Karana. Tuamasaga; i le aso 10. Ianuari i le ~~Tausaga~~ o le Alii 1876.
Ile Taulaga i Apia.
O Moo matou o alologa atu i lau afioga le Alii Faitau Sili o Amerika, ma Alii sili uma o lou Malo, atoa ma è Pule uma, atoa lava e ua afia i le ~~Fono~~ sili a lou Malo.
Ua ~~Ia ma~~ ia a tilafia ai matou uma nei ou ua Tofia e Fale i itu Malo eseese o Samoa nei, O le a Tau ina atu nei o mea e ao nofo ai i matou o itu malo eseese anamua.
Ao lenei ua Faatasi;
O Mataafa e nofo i Atua,
O Patiote e nofo i Tuamasaga
O Moefaiu e nofo i Aana;
O Laiatua e nofo i le motu o Manono.

O Leulua'i e nofo i le Itu o Fasito
O Tapatu'u e nofo i le Faasaleleaga
O Tuala e nofo i le Itu i Tai.
O Tuitele e nofo i Tutuila.
O Itu malo uma o Samoa anamua na faatasi i Mulinuu e fai ma Laumua Fatu o Samoa.
O lea na matou ~~alu ai~~ tasi atu ai lenei tusi faatasi. Ia e silasila i'ai ma lou Malo atoa. ~~i lo matou~~
I lo matou nei faanouga na pii lima i le Filemu na matou mana na lo matou nei Malo o Samoa.
Aua na momoli atu lo matou nei mea i se tufuga ina ia tuu ina mai Colonelo. A. K. Steinberger. Na te faatonu ina galuega o lo matou fale, i le na e tu ina mai lava, na matou fiafia lava i'ai, i loo lenei na lelei lava ana galuega e fai. Na tatou lava na o matou mafanafan, na matagofie tauniga na te faia Na Tu, Leiti lo matou fale,
Aua nulimuli ane i nei ona po na fa lavelave ina i matou e isi Pito malo ta o Peretania o loo nonofo i lo matou nei Malo. Na latou faia foi tauniga faa tatau ia tei matou ana na latou

suesuesina fua, o le na matou loto i ai
e fai ma taimua tili i lenei Malo.
Ae solomua lava le na i tofia e fai ma
faamasino Melike i Samoa, ana na au
faatasi i latou ma leoni mamas Peletania
ana o le mea lea na matou iloa lino ai
peisai o le ā toe taulepeti lava lo matou
fale na telii ona fai,
Ae lo matou lenei finagalo uma o Alii
Kavana o Samoa. Na matou iloa uma
le uiga o lou Malo. Na matou iloa foi
lau fua na matou iloa foi le faatusa
o lou Malo. Ile ~~na~~ manu o le Aeto o le
mamu lena na matou iloa le tala i ai
e faapepepe ana tama i luga ona apa-
au, o lea matou te aioi atu ai pea lava
ina ia faaloaloa mai lou aao i paolo
ai i Matou, Se ia mafai ai ona taumu
lelei o lo matou nei Malo, na fai ai
na se filemu, ana e vaivai lenei Malo.
Ae le gata foi ia tui matou lenei
mando, ae le loto uma lava lena o itu
Malo matou te nonofo ai i Samoa, nei
Ina ia o mai lava le paolo o lena mamu
o le Aeto ia paologia ai uma lenei
Atumua, ma ia mafai ai ona tia o mea
faalavelave uma,

Ma le tāti mea e ui lava ina
tau lepeti lenei fale ae tāti lava le
mea na faatuatua i ai lenei ~~ala~~
alunun, i lo tatou fia ave lelei lava
ma lau afioga le faitau tili.
ma ia tumau pea lava ia le alii
faimua tili na matou loto atu lava
i ai. Auā o le loto lava lea o pito
Matō uma matou te fale ai.

Ona ai upu itiiti ia ia e silafa
Ia alofa le Atua ia tatou
Faatau ma manuia
O i matou
o Kavana
o Samoa.

Maetuli K, A.
Patiole K. T.
Luatana K. M.
Leuluai. K.
Matuafa T. A.
Papalii K. S.
Tuala K S
Tuitele K. Tu.

Maison du Gouverneur.

Samoa, Matautu, 10 janvier 1876.

1 Délibérations de tous les Gouverneurs de Samoa faite dans la maison du Gouverneur de Fuamasaga le 10 janvier l'an du Seigneur 1876. au port d'Apia.

Nous présentons nos hommages à Votre Excellence le Président des E.U. d'Amérique, ainsi qu'aux représentants du pouvoir de votre Gouvernement et à tous les membres de l'assemblée du congrès.

Nous Gouverneurs établis sur les différents districts formés d'après les anciennes divisions du pouvoir de Samoa nous sommes tous ici réunis.

Mataafa qui est pour Atua
Satiole pour le Fuamasaga
Moe paü, pour Aana
Leiatana, pour l'île de Manono
Levluai, pour le ~~été~~ district des femmes
Tapalii, pour le Faasaleaga
Fuala, pour le district des hommes
Fuitele, pour Tutuila.

Ce sont là les anciens districts de Samoa dont les représentants sont aujourd'hui à Malinuu qui est devenu la capitale de tout Samoa.

Nous vous écrivons cette lettre commune pour qu'elle soit portée à la connaissance de votre gouvernement tout entier.

Nous ne pouvons que gémir et les bras nous tombent en pensant à la paix que goûtait notre pays de Samoa.

Nous avions demandé le col. A. B. Steinberger comme un habile ouvrier pour ~~faire le~~ élever l'édifice de notre maison; vous nous l'avez envoyé, nous vous en sommes très-reconnaissants il s'est bien acquitté de son travail. Il a fait ce que nous désirions, son travail s'élève dans toute sa hauteur, notre maison est debout.

Mais voilà que des sujets anglais et d'autres résidents à Samoa viennent se mettre en travers de notre gouvernement, et se conduisent d'une manière inconvenante à notre égard en faisant de recherches odieuses ~~à celui~~ sur celui que nous avons choisi pour être notre premier ministre.

Celui qui est à la tête de tout cela est le consul américain à Samoa. Tous se sont unis à ce navire de guerre anglais, et nous voyons clairement qu'ils veulent renverser notre maison qui était si bien faite.

Voici quel est notre désir à nous Gouverneurs de Samoa. Nous connaissons la manière de se gouverner de votre pays. Nous connaissons votre pavillon national et les armes de votre République. Nous avons entendu dire que l'aigle prend ses petits sur ses ailes et les y balance pour les élever dans les airs; nous vous supplions donc d'étendre jusqu'à nous votre main qui nous protégera, afin que notre Gouvernement puisse se maintenir dans le bien et la paix, car nous ne sommes que bien faible nation. Ce désir n'est pas seulement le nôtre, il est celui de tous nos administrés dans ce Royaume de Samoa. Nous demandons que votre aigle étende son aile jusqu'à notre pays pour le protéger, d'éloigner les entraves qui veulent nous arrêter.

Malgré tous les efforts que nous voyons tenter pour renverser notre maison, il y a une chose qui ~~nous~~ rassure notre pays, c'est notre union avec votre Excellence. Nous demandons aussi de conserver le Premier Ministre, c'est là notre désir, c'est le désir de tous les districts dont nous avons l'administration.

Nous terminons en priant le Seigneur de vous rendre heureux ainsique nous autres Gouverneurs de Samoa.

Signé . . . . . .

Report

Mr Foster, Consul at Apia reports
dispatch No 38.
under date of 3rd January that he
has seized the schooner "Peerless" an
American vessel for violation of the
neutrality laws of the United States. He
charges that Baumer A B Steinberger
put a British subject in command of
the vessel; that she sailed without a
Register and was used as an armed
vessel to enforce the laws of the Samoan
government. He also states that by the
timely arrival of H B M S "Barracouta"
he was enabled to make this seizure of
the "Peerless" and promises full particulars
in regard to it by the next mail

As enclosures to his dispatch Mr
Foster transmits proceedings of a meeting
called at Samoa by the King at the request of Capt Stevens of the
Barracouta at which the King, Col Stem-
berger, the Foreign Consuls and others were
present. The meeting appears to have been
called mainly for the purpose of inquiring in regard
to Col Steinbergers acts and his authority to
represent the United States. Capt Stevens
in his address to the King contended that
Col Steinberger has no such authority and
a report was submitted signed by the
United States, British and German Consuls that

It does not appear feasible for the Depth
do anything further through our Consul
at as there is evidently a bad state
of affairs on the Islands it would perhaps
be advisable to have a naval vessel
under a prudent commander sent
there with directions to cooperate
with our Consul in the protection
of American citizens and interests

8

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 11 1876
RECEIVED

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Malietoa – Samoa

Jany 23/76

May I beg that your Excellency will see all of my despatches & have them printed. I wish to assure your Excellency that all attempts from the US Consul & the English Officer to reach your kindly letter to myself have failed. I mention this because I wish even to preserve inviolate your confidence in myself.

A weak nation – but it is as one man, prays for your recognition – this will protect them

against 200 Germans & English
troops who have ruled them thro'
the dread of a "man of war" —
the action of the "Tuscarora"
Capt Erben will live forever in
the grateful remembrance of these
people.

I am indeed
Your devoted Servant
A B Stimburger

To
His Excellency
U S Grant
President of the United States

Executive Mansion.

Stuebenger A. B.
Samoa

Requests that his dispatches be printed

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 11 1876
RECEIVED

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of State.

By direction of the President:

April 10th 1876.

U. S. Grant Jr
Secretary.

Rec'd. Apr 26/76 ? Jany. 21-76

We hereby protest against your proclamation dated the 13th day of this month - We are now assembled in the Council House of the Samoan Government for the purpose of examining into, and investigating this proceeding on your part, and the meaning of the different clauses of the said proclamation, and to make known our answer thereto -

We wish to know in the first place what jurisdiction and authority of Foreign powers we have interfered with and set aside, and what malpractices we have committed in opposition to civilized laws, customs, and usage: we also desire to know what you meant by our having wilfully endorsed these wrong actions in the meetings held on the 24th 27th and 29th days of last month in the presence of the parties mentioned, as we are not aware of having committed any wrong act.

We also desire to know whether you were appointed by your respective governments to come to Samoa to make laws for our

our people and compel them to obey such laws in preference to laws made by us who have been appointed by the people to rule this realm and to create laws for the proper government of all our Islands.

It has always been our desire ever since the formation of our government to give protection to all Foreigners who reside in Samoa, and it has always been our desire for them to live in harmony with the Samoan people.

1st. If a Foreigner kills a Samoan in Samoa, or burns houses, or commits any crime, is it the custom of civilized nations not to arrest him until the consent of his Consul can be obtained, and thereby give him an opportunity to escape. –

2d. Is it the custom of civilized nations to permit Foreigners to reside in their country and not obey their laws –

3d. Has not the Samoan Government the right to make its own laws, and to instruct its officers as to the arrest of prisoners and the use of irons –

4th The trial of Jim the American at Tutuila was a properly conducted trial, there were present at that trial wise men who had formerly held positions as actina Vice Consuls of the United States, viz Thomas Meredith appointed by Mr. Coe, United States Commercial Agent, and Matthew Hunkin who was appointed by Mr. Foster, the prisoner was tried by a legally constituted court and a jury of 18, the trial lasted several days, and the prisoner was convicted in accordance with the laws of civilized nations, as well as the law of our nation.

5th The Government of our Kingdom of Samoa is well established, and we have framed laws for the protection of all Foreigners residing in our country. The custom of our Government is, to give all Foreigners who have no Consul residing here the full ben-

benefit of the protection of our laws, and any such as have grievances, if they will make them known we will investigate them and give justice accordingly -

6th We should like to know by what right you, the Consuls of Great Nations can take the responsibility of protecting the people of France who reside in our Kingdom, and also those of Hawaii which Kingdom has recognized our Government -

7th The Consuls of Great Nations who have been appointed to reside with us must all understand their duties, and also the customs and usage of civilized nations, and should also be familiar with the laws of the nation to which they are accredited -

8th Our desire is that our Government may be recognized by the Great Nations of the Earth, and that

that they will extend their protection to us - His Excellency Commodore Goodenough, of the British ship of war "The Pearl", recognized the authority of our Government on the 18th day of November 1873, as also have many American officers, and consuls of Foreign powers in Samoa, their names are recorded in the presence of the Government that they will uphold the laws of the Samoan Government, just as they do the laws of all other enlightened governments, wherever they go and find law, their number is much greater than those who support the present American Consul -

Know ye well that the design of this Government is that all people in Samoa shall live peaceably, and that we will protect the people of all Great Nations whether they have Consuls here to represent their Nations or not

not, and we will also protect their property. We have instructed all Samoans to commit no improprieties whatever, and not to violate any of the laws which have been promulgated by our Government.

Given under our hand and seal at Malinuu, Upolu, this 21st day of January 1876

Signed Oan o Malietoa I Rex
Sam Malietoa I Rma

Protest

of

Kaleloa I

to

Proclamation of

The Consuls

ope lua.

Silasila mai Tagata uma.

Ia Kapeteni Sitivini
o le Manuao Peretania "Parakuta" R. N.
Alfrd L. Poppe,
Sui Konesula Siamani.
S. S. Foster
Konesula Amerika.
S. F. Williams.
Sui Konesula Peretania.

Matou te faafitia atu nei lava i la outou tusi faasilasila o le aso sefulu ma le tolu o le masina nei. O lenei na matou potopoto ai foi i le Fale Pulega o le Malo o Samoa e matamata ma suesue i lona uiga atoatoa, ma lona 'a'ano o nei Mataupu uma na outou lafo mai io matou luma ma le Malo atoa o Samoa. Ile na matou loto faatasi ai nei foi e faaali atu lo matou mafaufauga i ai.

O lenei;- Na matou fia iloa nei lava sina Tulafono itiiti lava o Malo malamalama, na matou fia lafoai ma faalavelaveina, ma faaleāva i ai i ona po nei?

Matou te fia iloa foi pona tofia mai outou e Malo tetele i Samoa nei, ina ia faalogo mia usiusitai tagata uma o Samoa i la outou pule, a e tuu le pule a i matou nei na tofia e pule ~~i lo matou~~ nei Malo, ma faia Tulafono tatau uma lava e aoga i lo matou nei atunuu.

Matou te fia iloa foi pō le ā lava le uiga o lenei Mataupu o le "sese," pe mafua lava i se ā ona na faasino mai i lo matou nei Malo ia latou fono ia o le aso 24. 27. ma 29. o le masina ~~ma~~ talu ai nei.

O lenei, talu lava ona amataina o lo matou nei malo, na lē galo ~~lava lo matou fia faa-~~ mamalu i tagata uma o Malo tetele na i Samoa nei, a e maise foi lo matou manao ina ia nonofo lava ma le fealofani o i latou ma tagata foi o Samoa uma.

1st Pe a afai ea e fasiotia se tagata Samoa, e se tagata o malo tetele o i Samoa nei, pe faa-mū fale pō o loa pō o se tasi lava fouvale, a o lō o mamao lona Konesula, pō o le tu ea lea a malo malamalama, ona aua le vave puea lenei tagata, a e sa'oloto pea o ia?-

2nd Pō o le tu ea o malo malamalama ona tuu sa'oloto o latou tagata o lō o nonofo i nisi malo fai tulafono.

3rd Pe le mafaia ea e le Malo o Samoa, ona faia o se tulafono tatau e iloa lelei ai e o matou Ofisa le tonu latou te faia i ni amio e aogā ona vave faaoo i ai o le noanoatia i 'amea?-

4th O le faamasinoga foi na faia o Simi le tagata Amerika i Tutuila, na tonu uma lava mea na faia i lea faamasinoga, auā sa i ai foi o i si Alii popoto sa tofia anamua e fai ma sui Konesula o le Malo o Amerika ai Tutuila, o Tome Meretite, na tofia o ia e le Konesula o Misi Ko, ma Mataio foi na tofia o ia e Misi Foster, na tofia foi le ai faatonu e toasefulu ma le toavalu;- e tele foi aso sa fai ai lea faa-masinoga. Na iu foi ia tatau lava ma le masani o malo malamalama ma lo matou nei foi malo.

5th O lo matou atunuu nei o Samoa na tu lava le Tulafono. Na matou faia foi lenei tulafono ona ia mamalu ai lava o tagata sese o malo uma lava o i Samoa nei.

O le tu foi o lo matou nei malo, a fai e tagi mai se tagata o se malo e leai sona Konesula o i Samoa nei, ona o sona tigaiina, matou te talia lava ma sueina, a maua le tonu, ona tuu atu pea lea o ia ia tusa ma lana faitalia.

6th Pe ailoga ea e mafai lava faapefea, ona pule toatasi o se Konesula o se tagata o lō o faiga-luega ai nei ni tagata o le Malo o Farani, pō o le malo o Uahū, pe a faapefea foi le pule

pea na ave le Konesula o le Malo o Amerika ai Tutuila, o Tome Meredite, na tofia o ia e le Konesula o Misi Ko, ma Mataio foi na tofia o ia e Misi Foster, na tofia foi le au faatonu e toasefulu ma le toavalu, - e tele foi aso sa fai ai lea faa-

masinoga. Ua iu foi ia tatau lava ma le masani o malo malamalama ma lo matou nei foi malo.

5th. O lo matou atunuu nei o Samoa na tu lava le Tulafono. Na matou faia foi lenei tulafono ona ia mamalu ai lava o tagata eseese o malo uma lava o i Samoa nei.

O le tu foi o lo matou nei malo, a fai e tagi mai se tagata o se malo e leai sona Konesula o i Samoa nei, ona o sona tigaiina, matou te talia lava ma sueina, a maua le tomu, ona tuu atu pea lea o ia ia tusa ma lana faitalia.

6th. Pe ailoga ea e mafai lava faapefea, ona pule toatasi o se Konesula o se tagata o lo'o faigaluega ai nei ni tagata o le Malo o Farani, po'o le malo o Uahu, pe a faapefea foi le pule a latou Tupu, ma o latou malo.

7th. Ua i ai lava i Konesula o malo tetele, na tofia mai e feagai ma Samoa le tomu o a latou filifiliga, pe a fai na tatau lava ma o gatasi, ma tu e masani ai malo malamalama na tofa mai ai i latou.

8th. Ua matou manamao foi e fia faaalia lava lo matou nei malo i luma o malo tetele uma lava ina ia latou silafia ma faamamalu mai foi i ai.

A o lo'o matou tauvaga nei foi i le fetalaiga a lana tuvaga a le Kapeteni ona Tamato o le mamao Peretania e igoa o le "Pearl" sa tusia i le aso 10, Novema 1873.

A o tagata foi o le malo o Amerika o i Samoa nei, o isi Alii popoto foi sa tofia anamua e fai ma Konesula, ma sui Konesula foi, a toa foi ma isi Alii lava o lo'o latou faatasi ai i Samoa nei.

O lenei, na tusia lava o latou igoa i luma o lo matou malo, o le a latou usiusitai lava i sauniga uma, ma Tulafono o le Malo o Samoa, e pei o le masani o malo malamalama uma, pe a latou malu atu isi atunuu fai Tulafono. Ua sili foi ona toatele o i latou, a na matua toaititi lava o latou te au faatasi i le taofi o le Konesula Amerika i ona po nei.

Ia silafia lelei, na faapogai lava lo matou nei malo, i le fia nofo lelei o tagata uma o Samoa, a e maise lava ona ia faamamalu i tagata uma o malo tetele, na i ai o latou Alii tofia i Samoa nei, ma faamamalu foi ia latou mea uma.

Ua matou poloaiina foi tagata uma o Samoa, ia latou tausi lelei lava ia latou amio, e pei ona matou faatonu atu i ai i Tulafono o lo matou malo e fai nei.

Ua tusia ai nei lou lima ma lau faamau faailoga i Mulinuu Upolu i le aso e luasefulu ma le 21 o Ianuali. 1876.

Oau o Malietoa I Rese.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 24 1876
RECEIVED

Mulinuu - Samoa
Jany 24/76

Hon Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State
Washington D C

Sir - I have the honor to inform you, that Mr Frank Platt, His Majesty's Commissioner to the United States has been detained ten days on an English merchant vessel and that the Govt have chartered a Samoan schooner to convey the Commissioner to Honolulu with despatches

Additional information will be conveyed by Mr Platt

I have the honor to be

Your Obt Svt

A. B. Stimbinger

Dy US Special Agt

to

Olmos

Kingdom of Samoa

To His Excellency
The President of the United
States of America
Greeting

We have this day appointed
Frank Platt a special
Commissioner to the Government
of the United States - to present
the present state of affairs
in our Kingdom. and
The said Frank
Platt is granted diplomatic
powers, as well as being
bearer of despatches - to
beg from Your Excellency
Peace, Amity - Friendship
and the protection of Your
Moral support as a great
Nation

Done at Mulinuu
Samoa this Twentieth
day of January in the Year
of our Lord One thousand
Eight hundred and Ninety Six

Malietoa I Rese.

Executive Mansion.

Steinberger Col A. B.
Samoa.
Narration of facts
connected with his
arrest and imprisonment

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 24 1876
RECEIVED

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of State.

By direction of the President:

Apl. 24th 1876

A. G. Dudley

Secretary.

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RECEIVED 1876 STATE

Fale Faimua o Samoa
Mulinuu 24 Tesuari 1876.

I lana Afioga U. S. Grant
Le Talitai Sili o le
Uanaite Setete o Amerika

Lau Afioga e

O la matou tusi faa
silasila atu lenei i mea faigata o loo
tutupu i ona po nei talu ona tea ma
Samoa o Nuu Palate. Ua matou
puapuagatia tele lava i ona po nei
e le mana sina filemu i le tau faa
taape ma faalavelave pea o lo matou
nei Malo e S. S. Foster le ko
nesula o le U. S. A. ma le manuao
Peretania e ola o le "Parakuta" e
solomua ai foi faifeau Peretania
na tupu ai lava lenei faigata.

O lenei na tea Col. A. B. Steinberger
lo matou Faimuaseli ai le pule
a Malietoa le sa fai ms matou
Tupu, o loo i le Manuao Peretania
"Parakuta" na faia lea togafiti
e Nuu Fana faifeau i Apia, ma
Kapetani Sitovini o le Manuao
Parakuta, ona sese ai lea o
Malietoa. Na o Malietoa lava
lenei matanuu e leai se tasi lagata
poo se Alii o lo matou Malo na fe
soasoani i ai i lea sese.

O lenei le amataga o lenei faigata-
na feau fealilolilo mai i le po i le
alii Kapetani Situmi ma le faifeau
ia Malietoa ona alu atu ai lea o
Malietoa i luga o le manuao i lea po
ona fai ai lava lea o le togafiti
leaga e i latou na faapea ia tusi
atu e Malietoa se tusi e tagi atu
ai i le alii o lenei manuao, na
Misi S.S. Foster foi le Konesula
o le U. S. ma ia mafai ai lava
ona puemia o le Taimasili-
ona tomu lava lea na faia e Malietoa
lenei mea leaga ona o le faasese
a ia tagata - ona oo lea i le aso 8 ia
o Tapuari vaiaso e 10 i le taeao na
sau le au fitafita o le manuao ma
le alii vaa Misi S.S. Foster Misi
Tana faifeau ma S.J. Williams sui
Konesula Peretania e puemia le
Alii Taimasili; ona matou tetei
ai lea i lena aso ma na taumau
lava o lenei mea na ave lo matou
Taimasili o loo i totonu lava
o le manuao Peretania "Paraketa"
i ona po nei.

Na oo loo loa i le vaiaso 7 i
le afiafi o le aso lava lea ona
matou loto faatasi lava lea Taimua
ma Faipule ia tea ese loa foi
na Malietoa i le nofoaiga sa

i ai oia. ona momoli loa lava lea
e le aufitafita i lona aiga na tea
oia ona le nofoaiga a Tupu ia o o
mai lava i ona po nei. Na o
i le aso 15 Tepuari ona alu loa
foi lea o le mamao na latou toe
aami Malietoa ma na matou
faateaina oia, na toe foi mai le
vaa ma Malietoa ma isi tagata faa-
tasi maia i le aso 16. na taumafai
pea foi e le Alii vaa ma Konsula
e toalua ma faipea e faamatau
lo matou Malo ma ia toe tuu ifo
lava o Malietoa i le nofoaiga sa
i ai, ma le tasi mea ona ia matou
taina lava o le sov na le Malo
o le U. S. Amerika ae faasaga
atu i le Malo o Peretania. Ole
mea lea na matou faatali ai nei
lava seia sau lava se mamao Amerika
e sueina lenei faasaga fua i lo
matou Malo.

Na matou alolofa tele atu pea
lau afioga;-

Ia matou o Taimua
ma Faipule o le Malo
o Samoa.

usia i le finagalo
aimua ma Faipule
Moefaa
Kovana o Atua i Upolu.

Translation

Faimea House Samoa
Mulinuu Feby. 24th 1876

To His Excellency U. S. Grant
President of the United States of America

Your Excellency

This is our letter to inform you of great troubles which have come on us since the departure of Mr. Platt bearer of dispatches from our Government to the United States Government.

These troubles which have come on our government and disturbing the peace of such is all caused by U. S. Foster U. S. Consul and the English Ship of war the Barracouta and the foremost among them is the English Missionaries.

They have now arrested Col. R. B. Steinberger our Premier by order of Malietoa who was our King; and he is now a prisoner also, on board of the English Ship Barracouta.

This scheme was concocted we find by Mr. Turner the Missionary and Captain Stevens of the British Ship of war the Barracouta, between those two, they have led Malietoa astray, we also find that Malietoa was the only one of our Government that was in this wrong, not one Chief or Ruler or person of our government assisted him.

This last trouble was commenced

in the following manner; A secret messenger was sent to Mulinuu during the night by Captain Stevens and the Missionary for Malietoa to go on board the Barracouta secretly, and he went, consequently a scheme was worked out by them for Malietoa to beg of S. S. Foster U. S. Consul and the Captain of the Ship of war to arrest and make a prisoner of our Premier; Malietoa consented to this wrong and was led astray by these people.

On the 8th day of February at ten o'clock A. M. a file of Marines and one hundred armed sailors from the Ship of war, and a few officers, accompanied with Captain Stevens, S. S. Foster U. S. Consul, Mr. Turner Missionary and S. F. Williams Acting British Consul all came into our seat of government and arrested the Premier. See the Government and people of Samoa were all surprised at such illegal proceedings and much confusion ensued on account of the arrest and taking away forcibly our Premier, he is now a prisoner in the British Ship of war the Barracouta.

At seven o'clock P. M. we resolved, (that is to say, the Faimua and Faipule,) to remove Malietoa from his position as King and he resigned, when we then had him conveyed the same night

under a guard of soldiers to his relations on another Island of this Group, he is no longer our King and will never be again.

On the 15th day of Feby. the Ship of war with the English Missionary Mr. Turner, went to that Island and returned again with Malietoa to reinstate him in his office. Ever since we are persecuted by the Captain, the two Consuls and the Missionaries to receive Malietoa again and place him in the position he formerly held, but we are decided and united not to have him again as our King, and still another thing they are persecuting us about is to give ourselves under the British protection and to throw up our desire to be protected by the United States of America.

This is the reason we will await patiently for a United States Ship of war to assist us to investigate the meaning and cause of this persecution they are bringing on us.

We all send your Excellency our love.

We are the Taimua and
Faipule of the Government
of Samoa.

Written by the desire
of the Taimua and Faipule
Moefaau
Governor of Aana in Upolu

State

Narrative of the arrest
& imprisonment of
Col. A. R. Stratton Jr.

DEPT OF STATE
JUN 30 1876
RECEIVED

Pile file 24 June

House of the Taimua of Samoa,
Mulinuu, May 1. 1876.

To His Excellency,
The President of the United States of America.
Your Excellency,

We bring again to the knowledge of Your Excellency and of the Chiefs and Rulers of your Government, an account of the difficulties we now experience, and principally of the obstacles which have impeded the march of our Government.

On the 13th of March last a fight took place at Mulinuu between the Samoans and seamen of H. B. M. Ship Barracouta.

On that day there were present at Mulinuu Captain Stevens R. N., Mr. S. S. Foster, United States Consul, and Mr. S. F. Williams, British Consul. The presence of these gentlemen was not anticipated by us. We were taken by surprise when English sailors made efforts to take our arms from us and a shot was fired at a Samoan soldier, who was killed.

Then began the bloodshed of the Samoans and the British sailors. Eight Samoans were killed — one Taimua, one Faipule and six soldiers —. Only three

Englishmen died. Three Taipule of our Government have also been taken as hostages and have been kept since then on an English Ship-of-war.

Our arms were also taken away, and our guns spiked on the day which we were so much alarmed.

We are greatly pleased and very thankful in having met Captain J. S. Miller, of the U. S. Ship-of-war Tuscarora.

He has shown great love for us and we have had him many days in Samoa. We think he knows everything about the troubles that have been brought upon our Government.

There was no cause for the opposition to our Government, and we know very well that it came from a great jealousy of foreigners living in Samoa, who saw the Samoans advancing to civilization by the teaching and love of Colonel Steinberger.

There is also another cause why we are so grieved, as Colonel Steinberger our Premier, has been taken away from us by secret means, by some bad hearted people living in Samoa, but we have patiened in our troubles and have hope in the friendly aid of the United States Government.

We, and the Samoan Government in our actions during the recent difficulties have had no wish to join any other nation.

Our only wish was to keep fast our friendly relations with your Government and be under your good care, and we wished to treat as friends the Agent of the United States and all American citizens.

We can never forget our love for Colonel Steinberger. He was as the lamp of Samoa which is now extinguished, and since he has been taken away from us some persons living in Samoa have seemed to try to spread darkness again.

He has never said a word in Samoa by which he tried to bring it under the power of the United States. This is true.

On the day we appointed him Premier he gave his solemn oath and made his speech saying that he intended to give up his Agency from your Government and work for us as if he were a Samoan in the formation of our Government and indeed he did so until the day he was seized and taken away from us.

It was also the will of all Samoa that he should form laws for our Government according to the laws of civilized

Governments.

We know very well that everything done by him in Samoa was right.

Therefore we declare now to Your Excellency that we wish still to have Colonel Steinberger as our Premier, because he has done right with a true love and great patience in the darkness which we have been in.

If agreeable to Your Excellency and the representatives of your Government, please to send to us Colonel Steinberger so that he can work again with us in our Government as he did when we had him with us.

Our wishes expressed in our previous letter in regard to him have not changed, they will remain the same until his death.

We would be troubled if you could not accept our request; but if your intention is that he should not come back, we then humbly pray to Your Excellency to appoint another gentleman as good and as skillful as Colonel Steinberger to teach our Government. We will support him, pay him well, and after our Government is well instructed he can then return to America if he so desires.

We have confidence in your kindness and in the Government of the United States of America, that you will consent to the wishes which we have expressed and that by the friendly helping of your Government our country will yet be safe.

We pray also that your nation may always be glorious, in the love of God.

We are forever your most affectionate,

Taimua and Faipule,

of the Samoan Government who are left.

By the will of the
Taimua and Faipule,
N. K. Le Mamea.
Secretary.

Translated by the Bishop of Tipasa.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 20 1876
RECEIVED

Fale Faimua o Samoa.

Mulinuu
1. Me 1876.

I lana susuga
Le Faitai Sili
o le U. S. o Amerika.

Lau susuga e.

Matou te toe faasilasila atu nei i lau susuga, ma Alii Faipule o lou Malo, o sina tala e uiga i lo matou nei Malo, i mea faigata na tupu ai i ona po nei, ae maise foi ona na faalavelaveina ai o le faiga o lo matou nei Malo.

I le aso 13th o Mafi talu ai nei, na tupu ai le taua o tagata Samoa, ma le au fitafita o le Manuao o lana afioga le Tupu o — Peretania "Parakuta" sa i ai foi lona Alii vaa Capeteni R. N Sitivi ma S. F. Williams le Konesula Peretania, ma S. S. Foster le Konesula o le U. S o i Samoa i lenā lava aso. — i Mulinuu nei.

Na faia lenā mea, a e lei muamua ona faaali mai i lo matou Malo. Sa tetei foi matou i le aso lenā ina na taumafai fua-

e

p. 5

confedeally so, would place any obstacle in the way of a noble race who are endeavoring to emerge from barbarism into the light of civilization, and to elevate themselves in the scale of nationality; but would rather lend them the aid of its powerful hand and gladly become their nursing mother —

If you insist that Captain Jacks wife shall not pay the fine imposed on her by the legally constituted native court, you interfere with the administration of justice, and create confusion in the native mind —

It appears to me that you entirely misapprehend the affair, you have written to me without a proper investigation into the merits of the case, and manifest a want of confidence in your humble servant — Capt Jack and his wife were brought into the affair accidentally, Brown made a complaint to the native court here to the effect, that a native came to his home, and charged him (Brown)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 20 1876
RECEIVED

Tale Taimua o Samoa.

Mulinuu
1. Me 1876.

Ilana susuga
Le Taitai Sili
o le U. S. o Amerika.

Lau susuga e.

Matou te toe faasilasila atu nei i lau susuga, ma Alii Faipule o lou Malo, o sina tala e uiga i lo matou nei Malo, i mea faigata na tupu ai i ona po nei, ae maise foi ona na faalavelaveina ai o le faiga o lo matou nei Malo.

I le aso 13th o Mati talu ai nei, na tupu ai le tana o tagata Samoa, ma le au fitafita o le Manuao o lana afioga le Tupu o — Peretania "Parakuta" sa i ai foi lona Alii vaa Capetani R. N Sitivi ma S. F. Williams le Konesula Peretania, ma S. S. Foster le Konesula o le U. S. oi Samoa i lenā lava aso. — i Mulinuu nei.

Na faia lenā mea, a e lei muamua ona faaali mai i lo matou Malo. Sa tetei foi matou i le aso lenā ina na taumafai fua-

e

e le au Fitafita Peretania, ona taufao o lo matou aumpega, ma iu ai ina latou fana muamua ina le tagata Fitafita Samoa ma oti ai, ona amata ai lea ona masa'a o le toto o Samoa ma Peretania - e toavalu Samoa na oti ai, o le Faimua e toatasi ma le Faipule foi e toatasi, ma Fitafita foi e toaono, - a e na o le toatolu o tagata Peretania na malilu ai, - ua aveina foi o Alii Faipule e toatolu o lo matou Malo, o lo'o taofia pea i luga o le Mamua Peretania ua oo mai i ona po nei - sa faoa foi lo matou aumpega, ma faataugaina Fanafanua i lenā lava aso - sa tele foi le faamatau mai o Alii nā ia te i matou i lena aso. —

Sa matuā tele lo matou faafetai ma le fiafia ina ua matou fetaiai ma le Alii o Kapetenī - J. N. Miller, o le Mamua o le U. S. "Tuscarora" i Samoa nei, sa maeu lava lona loto alofa ia te i matou, e tele foi nai aso sa matou faatasi ai i Samoa nei - Matou te manatu foi ua silafia uma lava e ia, o tala eseese i le uiga o puapuaga na tutupu i lo matou nei Malo.

E leai se tasi mataupu na ala ai ona faalavelave ina o lo matou Malo, - ua mautinoa lava, ua ala ona o le ~~fia maoa o lo matou nei atunuu, ia pule ai se tasi Faalo ona nofapolaga ai; ae maise foi le~~ Matau ma le atuatu

atuvale o tagata esese o Malotetele o mau i Samoa nei, auā na latou iloa o le a tupu tele le mālamalama o Samoa, talu ona na faaalitino mai ma le alofa Colonel Steinberga ia te i matou.

O le mea foi lea na tele ai nei lo matou vaivai, auā ona na matou tetea ma Colonel Steinberger lo matou Taimua sili, talu le togafiti na saunia e isi tagata loto leaga na i Samoa nei. Ae ui foi i lea na matou onosai pea lava i nei puapuagā ma matou pipii atu pea i le fesoasoani alofa mai o le Malo o le Unaite Setete ia te i matou pe a tatau io outou finagalo.

Ua matua mamao foi io matou manatu ma le Malo atoa o Samoa, e talia se manao o se tasi Malo pei o mea na faia i ona po nei. A na tasi lava lo matou manao, e taofi mau le fia faanū, ma lo outou Malo, ma le tausi alofa mai ia te i matou, e faapea foi lo matou fiafia e agalelei i tagata uma ma Alii tofia o le U. S. o Amerika o lō'o i lo matou nei atunuu. Ua le galo lo matou nei alofa ia Colonel Steinberger i aso uma lava, peise ai foi o le Lamepalenā o Samoa na mate i ona po nei, a o le a toe taumafai ona faasosolo mai o le poulouli e isi tagata o i Samoa nei, talu ona matou tetea ma ia.

Ua leai lava sina matauputi e faia e ia
i Samoa nei, matou te iloa ona taumafai o
e fia pule i Samoa, pe taumafai foi ina i
pule le Malo o Amerika i lo matou nei atu
nuu. Ele ai lava. Ile aso na matou tofi
ai o ia e fai ma Taimua sili, ua tauto foi
ia i le tautoga tatau lava, ua fai foi lana
lauga i le aso na tauto ai, o le a tuua lava
lona tofi mai lo outou Malo, ae faasaga mai
i le faiga o lo matou nei Malo, pei o se tagata
Samoa lava, i le ua faapea lava ona faia e
ia, ia oo mai i le aso na puetina ai o ia, m
matou tetea ese ai.

Na loto faatasi foi le Malo o Samoa e
tumina lava ia te ia le faatomuina o tulafon
uma lava o lo matou Malo, ina ia tatau
ma tulafono o Malo malamalama – Ua
matou iloa lelei lava, ua tomu lelei mea un
lava sa faatomuina e ia mo Samoa.

O le mea lea matou te faasilasila atu
nei. o lo'o tumau pea lava lo matou mana
i le Alii lenā o Colonel Steinberger lo mato
Taimua sili, auā o ia o le fai mea tomu, m
le alofa faamaoni – ma le onosai tele, i l
poulinuli sa fai nei o Samoa.

O le mea lea afai lava e finagalo i ai lau
susuga, ma le au Faipule o le Malo, ia toe au
mai lava Colonel Steinberger ia te i matou

seia matou faatasi pea lava ma ia i le faiga o lo matou Malo, pei o lo matou luai faatasi i Samoa nei.

O matou manao foi sa faaali atu ia matou tusi fai soo, e uiga ia te ia, e le liu lava, a e tumau pea seia oo le maliu ia te ia.

A e tasi le mea e faigata ai, a fai e te lē finagalo i lo matou manao lenā, ona faatoa le taunuu lea - afai na e finagalo, o le a lē toe fōi mai o ia, matou te matua aioi atu ai nei, ia e toe tofia mai lava se tasi Alii amio lelei, ma le poto pei o Colonel Steinberga e aoaoina lo matou nei Malo. Matou te tausi lelei foi i ai, ma totogi lelei ia te ia, a oo foi ina atamamai lo matou Malo, ona toe fōi atu ai lea pea e finagalo i ai i se tasi tausaga.

Ua matou faamoemoe lelei foi, i lou finagalo lelei, ma le Malo o le Unaite Setete o Amerika, ina ia vave talia mai o matou manao na faasilasila atu ai nei, ma ia maua mai ai pea le fesoasoani alofa mai lou Malō, - e saogalemu ai lo matou nei atunuu.

Ua matou mananao foi, ina ia i ai pea le mamalu, ma le tonu, o lou Malo, i le alofa tunoa o le Atua.

Ua matou alolofa tele atu pea lava.

Taimua le Faipule
o le Malo o Samoa
O lo'o totoe nei.

Faia i le finagalo
Taimua le Faipule.

Mk. Le Mamea
Tusitusi. M.

[redacted]

file Jac 24 June

San Francisco May 5th 1876

To His Excellency
The President of the US

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication from Col A B Steinberger to the Hon Sec of State which I address to you to ensure its coming under your notice at an early day.

The action of S S Foster under authority of the United States has been of a character so outrageous and I may say unparalled, that I but express the desire of every respectable unbiased american, that he may no longer be permitted to disgrace the Government that he professes to represent.

I beg most respectfully to suggest the name of J M Leo formerly Commercial Agent of the U S and at various times acting

Consul as qualified to perform the duties of Consul, he having been a resident of the Islands for twenty five years. speaking the language, and in every way acceptable to the native Government.

The Continuation of Mr Foster as Consul would be considered by the native Government as inconsistent with the good wishes heretofore expressed by your Excellency for their successful Efforts to establish a government in accordance with the example of civilized nations, as well as being considered an Endorsement of the late proceedings calculated to overthrow and destroy the effort to maintain such a Government.

The Salary of a Consul at the port of Apia would be inadequate to the Support of any person not a resident - I recommend Mr Lese for the position as being the most Eligible under the circumstances to fill the position and does at the request of such of the American residents of Samoa who have taken no part in the effort to overthrow the native Government.

Inasmuch as the opportunities for Communicating direct with the Samoan Group are not frequent, and the regular packet having sailed a few days since, I beg to say that a vessel now loading at a point on the Coast above will sail the latter part of the month, by which I can forward any dispatches the State Department may desire to send if addressed to my care.

I beg to mention also, that Mr Lese is now in this city having been imprisoned on board the British man of war and subsequently taken out of the Country and landed at the Fiji Islands, by order of Mr Foster, to whom he was obnoxious by reason of his

sympathy with Steinbergo and the native government.

The Tipula or native Congress are unanimous in their desire to have Steinbergo return to them and are determined to maintain at all hazards the government he formed for them - as shown by their determined resistance and obstinate refusal to abandon it, even under the best efforts of the missionaries, and intimidations of the Commander of the British man of war.

The dethroned King (Malietoa) repudiated by reason of his consent without the consent of the chiefs, to the arrest of Steinbergo, has but three native followers to count as his support in his claims for restoration - while the native Congress in favor of Steinbergo, numbers some one hundred & fifty chiefs - and the entire native population of thirty six thousand

These facts prove conclusively that the banishment of Steinbergo was only at the instigation of the foreign residents who bitterly opposes anything American

I have the honor to be
Your most obedient
Richd L. Ogden Commercial Agent for Samoa

P.S. May 6th

I take the liberty of enclosing slips from the Alta California newspaper of this morning. The article represents the general feeling of the people here, who are strongly in favor of some measures to restore Steinberger to the position from which he was so unjustly deposed, and any steps to that end would be heartily endorsed. The feeling here is, that the English seek the possession of these Islands seeing their commercial value also see the great value they would be to this Coast. The trade already since Steinberger's arrival there has increased ten fold. As coaling stations they are invaluable, lying immediately in the track of the line of Australian steamers. The natives are anxious to come under American rule and influence. and the late outrages have created a prejudice against the English

that would greatly facilitate obtaining any
Concessions Americans might ask.
Mataafa's Excellency will pardon the
liberty I take in offering a suggestion
based upon my intimate knowledge of the
real facts of this matter, and feeling of the
native population of Samoa, in regard to
Mr Steinberger. It is this, that some
slight countenance and moral support
shown Mr Steinberger at this critical moment
would completely and firmly establish him
in his former position, and utterly defeat the
attempts of his enemies to overthrow the Samoan
Government. The simple prestige of the
protection of a man of war requiring no
special action or involving responsibility,
would be sufficient. If Steinberger
returned to the Fiji Islands, the nearest
point to Samoa and could there avail

himself of the opportunity to return to Apia in a man of war. landed there under the simple honors paid him on a former occasion involving the expenditure of a few pounds of powder to the Samoan Flag. The natives would receive him with the wildest delight and the opposing element be forever silenced.

The alacrity with which the Iron Secretary of State declared Mr Steinberger in no way accredited by the US was construed into an intimation that he would receive no protection that an ordinary American citizen might expect. and went far to bring about the present condition of affairs. Especially the part played by the US Consul who openly declares that he has acted under instructions

Should it be considered of sufficient importance to order a man of war to

any port in Australia New Zealand or the Fiji's. with instructions to take Heal Steinberger on board and land him at the port of Apia: I will communicate with him and see that he is at the appointed point in time to meet the vessel - provided I can have early intimation to that effect to ensure a connection.

A more popular step in the estimation of leading men of this Coast could not be taken and would be heartily endorsed by the people at large irrespective of party or politics

I have the Honor to be
Your obt Servt
R L Ogden
Commercial Agt.
Samoan Island

Executive Mansion.

Ogden Richards
Commercial Agent
for Samoan.

Encloses communication from C. A. B. Steinberger to Secretary of State in relation to his recent arrest, imprisonment &c. and recommends appointment of J. M. Coe, as U.S. Consul at Port of Apia - Samoan, in place of J. E. Foster, for reasons stated within.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of State.

EXECUTIVE DESK
MAY 17 1876
RECEIVED

By direction of the President:

May 16th 1876

Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 1 1876
RECEIVED

Levuka Fiji
April 7th 1876

Hon.
Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir

On the 5th instant I was released by Captain Charles E. Stevens from custody as a prisoner on board H. B. M. S. "Barracouta".

On the 4th instant the said Captain Stevens informed me that he was ordered by the U. S. Consul at Apia to take me to Auckland, and place me with papers in the hands of the U. S. Consul at that port.

The officials of this Colony denounc-

ing this acts.

He landed me here against my written protest.

My report from Auckland New Zealand will give full particulars of my suffering. and the repeated outrages to the American flag as well as the foul conspiracy in which U. S. Foster the U. S. Consul at Apia, has played no small part and been largely a pecuniary gainer.

All of my personal and other property has been pozed and sold, no account rendered to myself.

My papers and much of the government (Samoa) archives pozed.

I charge U. S. Foster Consul with intercepting and appropriating for months my private mail, – giving copies of dispatches from yourself, – The Honorable Secretary of State, – and others to English Officers, the same having been exhibited in this place to Colonial Officers, – of furnishing copies of all important papers to Captain Chas. E. Stevens.

I charge said Consul with making and organizing a vile conspiracy, (associating men with him who are regardless of truth and incapable of morally comprehending the penality of an oath) to

destroy a government founded upon justice and truth, violating laws, seizing personal property for his own use and attempting to sullify the honour of the United States of America.

All efforts to overthrow the Samoan Government and England to gain a foothold has failed.

Five successive times the Capitol of Samoa has been invaded by armed men from H. B. M. S. "Barracouta" which at last resulted in bloodshed and the name of England held in abhorrence by the Samoans forever.

Every effort was made by the

paid Captain Stevens to prejudice the natives by publicly insulting the American flag and insulting His Excellency the President of the United States.

Certain of a vindication of my past actions and confident in my integrity of purpose, — I go to Auckland New Zealand, to confront Captain Charles E. Stevens before a Court to be convened by his Superior Officer. — In doing this I am too well aware that the U. S. Consul of that port has received an ex-parte statement from Consul Foster, — that I go without papers

or documentary evidence.

Believing this procedure to be for the honour of my country.

I have the honor to be

Your most obedient Servant

A. B. Steinberger
Capt - US Special Agt
to
Samoa

Allison

LATEST FROM SAMOA.—

Outrage Upon Outrage—Capt. Stevens Provokes a Conflict with the Natives.—

Four English Killed and Eight Wounded—Three Natives Killed and Five Wounded.—

Takes One American Prisoner, and Orders Another to Leave the Island.—

COLONEL STEINBERGER GOES TO AUCKLAND, TO APPEAR AGAINST THE BRITISH CAPTAIN.

The difficulty which arose from the deposition of Col. A. B Steinberger from his post of Premier of the Samoan Government, by the American Consul, Foster, assisted by Captain Stevens, of the British man-of war *Barracouta*, has, naturally, resulted in bloodshed. Not content with ousting Steinberger, Stevens and his confreres insisted that Malietoa, the King, should be taken back and reinstated on the throne from whence he had been ejected by the Taimua and Faipule—the House of Nobles and House of Representatives. Stevens attempted to enforce his orders at the mouth of the musket, with disastrous results.

By the *Zealandia*, a letter has been received at this office, dated Apia, Samoan, April 4th, written by an American resident of that place. It gives a full account of the outrages perpetrated by the British Captain and others, since the advices received in March per the *Ada May*.

CAPTAIN STEVENS ARRESTS ANOTHER AMERICAN.

On the 29th of February, Mr. J. M. Coe, says the writer of the letter, an American citizen who has resided in Apia for thirty years, and who occupied for ten years the position of U. S. Consul in the Samoan Islands, was arrested by English marines and blue jackets by order of Capt. Stevens, for alleged political causes. The causes can be summed up in a few words. Mr. Coe would not become a party to the schemes of Foster, Stevens, the Acting British Consul, and the English missionaries, but denounced the proceedings of the two Consuls as unlawful. He was eventually sent on board the *Barracouta* and placed in the fore, under the guard of a sentry, armed with a loaded rifle. Col. Steinberger was kept at under like conditions, and neither allowed to communicate with the other, or with any other person. On the day of Mr. Coe's arrest, the ex King was relieved of the protection of the guard which had been put over him by Capt. Stevens.

The Consuls and Capt. Stevens finding their efforts to reinstate Malietoa fruitless, even after Mr. Coe's arrest, (which event only served to enrage the natives to such a degree that they would not listen to any of the scheming propositions) determined to make a bold attempt to carry out their designs.

THE BATTLE OF MULINUU.

On the morning of the 13th of March, Capt. Stevens landed 175 armed men from the *Barracouta*, under command of their officers, and marched them into the heart of the Capital, at Mulinuu. The British and American Consuls, Malietoa and Dr. Geo. A. Turner, the Missionary and man of peace accompanied the expedition. The Taimua and Faipule had assembled in the Government House, and were prepared to receive them. Seats were offered to the latter inside the house, while the officers, sailors and marines remained outside. The Government had taken the precaution of having all their soldiers called in from the camp of instruction situated two miles in the interior, for the purpose of having them ready in case of any emergency, as it had been rumored that Captain Stevens intended to burn the houses at Mulinuu unless the Government acceded to his request and enthroned Malietoa.

Captain Stevens, shortly after taking his seat in the Capitol, perceived that Samoan soldiers were stationed in the huts on the opposite side of the road, with their guns across their laps. He immediately issued orders to the First Lieutenant to proceed to the huts and disarm the natives. Lieutenant McLeod obeyed orders, and called a file of blue-jackets to assist him. The first man he approached was a chief of inferior rank. He demanded his gun, but the chief declined to surrender his weapon. A struggle then ensued between the Lieutenant and the Samoan warrior for the possession of the rifle, in which the latter proved more than a match for the Lieutenant. A talk then ensued between the two, during which a report of a rifle was heard, and the chief dropped dead—shot through the heart by a bullet from a Snyder rifle fired by a British blue jacket.

The Samoans immediately mustered and formed in line, the men of the *Barracouta* doing the same. Firing then commenced on both sides (they were fifty yards distant from each other), and was continued for ten or fifteen minutes. The Samoans then took refuge behind cocoanut and bread-fruit trees, the English speedily following their example. Occasional shots were then fired during an interval of half an hour, at the expiration of which time a flag of truce was sent from the house where the representatives of the Samoan Government were gathered, to the British forces. Captain Stevens demanded that the Samoans should surrender their arms, and fifty-six guns with cartridge-boxes were given up. A short speech was then made by one of the Samoans, in which he stated that it was not their desire to fight or have any trouble with the man-of-war's men, but when it was forced upon them they would fight. All they wanted was to be left to themselves and not be interfered with.

THE RESULT OF THE BATTLE.

In the affray, the *Barracouta* had four men killed and eight mortally wounded. The loss of the Samoans was three killed and five slightly wounded. This much may be stated: that if the Samoans were a savage and barbarous race of people, they had it in their power on that day to exterminate the officers and crew of the *Barracouta*, together with the Consuls and missionaries. But they are not. On the contrary, they prefer peace; they did not want any more of their people killed, nor was it their desire to kill any more whites. The intermeddling of the United States Consul, and Dr. G. A. Turner, the English missionary, aided and abetted by Captain Charles E. Stevens, in the political affairs of the Samoan Islands, resulted in the bloodshed of innocent people and the persecution of loyal people residing in Samoa.

After everything had quieted down, Captain Stevens was glad to remove his men from Mulinuu, and sent them with their wounded, and the ex King, on board the *Barracouta*. He remained some two hours with the representatives of the Government, until he succeeded in arresting three Chiefs. These he placed on board, to be held as prisoners.

Captain Stevens not being satisfied in his own mind, and the Consuls becoming alarmed, lest the Samoans would make a combined attack and wipe out all those who had conspired against the Government, it was determined to land forty blue jackets as a guard over the British Consulate, and to throw up earthworks around it. On the 15th, the men were landed, with two field pieces, which were mounted in front of the Consulate, and one brass howitzer which formerly belonged to the yacht *Porpoise*, which was seized by Foster. The fortification was guarded for fourteen days, when Captain Stevens, becoming weary and no longer fearing an attack on his friends by the Samoans, withdrew his men and field pieces. This was done on March 28th. He also took on board the American brass howitzer and six boxes of ammunition belonging to the Samoan Government. These articles are part and parcel of a number of presents made by the United States Government to the Samoans, and brought to Apia in the United States steamer *Tuscarora* in 1875.

CAPTAIN STEVENS RECEIVES SAILING ORDERS.

On March 29th a war steamer entered the harbor of Apia. It was H. B. M. S. *Sapphire*, Captain Murray, R. N. Commander, which had come with orders to Captain Stevens from Commodore Hoskins to proceed immediately to Auckland.

After the Battle of Mulinuu, Dr. C. M. Steinberger, a brother of the Colonel, who arrived at Apia in February last, was peremptorily ordered to leave the Island on the German bark *Edgar*, which sailed for Levuka, Fiji, by the U. S. Consul and Captain Stevens. He was in the way of their self-constituted duty of reorganizing the Government of Samoa. Furthermore he was forbidden to return.

On the 30th of March, the three Samoan prisoners were transferred to the *Sapphire*, together with the fifty-six guns and cartridge boxes that had been surrendered on the 13th. While on board the *Barracouta* the chiefs were handcuffed every night, but it is to be hoped that they will receive better treatment under the commanding

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(over)

[illegible] Steinberger and Coe [illegible] Barracouta, and were informed that [illegible] would be Auckland there to be handed over to the American Consul.

COLONEL STEINBERGER AND THE NATIVES.

There never was a man in Samoa more appreciated by the Samoans than Colonel Steinberger, and there never was a people more devoted to one man. With all that Captain Stevens, the British and American Consuls at Apia, and the missionaries of the London Missionary Society at Samoa may do to the Samoans, the latter are determined to remain firm and united in the government which was established by Colonel A. B. Steinberger, and to await with patience his return to them again, to which event they look forward with anxiety.

Up to the time of the departure of the *Barracouta*, nothing had been accomplished by the discontented portion of the foreign population at Apia toward breaking up the Samoan Government. The Taimua and Faipule are still at the Capital on Mulinuu, without a King and without a Premier. They have about two thousand soldiers under arms in the Camp of Instruction; but these will be used only for their own protection.

It will be observed that the discontented portion of the foreign residents in Samoa is composed solely of the British Acting Consul, the British residents (many of whom have been intimidated and threatened with arrest by Capt. Stevens if they refused to register themselves in the British Consulate at Apia), the missionaries of the London Missionary Society, the U. S. Consul and five Americans. It is creditable to state that the German Consul and residents in Samoa have taken no part in the conspiracy against the Samoan Government, and the German element is three to one in the majority of all the nationalities here. The Wesleyan and Roman Catholic missions can also take the credit of not being implicated in the vile conspiracy against the laws and Government of the Samoan people.

ENTITLED TO SYMPATHY.

The Samoans are justly entitled to the sympathy and assistance of the great civilized and enlightened Governments of the world, and a speedy recognition of their small and duly organized Government should be granted them by the United States and Great Britain without delay, in order to prevent in future a repetition of the outrages recently perpetrated by the same or other representatives of those Governments residing in Samoa. It is considered here as essentially necessary to the preservation of peace in these Islands that their Government should be recognized.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN RESIDENT OF SAMOA.

Col. Steinberger's Whereabouts.

The *Zealandia* brought as passengers to this port from Honolulu, Dr. Steinberger and Mr. J. M. Coe, mentioned in the above letter. The Doctor was interviewed yesterday by an ALTA reporter. He was an eye witness of the battle described in the letter, and corroborated the statements contained therein in every particular, with the single exception that he claims the British sent the flag of truce to the Samoans instead of vice versa, as stated in the letter. He says the Samoans are a brave, determined people; but as generous and desirous of peace as they are fearless. The interference of the captain of the *Barracouta* in their home affairs was something entirely unlooked for by them. Their Premier being taken a prisoner and confined on board a man-of-war cast a gloom over the people so great that it can hardly be imagined, much less described.

Dr. Steinberger, in answer to a question concerning his brother's whereabouts, imparted the following information: The *Barracouta* left Apia on March 30th, for Auckland, taking Col. Steinberger and Mr. Coe. Some unfortunate occurrence caused Capt. Stevens to make Levuka, Fiji. Upon his arrival he was informed by the officials of the Colonial Government that he could not keep American prisoners on board his vessel in British waters. The doughty Captain became alarmed, and he concluded that the best thing to do would be to send them on shore. Accordingly, on the 5th of April the two prisoners were magnanimously allowed to take their freedom, and were landed on a strange shore destitute. Mr. Coe made application to the United States Consul for transportation to the United States, which he readily obtained. Col. Steinberger proceeded to Kandavu, where on April 16th he was awaiting the arrival of the mail steamer to proceed to Auckland, where he intended to present himself to Commodore Hoskins and then confront Captain Stevens, who has been summoned to appear before a Court Martial to answer charges preferred by the Paymaster of the *Barracouta*, Mr. A. L. Gains. Col. Steinberger will institute proceedings against Capt. Stevens for heavy damages. Whether he will return to Samoa or not remains to be seen.

Mr. Coe is in this city en route to Washington, and will report the facts of the difficulty to the proper officials. Colonel Steinberger has transmitted a communication to Secretary Fish.

THE AMERICAN PRESS AND STEINBERGER.

The smallness, the littleness, the contemptible meanness of the spirit of a portion of the American Press, was never more forcibly exhibited than in the references made of late to Colonel Steinberger since his arrest, despoliation of property and imprisonment on board of a British man-of-war, all without any shadow of law, without any crime on his part, or any offence against any nation or humanity, so far as any evidence that has reached us as yet shows. The writer of this does not know Colonel Steinberger, never has seen him, and has no purpose in writing other than saying what the circumstances seem to authorize and demand. But Steinberger is an American citizen, and as such is deserving of protection by our Government against all and every Government that may have treated him wrongfully.

Col. Steinberger went down to the Samoan Islands as in some form an agent of our Government. He took along certain presents to the Samoans by order and appropriation of our Government. He performed the duties of his mission properly. He returned and reported, and again went to the Samoans, carrying letters and despatches, if not more presents, from our Government. The Samoans seemed to like him, and trusted to him the organization of a Government. All this he had a perfect right to do, and in so doing forfeited no rights as an American citizen. We have not been informed that he foreswore his allegiance to the United States, and if he did not, he is entitled to the protection, and all the protection that this country can give him, to the extent of every ship of war and every man capable of bearing arms, if that should become necessary.

Great Britain has received an insulting message from the negro King of Dahomey. His people, perhaps by his command, has mistreated a British subject. The King was adjudged to pay thirty thousand dollars for the pastime. He refuses, and tells the the British to come to Ambomey, his capital, and take their pay in powder and bullets. Great Britain proposes to do so. Now, how will our Government act? Here is an American citizen abused, imprisoned, and for aught we know, without having offended any law of society or nations. Mr. Fish is for leaving him to his fate, to the mercy of an English officer who had no right whatever to interfere with him. Will our Government thus sneak out of the performance of the duty it owes to this oppressed, imprisoned and despoiled citizen? If such is the protection our Government affords our citizens, how long will it be before there will be no safety for one of us abroad?

In the midst of their hunting for faults of our own Government by the Committees of our House of Representatives, would it not be well for the Committee on Foreign Relations to investigate this matter and decide whether a British officer—even if his act be acquiesced in by some lack-brained American Consul—is justified in aiding in the robbery of an American citizen, and holding him in confinement without process of law? These remarks are made upon the basis of such facts as have reached us. A full statement of both sides to the trouble may change the aspect of it. But until such facts are known, common decency as well as honesty and honor and national, patriotic sentiment ought to prevent the miserable ridicule and contemptible course of some journals who have seized the occasion of Col. Steinberger's misfortunes to air their shallow ideas in the shape of abuse and ridicule of him and his adventures.

Executive Mansion.

Steinberger Col. A.B.
Samoa.

Letter from the Taimua and Faipule of the Samoan Govt. narrating the facts connected with the arrest & imprisonment of Col Steinberger & praying for his return to that people.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of State.

DEPT OF STATE
JUN 20 1876
RECEIVED

By direction of the President:

June 19th 187

U. S. Grant Jr
Secretary.

File JAC 15th May.

San Francisco May 6th 1876

Honorable

Hamilton Fish

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 15 1876
RECEIVED

Sir; I have the honor most respectfully to report my arrival at this City in the R. M. S. S. "Zealandia," from the Fiji Islands.

I am unable to proceed to the City of Washington, for the want of means to take me there.

If you deem it necessary for me to repair to Washington, I shall be glad to accede to your desire.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
Jonas M. Coe

THE

Daily Southern Cross.

LUCEO, NON URO.

If I have been extinguished, yet there rise
A thousand beacons from the spark I bore.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1876.

By piecing together the somewhat meagre information regarding the engagement of our blue-jacket guard of honour with certain natives of Samoa, as reported in the Fijian papers, and the additional particulars contained in the letter of our correspondent, published in another column, with other circumstances connected with the recent history of affairs in Samoa, we arrive at the conclusion that the famous, or infamous, Colonel STEINBERGER is most probably at the bottom of this untoward business. The encounter was totally unexpected. The fifty-two men who landed under command of Captain STEVENS were merely a guard of honour, with but ten rounds of cartridge in their pouches, no one ever dreaming that any difficulty with the natives would arise, for there had previously been several friendly meetings of a like nature, and on this occasion the gathering was for the purpose of hearing the speech of the King MALIETOA to the Parliament, in order to obtain their opinion as to his abdication or dethronement. A difficulty, however, did arise which shows the necessity of trusting to no past evidences of amity in dealing with natives whose feelings are "fickle as the wind, still changing." By prompt action, and that brave front which British sailors, well officered, display, the struggle was brief and successful. Our small force disarmed numerous natives, who, had they joined those who began the strife, would have proved serious foes, sheltered as they were by the bush, and armed with effective American rifles, many of them with revolvers, and with shot pouches crammed with cartridges, while our men had not even fixed their bayonets. As it was, not only were bodies of men, armed to the teeth in several native houses, disarmed by a few of our men, but—sheltered as the natives were in the bush, and in strong force, while the portion of our half hundred engaged were in the open or in the poor shelter afforded by the naked stems of a few scattered cocoanut trees,—our disciplined handful gave a good account of their assailants, killing eleven and wounding thirty. Our loss was eleven wounded, of whom three afterwards died, and two were taken to and left at Levuka badly injured, but with hopes of recovery. The six others of the wounded are now in Auckland harbour on board the 'Barracouta.' The assailants of our people were composed of the natives who were in the service of Colonel STEINBERGER, by whom they were well disciplined and armed with modern rifles and revolvers. It will thus be seen that the small body of marines and blue jackets, comprising the guard of honour, had to cope with no insignificant foe, whose force was all the more powerful, because it was never for a moment imagined that it would be employed against our men. The attack was sudden and unexpected, and so far as the Fiji newspapers are concerned, it is unexplained. From information received by the 'Barracouta,' we are enabled to arrive at the conclusion that the influence of Colonel STEINBERGER produced the assault.

The career of this adventurer has consisted of a system of the grossest misrepresentation and daring "filibustering," practised on a quiet, kindly-natured, but excitable race. From the time of his visit to Samoa, in the beginning of 1874, under pretext of his being an ambassador from the United States Government, commissioned to establish a constitutional form of Government in Samoa, down to the seizure of his swift-sailing, but piratical yacht 'Peerless,' and his own arrest, STEINBERGER's course has been one of buccaneering usurpation and disloyal assumption of powers which the Government of the States never bestowed upon him. By displaying a broad parchment with a great seal attached as his commission from the States under which he was empowered to pass laws, and create a system of government which was to make the Samoans "a rich and happy people," STEINBERGER imposed on the simple-minded natives, and gathered a strong force around him. Not only had he large stores of small arms of precision, with ample ammunition, but he had also several Gatling guns, the most recent and most effective small-sized ordnance which the States has produced. With these he deemed his position impregnable, and was piratically, and under false pretences, preparing to make himself monarch of some of the most prolific, as they are the most lovely islands of the great Archhipelago which so richly studs the bosom of the most peaceful region of the Pacific Ocean.

When the United States Consul seized the 'Peerless,' STEINBERGER fortified himself, and had rifled Gatling guns mounted, and his own troops prepared for warfare, and took up the position of absolute dictator of the Samoan Islands. His course of life was marked by excess of all kinds. He was publicly charged by the European residents with "drunkeness, debauchery, gross lying, and a disregard for the common decencies of life." Yet among the natives of these "happy isles," even these sins may be condoned, and a man of determined and unscrupulous character may succeed in securing, as STEINBERGER did, a large following ready to do his bidding and to die in his cause. And this appears to be what actually occurred. He had lied to the natives so long; he had made a certain display of what seemed substantial power; he had contended, and by force of the magic parchment and its great seal had established in their minds the justice of his contention, that he held ambassadorial powers from the United States, that at last no influence of the American CONSUL, not even the presence of the British man-of-war, nor the arrest of STEINBERGER himself, could remove from the minds of his followers the belief in his power and influence which he had instilled into them. We are told that, backed by his armament and his pretensions, he led the natives to believe that the presence of the 'Barracouta,' and the action of her captain and of the European and American CONSULS were of no account, and that an American war steamer would speedily make her appearance, take his part and fight for him, and overturn everything that had been done against him and the Government he had set up. Animated by this belief, and urged, as it is understood, by him to resent and oppose any interference of the British representative, or of British troops, with the affairs of the island, these armed natives were induced thus suddenly to plan and carry out an attack on our forces, landed for a peaceful purpose, and in the belief of a full security from any attempt at unfriendliness. They have suffered for their folly, and have been taught a lesson

by a handful of British sailors which they will not soon forget. As for the arch-filibuster STEINBERGER, something more will speedily be heard of him, for, although he is at present "safe" in Levuka, his condition is nevertheless a perilous one. We are informed, on good authority, that a United States man-of-war, the well-known 'Kearsarge,' which sunk the Confederate cruiser after a brave fight in European waters, is engaged to search for and apprehend him, as having attempted, by an act of piracy and usurpation, and by false representations, to dishonour the American flag. His preference for being landed in Fiji, instead of in Auckland, is understood. Fiji has no telegraphic communication with the other hemisphere; and from Levuka he may hope to escape in a strange vessel to some of the other islands, and so be lost for a time. But it is difficult to get lost in these days, even among the "happy isles," and the telegraph will tell the story to the Australian colonies, and America and the United States cruiser will thus be enabled to discover the "location" and apprehend the person of this pestilent usurper, whose fraudulent practices have caused this bloodshed, and almost led to a serious war among a naturally peaceable people.

The question is, what, in the presence of existing disorganisation, is to be done with the Samoan Islands? The answer is not far to seek. Britain will have to take another step in the direction of further extending her flag over the Islands of the South Pacific, and thus give a stronger basis on which to build up that policy of annexation and extension of trade which was shadowed forth in the South Sea Island papers presented to the New Zealand Parliament in 1874. Britain has made Fiji a Colony of the Empire. Samoa, which is only about 400 miles distant from Fiji, is a far finer country than ever Fiji can hope to become, and the people are a race of a much higher character than the Fijians, while the products of the group as greatly excel those of Fiji as the natural disposition of the one people excels that of the other. Let Britain establish a protectorate over, or annex the Navigator Group. Annexation and colonisation will come. The Home Government by creating Fiji a British Colony has put its hand to the plough which is to cultivate and civilise the lovely and fertile islands of these great waters, and she cannot now look back. The time is coming for further advance in this direction, and events seem to be rapidly hastening its fulfilment.

New Zealand Herald May 17, 1876.

Colonel Steinberger has been afforded the opportunity of testing the legality of the seizure and sale of his effects at Samoa. A few days ago the Colonel was proceeding to the shop of one of our local gunsmiths, accompanied by a gentleman belonging to the town, for the purpose of procuring some little article required for a sporting trip, when the conversation turned to improvements effected in breech-loaders. The gentleman asked the colonel if he had ever seen any of the steel chambers introduced as substitutes for cartridge cases, [illegible] a sportsman being run out of the latter. The colonel replied that he had been possessed of some made of brass, fitted to a gun he had purchased of W. W. Greener, gunmaker, in London, but that it was somewhat different to the others. Arrived at the gunsmith's, the colonel appealed to him on the subject in order to assist in explaining the *modus operandi* of the invention to his friend, and asked the gunsmith if he had ever seen any of the kind he named. The latter replied that until the previous day he had not, but he then had in his possession a gun with the very invention spoken of. The gun was a "Greener," and had been left with him to have the barrels browned, by Captain Stevens, of the Barracouta, who had informed him that he had purchased it at Samoa, for the sum of five pounds. The Colonel, it is said, at once recognised his favourite fowling-piece, which with his other personal effects, had been seized at Samoa and sold by auction.

The Australasian May 20, 1876

THE SAMOAN OUTRAGE.

(FROM OUR FIJI CORRESPONDENT.)

LEVUKA, APRIL 10.

Intelligence has been received here of a conflict between the Samoans, at a spot near Apia, and the crew of the Barracouta, in which three of the latter and nine of the former were killed. The total wounded of the Samoans is not known, but is supposed to be about 30. On Sunday last, the 2nd inst, the German barque Etienne hove in sight off our port, and towards 3 p.m. a small boat was seen approaching the passage. It turned out to be one from the ship, containing Captain Parr, of H. M. 75th Regiment, who was a passenger on board, and who as it was nearly calm, had pulled in to inform Captain Luttle, of H.M.S. Nymphe, that there were eight badly wounded seamen on board from the Barracouta. At 5 the vessel anchored, and yesterday morning the wounded were taken up to the hospital, where they will be cared for by one of their own officers, Assistant-surgeon Scanlan, who accompanied them, and Dr. Macgregor, the chief medical officer of the colony. One poor fellow is badly hit, having received either three or four bullets in one leg. He is not expected to recover.

Of course the great question here is, as it will be with you—what led to the collision? And as there are so many stories afloat, it is best not to assert anything positively until proper inquiry is made and the results reported. But there can be no doubt that—whatever the proximate cause of the melancholy fight between English sailors and Samoans upon the 13th of March might have been—the origin of the affair lies in the meddlesome and unwarrantable interference of Captain Stevens and Consul Layard last December with purely native matters. Since that time matters have gone on from bad to worse, and, as I lately informed you, culminated in the arrest of Colonel Steinberger by Captain Stevens in person, and his removal to Her Majesty's ship Barracouta, under the command of that nautico-diplomatic officer. The arrest was made, it is said, at the request of a Mr. Forster, commercial agent for the United States, who had some complaint against Steinberger, and by the request, it is said, of Malietoa, one of the two native kings. Be this as it may, it seems certain that Mr. Forster, not being able to wash his own dirty linen, procured the assistance of an English naval officer, and Steinberger was arrested while sitting in counsel at the "Taimua" or Upper House of the native Parliament, and before the indignant chiefs could protest or offer any resistance to this outrage upon their independence, was removed and placed on board the Barracouta. So indignant were the people that the King, Malietoa, had to make himself scarce, his fellow chiefs swearing they would cut off his head for daring to invite a foreigner to land and arrest a man on their soil, and connected with their Government. To save his head, Malietoa fled to the island of Savaii, and from there wrote to Captain Stevens inviting his aid and protection. The Barracouta accordingly steamed round to Savaii, and having embarked the fugitive king, returned with him to Apia.

It now seems that the gallant captain decided to do a little work in the diplomatic line, nothing less, in fact, than to mollify the angry and resentful Samoans, and to patch up the breach between the fugitive king and themselves. Very laudable, very difficult, was the task, and the manner of going about it was singular in the extreme. Near Apia is a point of land running out into the sea—it is in places a mere neck, the sea divided by a ridge of sand and a belt of pretty thick timber. On this point, named Muanim, do the Taimua hold their conferences; here is their arsenal and Government head-quarters; and to this place, on the morning of the 13th March, did Captain Stevens, attended by Malietoa, the English and American consular officers, some missionaries, and upwards of 50 men and officers of the Barracouta—the men armed with rifles and bayonets, and the officers with swords and revolvers—wend his way. Captain Stevens describes his attendants as a "guard of honour," and by way of doing unusual honour to the occasion, the boats of the ship, fully armed and equipped with rockets and tubes, took up a position just off Muanim Point.

It will be right, before going further, to say that ever since the arrival in Samoa of that well-meaning but fussy and mischief-creating old gentleman Consul Layard, the natives to a man have made up their minds that the British Government wanted to annex their islands. "What," they said, "do they come here with a ship of war for, bullying and bothering with our affairs if it is not for the purpose of picking a quarrel with and annexing us, as an excuse for seizing all our lands and making us slaves, as they have done with the Fijians?" These last ideas no doubt were inculcated by Steinberger and his party, but the first ones were reasonable and natural. With these feelings as to the Layard-cum-Stevens visit in December last, and maddened by the high-handed doings of the moment, the Samoans regarded the landing of this large armed party as proof of Captain Stevens' determination to force their expelled king back into his position. Shortly after arriving at the place of the "Taimua," and before any negotiations could be opened, it was observed that the belt of timber passed upon the line of march was filling with armed Samoans. These the first lieutenant was sent to disarm, when, without any parley, before the marines even had time to extend, a heavy volley was fired into the Barracouta party, killing one, wounding three mortally, and one or two others slightly. The blue jackets of course were compelled to take up positions behind every tree or other object of similar character, and return the fire. For 10 or 15 minutes the firing was very heavy, but after that the natives retired before the steady fire of the seamen, who held their ground, and got the killed and wounded together. To get back by the road followed in coming seemed impossible, as the natives, by a flank fire kept up from the bush, could have swept off the whole party. The Barracouta's whaleboat, therefore, pulled in under fire, and took off the wounded men, a duty which her coxswain is said to have done in a cool and splendid manner, with a net result of one man wounded. Captain Stevens now secured three chiefs as hostages, and by their influence the firing ceased, and many of the Samoans came in and laid down their arms. The whole party now returned to Apia, and fortified the British Consulate by throwing up earthworks, and placing a gun or two in position, and mooring armed boats a little distance from the beach. This concluded the affair for the day, but Captain Stevens did not withdraw his men until the chiefs had ordered all strangers within 10 miles of Apia—that is, Samoans from the remoter villages, who were crowding up—to return home, and till he had taken measures to stop the sale of liquor and gunpowder. The three chiefs held as hostages were then taken on board, and so terminated what has been called by a local paper the "[illegible] of Apia." How the chief actor in it [illegible] himself remains to be seen. So far as I can gather, the Samoans, through their "Taimua" and "Fainauli"—that is, Lords and Commons—have all and steadily protested against the naval and consular action at every stage.

A day or two after the Etienne left Samoa, the Sapphire, Captain Murray, R.N., arrived, and to him the hostages and the duty of guarding British interests were transferred.

On Tuesday last the Barracouta arrived here with Colonel Steinberger and Mr. Coe, ex-American consul at Apia, prisoners on board—one forward and the other aft. They were on board at the instance of Mr. Consul Foster, who had tried them before a Consular Court and found them guilty. Steinberger was charged with being an impostor and a decidedly immoral man, contrary to the statutes at large in such case made and provided, said Mr. Foster, so he handed him over to Captain Stevens for conveyance to the U. S. Consul at Auckland, who, it is assumed, would "send him home for imprisonment." Mr. Coe, who was succeeded by Mr. Foster about two years and a half ago, was charged with having made large mistakes in favour of himself in the matter of consular fees, with being addicted to drink, with fomenting discord and ill-feeling, and with having a naughty daughter; also, all contrary to the statutes at large, &c.; and he too was consigned to the United States Consul at Auckland. When the Barracouta was ready for sea her commander appeared to change his mind and ordered his prisoners to be bundled over the side, and in the midst of their vociferant protest over the side they went, and were landed on the shore without a shilling or a change of linen.

This closes the second chapter of this eventful history. Colonel Steinberger has received a good deal of sympathy, and he leaves by the mail on the 14th for Washington or Auckland, I am not certain which. The next news of this affair should reach you from New Zealand, where the commodore now is.

New Zealand Herald

May 10, 1876.

THE *CROSS* ON THE SAMOAN DIFFICULTY.

PERSONS with any ordinary degree of sense must be struck with the total want of argument in the leader in Monday's *Cross*, concerning Colonel Steinberger and the affairs in Samoa. We have no intention whatever of taking up the cudgels on behalf of Colonel Steinberger, as if that person has any grievances he is well able to lay them before the proper authorities to have matters righted. But what we object to is, that a local journal should be made the medium of inveigling the British and American Governments into a dispute. The *Cross* commences its article by assuming that the American Government would not sanction any of its representatives to supply a body of semi-barbarians with arms and ammunition, and enable them to make an unexpected onslaught on a guard of honour from one of Her Britannic Majesty's ships. Having settled that point to its own satisfaction, the article goes on to infer that Colonel Steinberger obtained by purchase from the United States' War Department certain guns, rifles, and ammunition. That there was such purchase the *Cross* has no doubt, but whether the American Government had been paid for the arms and ammunition is a question it cannot solve. The *Cross*, like an active and intelligent policeman, acts upon "information received," and again expresses its opinion that there is no doubt that these arms were supplied to Steinberger on credit. If the *Cross* stopped at these assertions, people might be led away with the belief that there was some truth in the statements, but it produces documentary evidence which, if given in its entirety, would in itself refute the assertions that the weapons seized by the Barracouta were the munitions of war alleged to have been purchased by Steinberger and omitted to have been paid for. In the first credential, signed by Mr. Hamilton Fish, of the State Department, Washington, to which it gives publicity, are the following words: "The President having determined to authorise you to again proceed to Samoa in the character of a special agent of the United States, &c. . . . The special passport with which you are also herewith provided describes your official character. I annex hereto a list of articles which have been furnished by several of the departments, which will be entrusted to you as presents, as suggested by you." Now, if the annexed list of articles had been published, it would have entirely set at rest the idea that Colonel Steinberger had bought these guns upon credit. But in doing this, the journal in question probably considered it would damage the case of those whom it wished to serve, and therefore left the matter in doubt whether the presents consisted of rifled guns or flannel waistcoats, of ball cartridges or Bibles. For the information of the public we will give the list of articles sent as presents from the President of the United States to the Taimua or Pule of Samoa:—100 Springfield muskets, muzzle-loading, calibre 58-100ths; 10,000 rounds of ammunition for same; 1 Gatling brass gun (improved), 1-inch calibre eight barrels mounted with limber and caissons; 1000 rounds of ammunition for same, consisting of 600 balls and 400 grape or canister shot; 2 fieldpieces (bronze), 12-pounder Napoleon guns, with carriage limber and caissons complete; 100 rounds of ammunition for each gun, consisting of shot, shell, and shrapnell; 1 3-inch Dahlgreen wrought-iron gun (grooved), with ammunition, limber, and caissons complete; 1 12-pounder boat howitzer (Dahlgreen), with ammunition, field carriage, and boat equipments (seized with the Pearless); 100 suits sailors' clothing, extra flannel for 100 people, some band instruments and bunting, a quantity of flannel (afterwards made up by Mrs. Macfarlane, sister of the English Consul, for the natives). In addition to these, the following articles were sent by the United States Government for Colonel Steinberger's own use: 1 steel steam-launch, medicine chest from the Army and Navy Department, surgical and other medical instruments complete, nautical instruments—chronometers, compasses, aneriods, barometers, thermometers, &c. It is not our province to question the propriety of the United States Government in sending as presents such warlike stores as described above to a semi-barbarous race. We know that America has looked with longing eyes towards some of the fertile islands in the South Pacific Ocean; that she has required a harbour, with depot for coal and stores, for her cruisers in the Southern Seas; and that Colonel Steinberger's mission to Samoa was to test the feelings, or perhaps to prompt the natives to acquiesce in American protection. How far he has succeeded in his mission has already been shewn. His quarrel with the United States Consul we have nothing to do with, and it would perhaps have been well if Captain Stevens of H.M.S. Barracouta had been of the same opinion. That the guns sent as presents from the President of the United States were used against our British sailors in the recent brush at Samoa, there can be no doubt, but the question is how was the skirmish which led to bloodshed prompted. It could not have been by Colonel Steinberger, as alleged by the *Cross*, as the Colonel was a prisoner during that time on board the Barracouta, and remained so for over three months, during which time he was allowed no intercourse with the natives. His property, effects, and papers were seized, and by the latter Captain Stevens, in whose possession they were, must have been made aware of the nature of the presents already set forth, and which to his knowledge were then in the hands of the natives. As a proof that Captain Stevens believed Apia to be dangerous ground for him to tread, we find that he took a third of the ship's company ashore with him from the Barracouta, armed as a guard of honor to attend a native meeting. Was it right of Captain Stevens to expose his blue-jackets and marines to danger, well knowing that these munitions of war were in the hands of the natives? The Gatling gun alone, properly handled, was, according to the account given by the sailors of the Barracouta, sufficient to have swept the whole of them away. Colonel Steinberger is accused by the *Cross*, or the informant of the *Cross*, with being the instigator of an unexpected onslaught on the guard of honor from H.M.S. Barracouta. But what are the facts? Captain Stevens is in attendance at the meeting of chiefs with his guard of honor. A report is brought to him that armed natives are lurking in the neighbourhood (two miles away), and Captain Stevens at once provoked an attack by advancing with his men in skirmishing order and attempting to disarm the natives. It was this act of disarming the natives that led to the bloodshed. There was no "sudden surprise," no "unexpected onslaught," no attempted massacre, but a party of armed natives two miles distant from the party of armed blue-jackets. Would it not appear significant to these untutored savages that the presence of armed British sailors in numbers foreboded hostility, and was it not natural for them to muster their forces and arm themselves with the weapons presented them by the United States? The bloodshed and loss of life on that occasion was mainly due to Captain Stevens's rashness in ordering his fifty armed men to disarm the natives, who had as perfect a right to be present armed as himself and his guard of honor. With these facts before us, it is hardly creditable to throw the onus of blame on an American, who was then a close prisoner under Captain Stevens's charge on board a British ship of war, and, beyond being the bearer of the United States President's presents, was in no way connected with the fight. The publication by a colonial journal of private dispatches from the President of the United States to one of his officers on a foreign mission, and containing instructions for his guidance during that mission, can hardly be attended with any good results. If Colonel Steinberger has offended against the laws of his nation in a foreign land, it is a matter for his Consul and his Government to deal with. But the Washington Government will have just cause of complaint at the seizure of written secret instructions from the person

of one of its special agents by the captain of a British ship of war and publicity given to the same through the Press. These despatches may be looked upon in the light of private letters to Colonel Steinberger, and, as such, should be sacred. If, as we have said, Steinberger has done wrong it is a question for his Government to deal with. There is no necessity to unveil the plans of the United States Power with regard to Samoa to justify Captain Stevens's conduct in his action in the matter of dispute between two American officials.—[Communicated.]

THE SAMOAN DIFFICULTY.

The Australian papers are discussing the Steinberger affair and the action of Captain Stevens. The *Australasian* has an article from which we quote :—

A. B. Steinberger is a native of New York State, descendant of an old Knickerbocker family. He is now on the shady side of 40, handsome, of short stature, and very athletic. He is a man of superior education. Whilst still a youth he started for California, and for many years was a banker in the Pacific States, amassing considerable wealth. It was during this time that he made the acquaintance of President Grant, then an obscure captain, stationed at an out-post in Oregon. It is said that the friendship began by Steinberger materially assisting Grant. Be that as it may, the ex-Premier of Samoa and the President of the United States are firm friends. During the war Steinberger commanded a regiment of volunteers. When General Grant was elected President, the man who helped him in Oregon might have had any political post he asked for, but in his native country Steinberger does not appear to have been a politician. He preferred devoting himself to making money, and is next heard of as a contractor for the supply of arms to the French Government during the Franco-Prussian war. When we annexed Fiji, the President cast uneasy glances at the groups of islands in the Southern Pacific. Between Fiji and the Sandwich Islands, the Samoan or Navigator Group was the most important. Wanting to know something about these, Grant despatched his bosom friend, Steinberger, to spy out the fatness of the land. Buying a schooner, the Fanny, at San Francisco, Steinberger accordingly visited the Samoan Islands, and appears in a short time to have ingratiated himself with many of the principal natives. He returned to the United States and issued a comprehensive report of the resources of Samoa, and the laws, customs, and manners of its inhabitants. This was printed by order of Congress, and the title page bears the impression. "A. B. Steinberger, Special United States Agent." He hints at the desirability of annexation in this report, and to President Grant urged it strongly. It not appearing advisable, however, to interfere just then, Grant appears to have given his favourite a private commission to found an American government in Samoa on his own account, for after visiting England, Steinberger, in April 1875, lands again at Apia, from the United States man-of-war Tuscarora, charged with the investigation of sundry claims of American citizens. At this time the Samoan group was governed by two families, the heads of which were always fighting with each other. Still, in his capacity of "special agent," Steinberger passed a few weeks in canvassing the principal chiefs, and at last proposed that one king from each family should be elected every alternate four years. It was stated in all the American papers that the crown was offered to Steinberger, but he rejected it. He, however, wrote a constitution, a plebiscite was held, a king elected, and Steinberger elected unanimously president for life. All this time the Tuscarora was at Samoa, and there appears to have been between Commodore Kirben and Steinberger a complete understanding. Everything went smoothly for a time, till the King offered his sister as wife to his Premier. The latter, who is engaged to a young lady, grand-daughter of one of America's Presidents and greatest men, refused with thanks, and so the first difficulty began. Steinberger appears also to have lost his head a little, and to have offended the foreign population. His speculations, too, interfered with the trade of the U. S. Consul, and so when the King sent for that functionary, and said "relieve me of Steinberger, he won't marry my sister, and is a nuisance," the Consul applied to Captain Stevens, of H.M.S. Barracouta, who arrested Steinberger, and confined him on board that vessel. The curious part of the affair is that the King was elected at the same time as Steinberger, and has no more right to reign than his Minister. The latter appears to have a very strong following, as the King was arrested and carried off in retaliation for Steinberger's *decheance*. Here again the blue jackets came in, and the King was released by Captain Stevens. But Steinberger gone, the natives, according to latest advices, do not acknowledge anything, and another plebiscite is to be held. At a perliminary conference of chiefs, Captain Stevens, the present *deus ex machina* there, was present; but the natives showed their appreciation of his efforts by firing on his party, killing one sailor and wounding several. The situation is a pretty one as it stands, and it will be interesting to see how it is viewed in America. President Grant never deserts his friends, and Steinberger in this case was certainly acting under his auspices. Captain Stevens will, no doubt, find a justification in the action of the Consul, but it seems likely that once Steinberger has told his tale, the U. S. Consul at Samoa will find his official occupation gone.

The Rev. Joseph King, late missionary in the Samoan Islands, sends to the *Argus* an extract from a letter received by him from Samoa, as follows :—"It is impossible to conjecture what will be the issue of political difficulties which have sprung up. Our 'American Premier,' it now turns out, has no commission from the United States Government such as he said he had, and suspicions are almost up to a certainty now that he is the prime mover in a sort of filibustering scheme to get the islands into the hands of a ring. But he is found out I think now. Six weeks ago H.M.S. Barracouta, Captain Stevens, came up from Fiji, having on board Mr. Consul Layard, and they, with the American Consul, Mr. Foster, and Mr. Poppe, the German Consul, set to work to expose Steinberger. He could not show any credentials from the American Government, but still the Samoans were determined to hold on to him—believing his stories, and that he was America, and that America would be enraged with them if they threw him off. He tried to raise a panic also among the natives—that Fiji had been enslaved by England, and that Captain Stevens had come to hoist the British flag, &c. Steinberger had insulted all the Consuls, and principally the American Consul, had paid no attention to charges entered, and made arrests of foreigners without informing their Consuls. For three days Captain Stevens and the Consuls met at Mulinuu to remonstrate, and get Steinberger dismissed, but in vain. They then issued a proclamation declaring thmselves free from all connection with the Samoan Government while Steinberger was in fact the Government. Forty-seven foreigners petitioned Captain Stevens to take away Steinberger or remain for a time. Captain Stevens decided to remain, and a month ago sent despatches to Sir Arthur Gordon and Commodore Hoskins for further instructions, and probably they may communicate with Washington from Sydney before anything more is done. Meanwhile the natives are getting their eyes opened to Steinberger's deceit and rascality. He has just had 500 dollars out of them to send one of his party, he says, with a letter to Washington, and 1500 dollars more to pay for a vessel to take him to Honolulu, and a few days ago he asked for 5000 dollars to pay for the guns, &c., he gave them as a present! He says he wishes to pay off the two other of his party. My next will probably tell you that he is off."

The Argus, May 15, 1876.

FIJI.

Referring to the rumour that the Governors of Ceylon and Fiji were to change places about the beginning of next year, the Fiji *Argus* says:—"So far as it relates to his Excellency Sir Arthur Gordon, we are authorised to state that he has no intention of abandoning the work which he has only just commenced, and which as yet, for obvious reasons, can hardly be said to have made much apparent progress towards any absolute results."

Mr. E. L. Layard received by H.M.S. Sapphire his final instructions to quit Fiji, and assume the duties of British consul at Noumea. He will leave by the first vessel. Independent of his eminent services in the work of annexation, Mr. Layard has contributed largely to the resources of the scientific world. He has sent to England many choice ornithological specimens, some of which have been hitherto unknown.

The policy of the Government with reference to the native taxes promises to turn out a success. At Kandavu no less than 1,800 natives have already commenced clearing and planting land; at Tai Levu 1,000 acres have been planted; at Macuata and other places the same activity prevails. No doubt before long large quantities of produce will come to market from the natives. Kidney cotton is being planted extensively, and this will pay very well.

A large and powerful tribe in the Rewa district have positively refused to clear the ground intended for the plantation to be started under Government supervision, and have told Mr. Wilson, the superintendent, that they are willing to pay their tax in money, as of old, but decline to carry out the orders recently promulgated with respect to the new method of assessment.

The *Fiji Times* devotes a long article to the state of the sugar industry in that colony, and shows that in the efforts hitherto made a large amount of capital has been expended injudiciously, through want of the necessary skill in constructing sugar-making machinery in use in the colony, and the general want of technical knowledge as to the treatment of the cane when growing, and during its crushing. It suggests that a colonist should be sent home to obtain the required money in Britain—some £50,000. It estimates the cost of erection of three factories, and working three plantations of 200 acres each, at £48,450; and estimates a profit on two years' working of £40,650, exclusive of interest on capital, and wear and tear.

News has been received from Fiji *viâ* Auckland stating that serious disturbances have occurred at Viti Levu, where the mountain tribes had descended on and sacked several native villages. Whilst the Government force was on the borders of the mountains in the hill country, with the view of keeping the mountaineers in check, the latter went down the opposite side of the range, and laid waste all the coast villages, committing frightful atrocities. The precise particulars are not yet to hand, but it is reported that 30 villages have been ravaged, and men, women, and children massacred, many of them being thrown into the burning houses and roasted alive.

JUN 14 1876 RECEIVED

File with Steinberger papers

THE TIMES, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1876.

SAMOA.

We have received letters from Apia, the port of Upolu Island, in Samoa, up to the date of the 20th of March. The Samoan or Navigator Islands are a group of nine islands in the Pacific, 400 miles N.E. of Fiji. The soil is rich, and the surface densely wooded. The population is 35,000. According to the American Cyclopædia 100 white men reside at Apia. Our Correspondent recounts at length events which have now culminated in the death of three British sailors from wounds received in a surprise attack, in the dangerous or severe wounding of seven more, and it is feared also in the murder in cold blood (but this report wants confirmation) of another Englishman, named Creighton, in an island 50 miles away from the original seat of disturbance. The following is an abridgment of the story as our Correspondent tells it :—

"In the middle of 1873 Colonel A. B. Steinberger arrived in Samoa as United States Commissioner to report on the resources of the group. He took back with him a petition for annexation to the United States, which the American Senate rejected. In spite of the decision of the Senate, Steinberger retained some favour with the Executive, and returned to Samoa on the 1st of April, 1875, in the United States war vessel Tuscarora. With him he brought four pieces of cannon and one Gatling gun, which he presented to the natives as a gift from the United States. He also brought ammunition, small arms, a United States steam launch, two United States navy chronometers, and United States navy uniforms, afterwards used to clothe his soldiers. To these he added a letter from President Grant, countersigned by Mr. Hamilton Fish, and addressed to the Samoans, which contained the following among other passages :—'Being as you are, much nearer to us than any other European nation, on this account alone, it would be natural, were there no other reasons, that we should take a lively interest in your welfare and in all that concerns you. . . . Colonel Steinberger's course during his first mission has so far met my approval, and he seems to have made himself so acceptable to you, that I have authorized him again to visit you for the purpose of informing me of the progress of your affairs since he left you. I pray you, therefore, to receive him kindly and to continue to him the good-will which you showed on the former occasion.' With these recommendations and the moral support of the commander of the Tuscarora (Captain Erbau), Colonel Steinberger procured the acceptance by the natives of a new Constitution, a new flag, and of himself as irremovable Premier. He entered on his office by the end of May last year. Neither the United States Consul nor his colleagues, the representatives of other countries, had taken part in these proceedings, nor were they invited to take part in them. The Tuscarora left and Steinberger proceeded to promulgate a liquor license law, an internal police law, and a marriage law. He made an inquiry, together with a Consular Commission, into some alleged cruelties of Messrs. Godeffroy's overseer, to the labourers on their plantation, and though our Correspondent considers the charges proved, the only result was the imprisonment of the two labourers. Messrs. Godeffroy are a Hamburg firm, and own the largest business in the island. Steinberger had brought with him a schooner, the Peerless, and when a disturbance broke out in the Island of Tatailla he filled this vessel with men and arms and sailed for Tatuilla, announcing his intention to shell any village that offered resistance. No opposition was made to his commands, and no punishment was inflicted on any one except one James Sharp, an American negro, who was sentenced by Colonel Steinberger to five years' hard labour. Steinberger is charged with having alienated most of the white inhabitants by his immoralities. On the 12th of December Her Majesty's sloop Barracouta, 16 guns, came in under Captain Stevens, sent to procure a settlement of some claims of British subjects against the Government of Samoa. Steinberger now removed his guns to an inland fort, and Captain Stevens riding with the British Consul near the fort was stopped by armed men and peremptorily ordered back. On the 17th of December the United States Consul seized the Peerless schooner for a breach of the Neutrality Laws of the United States, in that she was an armed vessel under the American flag without a license. Much ill-feeling was caused by this seizure. The Peerless was indeed owned by Steinberger, and mortgaged to Ford, an American subject. But it was understood that the natives were to pay off the mortgage when it became due, and they looked upon the Peerless as their own. The seizure could not have been carried out had not the British sloop Barracouta been present.

"On the 19th of December the 'Marshal of the Kingdom,' an American liquor-shopkeeper, appointed by Steinberger to the command of the police, tore down the proclamations issued by Captain Stevens to deny a rumour which had been industriously spread to the effect that he was about to annex the islands. Captain Stevens rejected a petition from native Chiefs, who asked him to depose Steinberger. His efforts to procure a trial of the British claims which he had arrived to support were frustrated by frivolous delays. On the 27th and 29th of December interviews were held between the King and the representatives of foreign nations, at which the falsity of Steinberger's pretences to be Special Commissioner for the United States was exposed. In the course of the interviews Steinberger said the Peerless was his own property, and Captain Stevens read, in reply, a letter in which Steinberger informed him that she had been presented to the King. The King, however, in a written address, said he desired to keep his Premier. Captain Stevens then declared that no British subject could be held amenable to laws made by Steinberger. A proclamation to that effect, but extending to the subjects of other foreign Powers, was issued on the 14th of January, 1876, by the Consuls of Great Britain, the United States, and of Germany, with the approval of a public meeting called for the purpose. Fifty-one foreigners, being the majority of the white inhabitants, had previously (on the 28th of December) petitioned Captain Stevens for the removal of Steinberger. A counter-proclamation from the Samoan Government claimed the continued obedience of Europeans. The United States and British Consuls, with Captain Stevens, answered this proclamation by another (Jan. 27), in which the German Consul did not join. He excused himself on the ground of business relations, and of its being unnecessary to make any rejoinder to the absurdities of the Samoan Government. The American negro and the two labourers imprisoned by Steinberger had by this time escaped from captivity.

"Steinberger still had a majority among the governing classes. In spite of the course taken by the United States Consul, they still believed he had the support of America. He chartered the schooner Levuka, which sailed on the 24th of January, ostensibly to carry the Samoans' letters to the United States Government, asking for the support which they thought that Government had promised. It is believed, however, that all the despatches she really carried were to Steinberger's supporters in America, giving the word to stir up feeling against alleged British intervention. Mr. Platt, Steinberger's friend, sailed with her.

"A fortnight after this an important series of events began. On the 7th of February the cannon and ammunition were returned by the natives from the fort to Mulininu Point. On the same day the King wrote to the United States Consul, saying he was convinced that Steinberger was a 'liar and an impostor,' and that he had determined to remove him from office and from the group of islands; that Steinberger had been the cause of all their troubles, of the insults to the Consuls, &c. Unwilling to interfere with an American citizen except through the American Consul, he asked for the Consul's assistance. The King and the Consul having applied to our Consul, Mr. Williams, and to Captain Stevens, Captain Stevens and the two Consuls, with a number of marines and sailors, proceeded to the seat of Government. Here, upon the 8th of February last, they met the King, his Premier, and the Upper and the Lower House. The King then read his Premier's dismissal and the correspondence with the Consuls. Colonel Steinberger was arrested, marched to the tent, and taken aboard the Barracouta, there to be kept in custody until the United States Consul could find means to deport him from the group. The same night, at 11 p.m., the King himself suffered at other hands the fate of his Minister, and was seized and carried under a guard to the island of Sarvaii, 30 or 50 miles distant. This was done, according to our Correspondent, by the influence of the office-holders under the late Government and the advice of Mr. J. M. Coe, an American, a bitter enemy of Steinberger's till December, 1875, but after that time his firmest friend. The King was compelled to sign a document abdicating the throne, but he contrived to send a messenger to Captain Stevens, and on the 11th of February the Barracouta left for Sarvaii, and brought away the King without any trouble. He landed on the 15th of February, with a royal salute from the Barracouta, but did not venture to Mulininu the seat of government. He stayed in Apia with a high Chief, who, under an abolished Constitution, was joint King with him. Four marines were left with him as a guard.

"The next troubles which fell upon the island came from the religious difficulty. The Roman Catholic party were anxious to take advantage of the deposition of the King to procure the appointment of a King of their own faith, who by his family was acceptable to a large number of Protestants. War between the two parties was, however, averted. On the 27th of February, Waters, the secretary of Steinberger, and Latrobe, the commander of his army, sailed for San Francisco, taking with them $1,300 and $600 respectively, which the natives paid them for their services. Steinberger's supporter, Mr. Coe, who was believed to have instigated the raising of the religious difficulty, was then (February 29) arrested by the United States Consul with the help of Captain Stevens, and being afterwards (on March 14) put on his trial before the Consul and four Americans, was found guilty of having used his influence with the disaffected natives to cause the King's removal, &c. He was also found guilty of embezzling the fees due to the United States Treasury while he was at the head of the United States Commercial Agency to the amount of several thousand dollars, and of perjury in swearing to false returns. The sentence for the political offence was deportation from the islands; but as to the embezzlement and perjury it was decided to send him to the United States for further trial and punishment.

"On the same day on which Coe was arrested (February 29) a counter-arrest was made at Mulininu (the seat of Government). Four of the Faipule (members of the Lower House), who had spoken in favour of the restoration of the King, were deported to an island 25 miles away. On the 5th of March the British Consul's house was surrounded by armed natives, who were afterwards found to have come with the object of intercepting one of the deported Faipule who had made his escape. This man succeeded, after all, in taking refuge with our Consul (Mr. Williams), and was sent on board the Barracouta. Disturbances were now hourly feared, and special constables were sworn in. The King was living in the house of Mr. Williams. By the night of March 6, however, the Barracouta was able to leave for Pagopago for inquiry into some British claims. She returned on the 10th.

"After her return an effort was made to procure the restoration of the King, which produced the most unfortunate results. On the 13th of March, at 9 a.m., the King, with several of his chiefs, left Apia, followed at a short distance by the British and American Consuls and by Captain Stevens, who had with him a guard of Marines and bluejackets. A number of foreign residents also followed, and two boats from the Barracouta preceded the procession to Mulininu. It was understood that the King had asked for a meeting of the representatives of all Samoa to listen to his justification of his conduct in removing his Premier (Steinberger), and that the Chiefs had agreed to receive him. On arrival at the public square there was no appearance of members of either the Upper or the Lower House, nor of any preparations to receive the King. Captain Stevens and the Consuls remained outside the House of Assembly with their guard, whose arms were piled, while the King sent messages to the Chiefs announcing his ar-

rival. After about ten minutes a number of armed natives were seen moving about and crossing the road by which we had come from Apia, thus evidently intending to attack the whites at once and to cut off their retreat. A small party of marines, under the command of Lieutenant A. M'Leod, proceeded towards some of them (a distance of 100 yards) to ascertain their intentions, which from their threatening demeanour seemed serious. In a few moments afterwards, and while the armed men were being remonstrated with on their aggressive manner, and the arms of one or two of the most demonstrative had been laid hold of by the Marines, a shot was fired by one of the natives, which was immediately followed by a volley from 30 to 50 men, wounding two or three of the Marines. The guard not having their arms loaded when this treacherous attack was made were placed at a great disadvantage, but in a very short time returned the natives' fire in self defence. A very hot engagement then followed, lasting for about 15 minutes, in which, owing to the character of the ground, the dense thicket of bananas and undergrowth, and the number of small houses interspersed, affording good cover, the Guard suffered severely, no less than 11 men being wounded—seven Marines and four sailors, one of whom died in an hour. The number killed and wounded on the natives side it is impossible to ascertain, it being variously stated at from 15 to 35. It is known positively, however, that nine natives at least were shot dead, and it is estimated that the total numbers are 12 to 15 killed and an equal number wounded. During the engagement the boats were attacked and some bullets sent into them, one sailor being wounded in the boat in which were the British and American Consuls. During the affair the cannon on Mulininu were spiked by Captain Stevens' orders, to prevent the natives using them.

"There were taken from the natives 50 rifles, several of them breechloaders, supplied by Steinberger, the attacking party being largely composed of the soldiers trained by Steinberger and 'Major' Latrobe. These soldiers, it is now believed, were the instigators of the whole affair, it being known that at the time the attack occurred the Taimua and Faipule (members of the Upper and Lower House) were preparing to come to the House to meet the King. Throughout the whole affair the officers and men showed great courage and steadiness, and exhibited the greatest forbearance towards the natives, not firing on those who laid down their arms even when they were taken in the very act of attack. Had they been so minded they might have slaughtered 50 or 60. Numbers waited until the troops were close to them, then fired, and instantly threw down their rifles and surrendered. These people were allowed to escape. The end of the affair was that the armed natives, of whom there were from 200 to 300, were driven off the Point, with the exception of those who laid down their arms. The captain then demanded a meeting of the Chiefs, and, after representing to them that his men had been treacherously made the object of an unprovoked attack, asked for a guarantee that the attack should not be repeated. Three hostages were given to him. About noon Captain Stevens and the Consuls left, accompanied to the British Consulate by a number of influential Chiefs, who disavowed their participation in the attack.

"Special constables were called out, the magazine was seized at the King's request, and the ammunition it contained destroyed. A notice signed by the three Consuls was issued prohibiting the sale of fire-arms or ammunition. Preparations to resist an attack were immediately made at the Consulates; field-pieces were landed and placed in position, barricades were formed, trenches dug, and timber cleared away. Rumours continually reached town that an attack was to be made, but the night passed away quietly. On the next day (March 14) Mr. J. M. Coe was brought to trial, as before detailed.

"On the night of the 18th March all English and American residents were called together by their Consuls to hear a statement of the position of affairs, and were asked whether in their opinion Captain Stevens' conduct in remaining ashore with his men to protect the Consulate was likely to put in jeopardy the safety of the White residents by provoking a collision with the Natives. On the 20th a memorial signed by a number of White residents was presented to Captain Stevens, expressing their sympathy with him in the loss of his men at Mulininu on the 13th, and stating their conviction that to the procedure of Mr. Steinberger in Samoa and that of his friends since his arrest must be traced the origin and cause of that affair. The memorial commended the conduct of Captain Stevens's officers and men, and thanked him for the manner in which he had endeavoured to insure the proper protection and recognition of British interests.

"On the afternoon of the 20th a letter was sent to Captain Stevens from a Committee appointed by the foreign residents on the 18th, in which they stated that they endorsed Captain Stevens' acts, and appreciated his exertions for their benefit. They prayed that he would continue to guard the Consulates, as they considered that, so far from provoking or irritating the Natives, the moral effect of a body of armed men ashore was absolutely necessary to prevent the possibility of an attack on the Whites."

Our correspondence closes with the 20th of March. The last letter left on that day in the German bark Etienne, chartered by Captain Stevens for Fiji, with the sick and wounded. From the 13th large bodies of armed natives had been known to be moving in different directions, and there were repeated rumours of an assault being intended on the town. The more prudent chiefs were trying to prevent bloodshed, but on the 20th came a report that an Englishman named Creighton, residing on the island of Savaii, 50 miles from Apia, had been murdered by the natives in revenge for the death of their friends at Mulininu.

Mr. Campbell

file
JWC
11 July

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 6 1876
RECEIVED

Auckland, New Zealand
1st June 1876

Hon./
Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State.
Washington
D. C.

Sir, I have the honor to report that, in accordance with the fears expressed by me in my Despatches sent by the hands of Thr. Hon. Frank Pe[illegible] Samoan Commissioner to the United States, my person was seized on the Eighth day of February last at my private residence at Mulinuu by Capt. Charles C. Stevens of H. M's. S. "Barracouta" with Officers and armed Crew, carried through the Town of Apia, and taken by boat to H. M. S. "Barracouta" The guard marching through the Town was to t[illegible] Natives a funereal procession, to two score of depraved white men a great triumph. Full par-ticulars of subsequent proceedings will be furnishe[illegible] you by J. M. Coe. Esqre. In this connection I must state that my past relations with Mr. Coe have n[illegible] been of a friendly character, as per my earlier Despatches, wherein I was defending the integr[illegible] of the Natives, and sustaining the decision of the Court convened by the Commander of the United States Steamer "Tuscarora", under orders from the State Department. This hostility, though pronounce[illegible] was not of a character to engender bitterness or bad feeling, and was justly viewed by Mr. Coe as a business and legal disagreement, rather [illegible] a personal issue. When the outrages were perp-etrated by the American Consul and Captain Charles C. Stevens R.N. Mr. Coe became a firm supporter of the Samoan Government. Hence the malicious persecution of himself and fa[illegible] his deportation. On board of the "Barracouta" from

from the 8th day of February to the 5th day of April I was assigned a servant's room in a Deck house in the after part of the ship. 8 ft by 6 ft without windows or ventilation, with a Thermometer ranging from 84° to 95°, and under an armed guard with Ball cartridge.

A written order from Captain Stevens to Mr. McLeod, 1st Officer, which was read to me by the said Officer, was to the following effect: That ball cartridges were issued to the sentries so that I should be shot at any effort to escape, or to speak in a voice that could not be heard by the Officers and men about me, or to send on or receive communications from the shore; that a light should be flashed in my face every half-hour in the night; that my confinement should be with or without Irons, according to further orders from the Captain.

The pride and esprit of the English Officers revolted at such treatment, and I was invited to mess with the Ward-room Officers, who certainly endeavoured to make my confinement as agreeable as possible.

A few Clothes were sent to me by the United States Consul several days after my seizure.

My washing and reading Matter were regularly examined to prevent the possibility of communication with the Shore.

Captain Stevens in a most brutal manner informed me that efforts were being made to communicate with me by my friends on shore, and compelled me to send a letter on shore stating that I would be shot at the first attempt of the people to convey any message to me, and that I therefore begged them not to do so.

I was kept in profound ignorance of the state of affairs on shore, and as I respected the kind and courteous treatment of the Officers I

refrained.

refrained from making any enquiries of them.
~~At the different Meetings~~ at Mulinuu between the Government and Captain Stevens, previous to my seizure the latter was always accompanied by an Armed Guard.
I was denied a hearing, and every effort was made by the said, Captain Stevens to prejudice the Native Chiefs against myself
Captain Erben and the visit of the U.S.S. "Tuscarora" were ridiculed, and opprobious Epithets were applied to that Officer and to His Excellency the President of the United States.
Finding all efforts futile he (Captain Stevens) then publicly declared that he would ruin me by showing up my character before the world.
After the receipt of my protest against the seizure of the Yacht "Peerless" he evidently considered it necessary either to ruin me or retreat from his position, hence, actuated by a species of madness he made the attempt to destroy myself and the Samoan Government which ultimately resulted in bloodshed.
Accompanying Documents will explain the manner of my landing in Levuka, Fiji, and the collusion existing between Captain Stevens and S.S. Fiter the former refusing to receive my protest in Levuka, or to carry Despatches from me to his Commanding Officer Captain Hoskins, R.N. Commodore of the Australian Squadron.
Learning that a Court Martial would be held in Auckland I conceived it my duty to come to this place, and confront the said Captain Charles E. Stevens. I therefore arrived here on the 28th. April last.
I found upon arrival that Commodore Hoskins considered the matter of such grave importance that he would not treat with it, ~~although four~~ English War Ships were in Port, but referred

the.

the case to the Home Government.

I at once communicated with Commodore Hoskins for particulars of which I refer you to Enclosures. Hence I could do nothing but remain passive, and have since watched the great interest taken in my affairs throughout the whole of New Zealand.

I may state, that, although I have sought no assistance, the Press of this City has advocated my cause, and has not been slow to censure Captain Stevens for his unwarrantable interference in the domestic policy of Samoa.

By this Mail I will forward you a few of the Newspapers in which you will observe the sentiments of the Auckland people.

The threats made by Captain Stevens and S.S. Foster to ruin me were by no means idle ones. On his arrival here Captain Stevens placed in the hands of the Press garbled Copies of Despatches from the Hon. Secretary of State, and from His Excellency the President of the United States to myself, which were either furnished him by S.S. Foster, or he himself must have been a participator in the seizure of my personal effects and private papers. Of the two I incline to the latter belief.

Mr. Rudge. R.N. Assistant Paymaster and Captain's Clerk on H.M.S. Barracouta, confidentially informed me that, immediately after the seizure of my personal effects, he was employed in reading assorting and copying private papers belonging to myself.

To what extent Captain Stevens has availed himself of Copies of certain Documents I am unable to state, but it is certain that he exhibited, in Fiji, letters and Despatches to Hon. J. B. Thurston, Auditor of the Colony of Fiji, addressed to myself which I have never seen myself, and which arrived

in

in Samoa during my confinement on board H.M.S. "Barracouta", the seals of the same being broke. The evidence becomes more conclusive that for a period of nearly one year S.S. Foster has, upon the arrival of each Mail, seized and appropriated my letters and despatches from the United States.

Upon the arrival of H.M.S. "Barracouta" in Auckland, Captain Stevens placed himself "En rapport" with H. P. Barber. U.S. Vice Consul, armed with voluminous correspondence and dispatches from S.S. Foster to the said H. P. Barber, showing a determined effort to blacken my character and cast odium upon my actions.

This is a striking contrast to my action towards Captain Stevens when in the Fijis I retreated from an Appointment with His Excellency the Governor, Sir Arthur Gordon - for which vide Copy of a letter from his ~~Adjutant~~ A.D.C.

I did this after learning His Excellency's disapproval of Captain Stevens' actions, and his personal hostility to himself, to show that I would not take advantage of such hostility.

I found myself prejudged by Mr. Barber, the U.S. Vice Consul, and did not deem it prudent to enter into any Arguments with him, though I requested that he would cash my Draft upon San Francisco for $100, which he refused to do. I do not mention this with a view of impugning the motives or character of Mr. Barber, as he is a gentleman of standing and reputation in this Community, although there is a feeling of surprise in the minds of the people, that the American Representative here has extended to me neither comfort nor courtesy.

As evidence of the accord between Captain Stevens and Mr. Barber, in the absence of the Captain I was invited by the Officers to dine on Board the Barracouta when in this port. - Vide letter from 2nd Lieut. Maxwell

at.

at which time Mr. Barber was the Guest of the Captain's Secretary in the Steerage. The Ward-room Officers united in their friendship and support to me, and being witnesses of the good feeling existing between Mr. Barber and Captain Stevens at the Club, and impressed by the flagrant injustice I had received, would not invite Mr. Barber into the Ward-room.

I must refer to the kindness and assistance afforded me by Merchants and Gentlemen residing in Auckland, who, although a stranger in a foreign land, have extended to me kindness and support of which I shall ever maintain a lasting remembrance. This kindness I may state has been afforded me after the publication of Capt. Stevens' statements to the detriment of my Character.

To me it appears that the people of Auckland repudiate the actions of Captain Stevens, R.N. of H.M.S. "Barracouta", and, although it has been stated that the embroglio created by S.S. Foster, & Capt. Stevens may possibly lead to the Annexation of the Navigator Group to Great Britain, the feeling is against such being carried out in so dishonorable a manner.

I must now refer again to Samoa.

Instinctively feeling that I would be seized, and being determined that there should be no armed Natives at the Capital, I gave a Bill of Sale over my personal effects, for the consideration of the sum of one dollar, to George F. Waters, who after my seizure betrayed me in the most shameless manner. This property was taken to the American Consulate and sold at Auction.

My Library, containing many rare and valuable Works, sold for a trifle, and my household property was scattered over the Beach, in many instances falling into the hands of the most degraded people. Captain Stevens bought, by private sale, a breech-loading fowling-piece, of high cost, for $20. and has used the same

here

here during the Shooting season; also a valuable portmanteau, fitted and filled with Glass and Silver ware, each article being stamped with my Crest and Monogram.

These facts have been communicated to the Citizens of Auckland by the officers of the "Barracouta", and provoked a feeling of just indignation & resentment.

While a prisoner on board the "Barracouta", I addressed a note to S.S. Foster asking for an Account of the sale of my property. I enclose his answer.

After my seizure the servants of Captain Stevens and other parties in his interest were dressed in the clothes presented by the United States to the Samoan Rulers, and such garments can now be seen in the Fijis

The associates, aiders, and abettors of S.S. Foster were Williamson, Henry, and Jenkins, the former a Refuge from the United States, who after the Rebellion, declared he would not live where the American Flag floated. He is a fellow of the lowest type. The latter (Jenkins), formerly a seaman on the "Peerless" now a blacksmith in Apia, was arrested by Captain Erben, of the Tuscarora for Mutiny. Henry, an American Negro, is a keeper of a Grog shop and Brothel.

The said Williamson and Jenkins were part of the Court that condemned the "Peerless".

I have forwarded you Auckland Newspapers in which are several paragraphs illustrative of the feeling of the Blue-jackets of H.M.S. Barracouta towards myself.

These are no high drawn pictures but positive facts although how the newspapers obtained the information I cannot conceive. There has been but one expression of feeling on shore here since my arrival in Auckland. These men have stated to me that had I have been on Shore at the time of the disturbance at Apia, their comrades, they are sure, would not have been killed.

One of these men who was present also informed me

me that the first shot came from the Barracouta's Men.

These men have expressed a wish that I would follow the Ship to London, and to use their own words "They hoped I would give their Captain "Seven Years" for his outrageous conduct towards myself.

By the Officers I am informed that Capt. Stevens stated openly at the Club here that I was a Debauchee, and that I had taken twenty-seven drinks on board the Barracouta in one day.

The same officers state that in a Court I have no necessity to deny this charge, but have simply to demand the production of the Caterer's Books in order to refute such an accusation.

I state this simply to show how I have been maligned on one side, and upheld on the other by the people of the "Barracouta". The same charges were made against me in Samoa, but a most rigid investigation will show that I never entered a drinking house during my stay there but, in accordance with law, I closed them, but they were afterwards re-opened by Capt. Stevens by Proclamation.

Full particulars of the organization of Government at Samoa have been conveyed by other Despatches. All strife had ceased. Happiness, concord and unity prevailed throughout the Group; the people were proud of their integrity as a Nation and rapidly advancing in Civilization for which they were earnest & eager. Laws were made and enforced without trouble; a civil and penal Code instituted; a system of Education inaugurated; the habits of industry encouraged by the Government; a School fund created, the Chiefs being ambitious for the education of their children; and nothing was wanting but the accord of the white traders in Apia.

The Natives were clothed and they deemed

their

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The Natives were clothed and they deemed

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their happiness secure.
It is a malicious slander upon myself and the United States Government to say that hostilities were the result of an Army created by myself, with arms furnished by the U.S. Government.
As a disproval of such statement I present the patent fact that only one hundred Stand of Muzzle loading Arms was presented to the Samoan Government by the United States, with a few pieces of Artillery. The latter were used only in Salutes, and the former placed, without ammunition, in the hands of One hundred Men who were being trained at a Camp of Instruction, to be afterwards transferred to the Governors of the different districts as a Police Force.
It was this organization which enabled me to arrest and keep in confinement the American who had assaulted Mr. Foster, as per former Despatches.
These significant facts I have presented to Commodore Hoskins, Commanding Her Majesty's Australian Squadron. (Vide enclosure.)
If the policy of England is the acquisition or annexation of this Group it will be made manifest by their support or disapproval of the actions of Capt. Stevens.
I shall repair to London, there to place myself in the hands of the United States Minister, and beg that you will forward to him attested Copies of all my Despatches.
The prudence and circumspection with which I will deal with this matter, will be best guaranteed by my past actions and relations with the Government of the United States.
Whatever may be my views of the International aspect of this case, I will refrain from any expression, leaving it to your Honorable self and others, who are abler and wiser than myself, to deal with the question.

I.

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I.

I transmit a Statutory Declaration made by a person here, who from his position is acquainted with the facts connected with the Yacht "Peerless" since her arrival in these Waters.

It is quite correct that, although many here are ambitious to possess such a craft, they are loth to become implicated in any matters concerning her, as the general feeling in Auckland is that an United States War Ship will arrive here to demand her restitution.

The Title given with this Vessel by Capt. Stevens and Mr. S. S. Foster I am informed has been declared invalid by the Collector of Customs at this Port, hence she remains a drag in the hands of the party holding her, who has himself no use for her.

I may add that since it was reported a few days ago that the U. S. S. "Tuscarora" was at Samoa, and likely to visit this port, and since the enclosed declaration was made, the Peerless has been removed from her moorings in the Harbour, and no one here seems to know what has become of her, while it is currently reported that one Ratzey, the mate of a very suspicious Vessel which lately arrived in Auckland, minus her Captain and Supercargo, who were stated to have gone on shore at some island & never returned, and which vessel is supposed to be a slaver, has expressed an agreeableness to purchase the "Peerless" and take her to China "both title or no title"

Determined to meet every issue I mention the fact of the existence of an Agreement between John Cesar Godefroy of Hamburg and myself being only known after the seizure of my papers. Much chess has been made upon this, and many ridiculous comments have been made.

The naked facts are that such an Agreement was made when I was neither an United States Agent nor an Officer of the Samoan Government.

My

My Declaration, made in Sevuka for posting or publication, a Copy of which I respectfully submit, will best explain my status relative to the said Agreement.

This Contract was never in force; it was abrogated by mutual agreement between Mr. Alfred S. Poppe, agent at Samoa for J. C. Godeffroy & Sons, and myself, a few days after my arrival, and such notification was given to the House in Hamburg.

But in this connection I do solemnly declare that the Contract in its entirety was for the benefit of the Samoan people, and an ample protection to the foreign labour upon the German Plantations in Samoa, besides the pledge of the house of Godeffroy and Co. to secure the recognition of the Government of Samoa by the Imperial Government of Germany. The earnestness of my purpose and determination to protect the Natives against all foreign business aggressions is made manifest by my action in the investigation of the Mulifanua plantations, full details of which I have forwarded to the State Department, the same clearly showing the entire absence of any business collusion between the said firm and myself, with a high appreciation of the honor and integrity of purpose of the Messrs. Godeffroy of Hamburg, knowing well their disposition to deal with the Natives in a humane manner.

I do conscientiously believe that this agreement was for the benefit of the Natives and their Government, providing its provisions could be carried out.

The benefit to accrue personally to myself was transferred to the Government, and heartily acquiesced in by them.

In this as well as other things I ask for a most rigid investigation, and am willing and anxious to appear before any tribunal of my Countrymen.

The vile imputation made by S.S. Foster & others, and widely circulated, that the President of the United

United States was connected with me in a business scheme for personal aggrandizement I pronounce to be a malicious falsehood, and the emanation of evil and designing men.

Of my private affairs His Excellency the President knows absolutely nothing; and I do solemnly declare that neither his Excellency nor his Attaches, nor other Officers of the United States Government have in any case, directly or indirectly been connected with myself for the furtherance of any scheme or schemes.

Telegraphic communication being suspended I am now here in a state of painful uncertainty. Through the kindness of a Gentleman here, a British Subject, I am enabled to send a special Agent to Samoa, for the purpose of collecting evidence in the whole matter, both with regard to my connections with Samoa, and my deportation by H.M.S. "Barracouta"

For this purpose a Vessel has been chartered, and is now fitting out for the Voyage, and I expect she will leave on or about the 8th Instant.

I have instructed this Agent to forward to your Honorable self all and every particulars of this Visit.

The most rigid scrutiny will fail to prove that I have ever pledged the Government of the United States to either protection over, or annexation of the Samoan Group, but I have inculcated in the minds of the people such a friendly feeling to the United States, as would make any action of our Government in the future legitimate and easy. The sentiment of Thirty-six thousand people of Samoa is with me and they will ever pray for my return.

I have the honor to be.

Sir.

Your very Obedient Servant.

A. B. Steinberger

List of Copies of Letters, Declarations & Protests forwarded by Col. Steinberger to the Honorable Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, Washington -

A. Translation & copy of Native Document referring to a meeting held at Samoa.

B. Copy of Letter from Col. Steinberger to Capt. Stevens, R.N. H.M.S. "Barracouta" regarding the seizure and despoiling of the Schooner Yacht "Peerless".

C. ~~Copy~~ of Letter from U.S. Consul, Samoa, to Col. Steinberger

D. Copy of Letter from Capt. Stevens, R.N. to U.S. Consul Levuka, respecting Messrs. Steinberger and Coe.

E. Copy of Protest from Col. Steinberger to Capt. Stevens R.N.

F. Copy of Letter from Col. Steinberger to J.M. Browne Esqre U.S. Consul, Levuka, enclosing Documents.

G. Copy of Protest from Col. Steinberger to Capt. Stevens R.N.

H. Copy of Letter from Col. Steinberger to U.S. Consul Fiji requesting information of the receipt of certain Documents

I. Copy of Letter from Colonel Steinberger to Capt Stevens R.N.

J. Copy of Letter from Col. Steinberger to Secretary of State, Washington, communicating certain facts and charges.

K. Copy of Letter from Col. Steinberger to the U.S. Consul Fiji enclosing Copies of Protests of himself & J.M. Coe to Capt. Stevens, H.M.S. "Barracouta".

L. Copy of Letter from U.S. Consul, Levuka, to Col. Steinberger

M. Copy of Letter from Col. Steinberger to the U.S. Consul Levuka, requesting Affidavit

N. Copy of Letter from Col. Steinberger to the U.S. Vice, Consul, communicating certain facts for transmission to the State Department. Washington.

O Copy of Letter from U.S. Vice Consul, Levuka to Col. Steinberger communicating certain facts.

P. Copy of Declaration and Protest of A. B. Steinberger Esq.

Q. Declaration of Ezra Williams.

R. Declaration of ~~Ezra~~ Jere Hadrill

S. Copy of Letter from Col. Steinberger to Commodore Hoskins

T. Copy of Letter from Commr. Hoskins to Col. Steinberger.

U. Letter from Lieut. Maxwell to Col. Steinberger.

V. Copy of Letter from Col. Steinberger to the President of the United States.

W. Copy of Letter from Col. Steinberger to the U.S. Vice Consul Auckland, enclosing Documents.

X. Extract from N.Z. Herald 3rd June 1876

Y. Letter from A. D. C. to Governor of Fiji

Translation & Copy

An interview between Tuatafu and Silo Secretary, and Mr Turner the Doctor in the house of the latter on the 14 December 1875.—

It was then and there that Mr Turner enquired of Tuitafu and Silo an explanation of the speech of Tuatele on 26 November, relative to the land and the grass. It was then and there that Tuatafu first appeared at Mr Turner's House, and Silo following shortly afterwards found Tuatafu and Mr. Turner conversing together at 8 O clock in the Morning.—

2 Tuatafu enquired the reason why Tuatele was to be tried again.

T. What is the will of the Premier?

A The decision of the Premier is that there is no harm meant by Tuatele. The meaning is to cultivate the land.—

A. You are all indeed stupid, Why do you ask after the Customs of the great ancients powers of Rome and Arabia instead of continuing on with your Samoan customs.—

2 Is it correct that in a speech you made you compared the Premier to Jesus.—

A It is indeed true

2 Why did you speak of such a serious matter, and against the desire of the Government? There must be protection sought from some other Power for your Government.—

A. Indeed how is that?

A It is you that has led us astray we know now that the Gentleman has no appointment

A. Sir I am very angry with you

A. Why so?

A. You

A You are very changeable you have first told us that this Gentleman was appointed here by the Government of America, and through him all War in these Islands would cease, and if it were not for him we would fight again. –

J. It is better there should be War than to be led astray

Iui If the Government of Samoa change to Great Britain, will it not bring on War between Great Britain and America. –

J. Let them have War. We will be quiet here, if it be the wish of Samoa that the Man of War should remain here in the Harbour. she will do so, until Relieved by a large Man of War from Fiji. –

J. It is very good continue your Meeting here, and we will go with the Captain and 1st Lieut. of the Man of War to have a deliberation at Malua and we will return tomorrow afternoon. And then you come to my house with Silo in the night and we will then inform you in what manner to come; and when we return in the afternoon from Malua we will send Sio to Tuatafu with a message saying Mr Turner requires you two to come to his house with an Atua Representative and then Tupae and Tuitafu and Silo will come. –

We went there on the 15th December at 11 O'Clock in the night and the Meeting was composed of Mr. Turner the Doctor. Rev H. Nisbet, and Mr Turner from Malua and Tupae. Tuitafu and Silo. –

Q. What about the treat you had

A. The result is that Sivaleli is fined

Q. What is the will of the Premier

A He makes no decision. It is with the King and the Government. –

Q. when

Q. Where is the money for Tutuila's fine of 500 $ that Mr Poppe advanced.-

A. Payment of $200 has been made by the Court trying the case and $300 is held by the Government.- Mr. Turner from Malua then advised us, stating his love for the Government.- and desired us to change our minds about the Gentleman you have appointed as Premier.- We have closely examined all his letters, and there is not a single letter wherein it states that the American Government will protect you.- It is our wish that the Government will consider another Government, with the English Man of War in the Harbour, together with the German Man of War that is said to be at Tutuila will inform your Government which Government to select, because we have fully examined everything, and find that America will not accept Samoa, and you require some Government to protect you

Mr Turner then went and brought a letter from the Secretary of State of America and read it to us. It stated that the Gentleman had no appointment from the Government.- Mr Turner also stated. if you will accept this Vessel she will remain here at Apia, and send a letter to Fiji for a large Man of War to come here; and this one will proceed on her voyage

Mr. Turner the Doctor then stated. I wish it to be distinctly understood that if any difficulties should arise at some future day we wash our hands clear of all blame

We are much pained with the words of Mr Turner.- In what manner will you be

Clear

clear of blame; was it not you all that opened the way; and you all now back out. Who were the first movers in this thing; It was yourself and Williams who advised us to accept this Gentleman, and let Samoa live in peace, and the Government then held a deliberation in the square in front relative to a Flag to adopt, a Flag was drafted, the one we have now - which the Gentleman took away with him, and it was made and returned to us, and the Government now has it.- But at first we had a Red Flag which was in accordance with the wish of the people.-

And then we had a meeting at the house of Mr Collie. You made a Speech. as also did Tupai and Mr Coe. Samuel Williams the Consul was also present.-

There was not a dissenting voice among you. It was agreed by you all that we should accept this Gentleman, and the Government should hoist the Flag. Hamilton & Samuel Williams opposed the hoisting of the Flag and then this Gentleman came with Mr Brown from Savaii. and the Jamica & Jaipula awaiting Colt Steinbergers approval. Col: Steinberger came and called for the letters of White people that had been to the Government, and which was produced and the Gentleman examined the manner in which they were addressed "This is my letter to the Government at Mulinuu where the Jamica and Pule and Aiga are" That was the address of all the white people's letters.-

Colonel Steinbergers then said Hoist the Flag in the afternoon. Mr Turner and Tupai were present.- The foregoing is related by Tupai in reference to the interview we had.-

(Signed) { Tupai
Tualafa
Silo

Copy

Mulinuu
December. 20. 1875

Captain C. E. Stevens
Commanding H. B. M. S. "Barracouta"

Sir

The Schooner Yacht "Peerless" seized by the United States Consul S. S. Foster on the morning of the 17th December 1875, is an American built vessel, registered in the name of Jerome B. Ford an American Citizen of San Francisco. State of California (Register No 59 February 27th 1874.

This vessel has been under my entire control since that date, all purchase papers mortgages and agreements to this proof are known to the Hon Alfred Doppe German Consul.

There has been a general recognition of such control being vested in myself here, and acknowledgement of the same by letter in my possession from Rear Admiral Almy U. S. N Commanding North Pacific Squadron.—

S. S. Foster U. S. Consul, with two daughters were passengers on the said Yacht to Tonga and return.—

Why has not the United States Consul made such seizure heretofore. or did the same only occur on Friday at ten minutes past eight a. m.—

I have waited three days for a notification of this outrage from the United States Consul. It has not yet come.—

The Captain of the vessel is absent.— Upon her last trip to Leone Island of Futuna, she was commanded by George Witchard an

English

English subject - I have seen fit to give her to the use of the Samoan Government in transporting Government officers between the Districts. Missionaries, their Teachers and Families have for months had a free passage upon this Yacht, and from her Cabin has gone up Prayer for the peace & happiness of the Samoan and its people. -

The Gun upon the Bow of the "Peerless" (a boat howitzer Bronze) has been used only in salutes; this arm is one of others presented with ammunition to the Samoan Rulers, by the Government of the United States of America, and specified by State Department of the United States of America letters of Instruction to Col A B Steinberger bearing date

Department of State

Washington 11th December 1874

accompanied by a Complete Invoice from Army & Navy Department of the United States of America

This arm was mounted upon the "Peerless", under authority by the Officers and crew of the United States War Steamer "Tuscarora", and the said arm bears the Stamp of an United States Arsenal. -

As an Officer commanding a War Vessel of Her Britanic Majesty it would be unbecoming for me to speak of the American Consul and his Acts. -

Presenting in brief such facts I do now protest against Her Britanic Majesty's Officers, deporting and dismantling the said Yacht "Peerless", and demantling a Gun placed there by an American War Vessel, and the said Yacht being without a Captain and having but two Seamen and a Cook on board as Crew. With Sentiments of high Consideration

I have the honor to be
Your obedt Servt
(Signed) A B. Steinberger

~~U. S. Commercial Agency~~ Consulate

29

Apia, March 29th 1876

A. B. Steinberger

Sir

Mr Waters, having full charge of your effects has the auction accounts

I am sir

Yours &c

J. S. Foster

U. S. Consul

6.

Copy.

Respecting Messrs. Steinberger and Co.

Barracouta, Samoa
5th April. 76.

Sir.

I have the honour to transmit herewith Papers connected with the two persons named in the Margin whom I was requested to bring away from Samoa by the American Consul there. Vide Enclosures 1 & 2 and as I find I cannot legally detain them in English Waters I have set them at liberty

I have the honor to be,
Sir.
Your Obedient Servant
(Signd) Charles E. Stevens
Captain R.N.

The American Consul
Levuka
Fiji

Mr Webster
Mr Fox

Copy of Letter from Capt.
Charles E. Stevens R.R.
to U.S. Consul. Sevuka,
respecting Messrs. Steinberg
and Coe.

10.

Copy.

4 A. B. Steinberger to Capt. Charles. E. Stevens. R.N. Commanding H.M.S. "Barracouta" in Port Levuka, Fiji. Communicating Protest.

1st. My Communication of the 5th. Instant, recapitulates your Instructions from the American Consul in Apia to land me in Auckland, New Zealand. Conditions in such communication set forth can in no wise be ambiguous, and will be forwarded to the Commodore of the Australian Station.

2nd. I deny your lack of time to read my Communication of the 5th Instant. I protest against your Equivocal determination to land me in Levuka, after knowing the Conditions as set forth in my Communication of the 5th. Instant.

3rd. I do now solemnly protest against all, every and each action of yourself, personally or officially, in the matter of the seizure of my person, and the despoiling of my property

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your Obedient Servant
(Signed) A. B. Steinberger
U.S. Special Agent
to Samoa

Levuka Fiji
April 6th 1876.

Comm

Copy of Protest from
Col. Steinberger to Capt.
Charles E. Stevens R.N.
H.M.S. "Barracouta"

E.

Copy

A. B. Steinberger to J. M. Browne Esqre
United States Consul at Levuka, Fiji.
enclosing certain Documents

I beg leave to enclose Official Communication to Capt. Charles. E. Stevens R.N. Commanding H.M.S. "Barracouta" without comment.

I have the honor to be.

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

(Signed) A. B. Steinberger

U.S. Special Agent to Samoa

Copy of Letter from
Col. Steinberger to J. M.
Browne Esq. U.S. Consul at
Sevuka enclosing certain
Documents.

J.

A. B. Steinberger to Capt. Charles E. Stevens R. N. Commanding H. M. S. "Barracouta", in port Levuka. Fiji. Communicating protest. –

1st My communication of the 5th instant recapitulates your instructions from the American Consul in Apia to land me in Auckland New Zealand with my papers.– Conditions in such communication set forth: can in no wise be ambiguous and will be forwarded to the Commander of the Australian Squadron. –

2nd I deny your lack of time to read my communication of the 5th instant.– I protest against your equivocal determination to land me in Levuka, after knowing the conditions as set forth in my communication of the 3rd instant. –

3d I do now solemnly protest against all, every and each action of yourself personally or officially in the matter of the seizure of my person, and the despoiling of my property

I have the honor to be
your obedt. servt.
(Signed) A B Steinberger
U.S. Special Agt.
to
Samoa

Levuka Fiji
April 6/76.

Copy.

Ire Browne Esq.
U.S. Consul.
Fiji

Sir,

When Capt. Stevens landed me here, he stated that my private papers would be turned over to the American Consul.

Will you please advise me of the receipt of such papers, and your Instructions thereon.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant
(Signed) A. B. Steinberger

Levuka. Fiji
April 7/76.

Dated 7. April 1876

Copy of Letter from Col. Steinberger to the U.S. Consul Fiji, requesting information of the receipt of certain papers, & instructions thereon.

H.

Levuka Fiji
H. M. S. "Barracouta"
April 5th 1876.

Copy

13 Steinberger to Capn Charles E. Stevens R.W

Sir

Assuming that you act under instructions of the American Consul at Apia S. S. Foster, my liberty as an American Citizen, and a special agent of my Government, denied by you an officer of H. Ms Service.- Without indulging in comments upon the past I have now respectfully to say

1st That on the 4th day of April, at or about the hour of 2 P.M. in the Port of Levuka Fiji, Captain Stevens upon the Quarter deck of the "Barracouta" in the presence of 1st Lieut. McLeod, stated, that he was instructed by the American Consul at Apia to turn Mr Steinberger with his papers over to the American Consul at Auckland.-

2nd About the hour of 10 P.M. Captain Stevens entered the Office of the Ship, to which my Room opens, and said he wished to see me with the 1st Lieut. I replyed that I would put my Coat on and be at his service at once. He met on the Quarter deck with Lieut. Maxwell when Captain Stevens asked me if I wished to be

Landed

landed here (Levuka) My answer was No.

Knowing that I could not communicate with my Government, and that at Auckland I could avail myself of the Telegraph. I considered this my duty; Moreover to be landed here would place me as a stranger in a country, where I could have no Com--munication and pennyless.-

I beg to state that I am now ready to be put upon shore here (Levuka) upon the following conditions viz

1st That my Papers be returned to me

2nd That I be placed in funds to support me, while here, and carry me to San Francisco.-

3d That the Captain of H. M. Steamer "Nymphe" will carry for me a sealed letter to the Commodore of the Australian Squadron. H. M. Service. with two open Telegrams to be transmitted from Auckland

I have the honor to be
your Obedt. Servant
(Signed) C. B. Steinberger

Copy

Levuka Fiji
April 7. 1876

Hon Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State
Washington
D. C.

Sir. On the 5th instant I was released by Capt Stevens from custody as a prisoner on board H.M.S. "Barracouta". On the 4th instant the said Captain Stevens informed me that he was ordered by the United States Consul at Apia to take me to Auckland, and place me, with papers in the hands of the U. S. Consul at that port. The Officials of this Colony denouncing his acts, he landed me here against my written protest.—

My Report from Auckland N. Z. will give full particulars of my suffering and the repeated outrages to the American flag, as well as the foul conspiracy in which S. S. Foster U. S. Consul at Apia, has played no small part, and been largely a pecuniary gainer, All of my personal and other property has been seized and sold, and no account rendered to myself.—

My Papers, and much of the Government (Samoan) Archives seized.—

I charge S. S. Foster U. S. Consul with intercepting and appropriating for months my private mail giving

copies

copies of despatches from yourself the Hon: Secy of State, and others to English officers, the same having been exhibited in this place to Colonial officers, and of furnishing copies of all important papers to Captain Charles E. Stevens.-

I charge said Consul with making and organizing a vile conspiracy, associating men with him who are regardless of truth, and morally incapable of comprehending the sanctity of an oath, to destroy a Government founded upon Justice and Truth, violating laws, seizing personal property for his own use and attempting to sully the honour of the United States. - All efforts to overthrow the Samoan Government and England to get foothold has failed.

Five successive times the Capital of Samoa has been invaded by armed men from H.M.S "Barracouta", which at last resulted in bloodshed, and the name of England held in abhorence by the Samoans for ever. -

Every effort was made by the said Captain Stevens to prejudice the Natives by publicly insulting the American Flag, and His Excellency the President of the United States. -

Certain of a vindication of my past action. I am confident in my integrity of purpose. I go to Auckland New Zealand

New Zealand to confront Capt Charles E. Stevens. before a court to be convened by his superior officers.- In doing this I am too well aware that the United States Consul at that Port has received an ex-parte statement from Consul Foster that I go without papers or documentary evidence.-

Believing this proceeding to be for the honor of my country

I have the honor to be

Your Most Obedt Servt

(signed) A. B. Steinberger
late U. S. Special Agent
to Samoa

Copy.

J. M. Browne Esq.
U.S. Consul
Fiji

Sir.

I beg to enclose Copies of Protests by J. M. Coe and myself to Captain Charles E. Stevens, R.N. commanding H.M.S. "Barracouta"

I forward originals of these papers by a Marine, with Duplicates, and other Documents addressed to Commodore Hoskins, R.N. Commanding H.M. Squadron Australian Station.

The letters to Captain Stevens were returned unopened, but enclosed in plain Envelopes, about 8 p.m. 6th Instant.

My communications to Commodore Hoskins have been handed to me this afternoon.

Will you please make note of the return of such papers, and advise me of the manner of their return.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your Obedient Servant
(Signed) A. B. Steinberger.

Levuka Fiji
April 7/76

Copy of Letter from
Col. Steinberger to the
U.S. Consul, Fiji. enclosing
Copies of Protests by
himself and J. M. Coe
to Capt. Charles E. Stevens R.N.
H.M.S. "Barracouta"

K.

Dated 7th. April 1876

Copy

United States Commercial Agency
Levuka. Ralau. Fiji.
April 8th 1876.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your two communications of the 7th instant, one enclosing protests from Mr Jonas. M. Cole and yourself to Capt. Charles. E. Stevens R.N. Commanding H.B.M.S. "Barracouta": also making enquiries as to the time and manner. I received your two letters addressed to Commodore Hoskins, Commanding Australian Station

In regard to the two letters received by me, addressed to Commodore Hoskins, I will state that they were brought to my house on the evening of the 6th instant at ½ to 9 o'clock P.M. by an Officer of H.M. Navy. with simply a message from Captain Stevens that the letters enclosed to me he had received from you, and that he declined to take any communication from you.

With respect to your Communication in which you state that Captain Stevens informed you on the day he landed you, that your private papers would be handed over to this office, I have to remark that Captain Stevens did not hand me any private papers of yours, nor did he allude to them in any of his communications to me.

I have the hon to be
Your Obedient Servant
C. W. Drury
U.S.V. Com.l Agent.

P.S.

A. B. Steinberger Esq.re
Levuka.

Copy.

Levuka. Fiji
April 10/76.

C. W. Drury Esq.
U.S. Vice Consul.
Levuka.

Sir,

Will you please furnish me with your Affidavit (for use in Auckland) denial of Capt. Stevens assertion that he returned my Protest and letters to the Com.d under your advice.

If possible original letters of Capt. Stevens to yourself and copies of such other papers as you may deem of Value to myself.

If I can aid you in a Clerical capacity during the day please command me.

I have the hon to be,
Your Obed.t Servant.
(Signed) A. B. Steinberger
Late U.S. Special Agent
to Samoa.

Dated 10th April 1876

Copy of Letter from
Col. Steinberger to the
U.S. Vice Consul, Levuka,
requesting Affidavit.

M.

Copy

Levuka. Fiji
April 10/76

Charles W. Drury Esq
U.S. Vice Consul
Levuka

Sir.

I have the honor to lay before you certain facts for your own information, and for transmission to the State Department at Washington. Viz.

1 One the 8th day of February at or about the hour of 10 a.m I was seized by the Officers and Armed Crew of H.B.M.S. "Barracouta" at Mulinuu. the Capital of Samoa under what purported to be a requisition of the U.S. Consul at Apia, Samoa. the object of such seizure to be the deportation of myself

2. At the time of my seizure I was acting in the capacity of Premier of the Samoan Government.

3 From the date of my capture. I have been held a prisoner on the said Barracouta, under an armed guard with ball cartridge up to the afternoon of the 5th day of April at which time I was put upon shore in this Port by and under the orders of Capt. Stevens. R.N. commanding H.M.S. Barracouta against my written protest.

4 On or about the hour of 2 P.M. April 4th Captain Stevens, 2 hours before anchoring in the Port of Levuka informed me in the presence of Witnesses that he was instructed by the American Consul. in Apia, to land me with my papers in Auckland New Zealand

5 With intent and purpose prejudicial to myself. and serving to reflect discredit upon the Government of the United States the said Capt. Stevens and other Officers of H.M's Government have, while in this Port exhibited what purported to be true and correct Copies of letters from an Official in Washington addressed to myself with other and

sundry

sundry of my private papers.

6 My personal property in Samoa has been seized, plundered, sold, and scattered by S.S. Foster, U.S. Consul in Apia.

7 Property of the U.S. Government, entrusted to my care has been seized and sold; the U.S. Consul, with the aid and comfort of Capt. Stevens. R.N. has by such action publicly sought to bring discredit upon the United States of America.

8 A Bronze boat Howitzer, with other property, presented in April 1875. by United States to Samoa, through myself, then U.S. Special Agent is now upon H.M.S. Barracouta, and en route to Auckland, New Zealand

I most respectfully present these facts in brief without argument, and have also to state that I consider it my duty to repair at once to Auckland, New Zealand, there to confront Captain Charles E. Stevens before such court or courts as may be convened by his superior Officer, or other enquiries

My painful (position) here as a stranger without funds is known to yourself and I now most respectfully ask, that you as an U.S. Representative furnish me with Subsistence and transportation, confident that your requisition upon the Treasury in Washington will be honored. Your kindly advice and earnest expression of sympathy make me indeed grateful

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very Obedient Servant

(Signed) A. B. Steinberger

Late U.S. Special Agent to Samoa.

Copy

United States Commercial Agency.
Levuka. Ovalau. Fiji
April 11th 1876.

A. B. Steinberger. Esq.
Sir.

In reference to the statement you made to me on the 8th instant, that Capt Settle R.N. commanding H.M.S. "Nymph" stated to you that Captain Charles E. Stevens R.N. commanding H.M.S. "Barracouta" had stated to him that I had asked him (Captain Stevens) to forward to this Office any letters he might receive from you, is simply without any foundation.

On the afternoon, that the "Barracouta" sailed in the evening, Captain Stevens sent his Secretary to this Office with two letters, which he informed me you had sent addressed to Captain Stevens. He also stated that Captain Stevens would not receive them, and that he had sent him to hand them over to me. I declined to receive them, and handed them back to the Clerk, and he took them away.

I have the hon to be
Your Obedient Servant
(Signed) C. W. Drury
U.S.V. Com. Agt.

Know all men by these Presents That I Albert Barnes Steinberger, late United States of America Special Agent at Samoa, in the South Pacific, and afterwards Premier of the Samoan Government, do hereby solemnly declare and protest as follows.

1st That Captain Charles E Stevens, Commanding H. B. M Ship of War "Barracouta", on or about the ~~8th~~ eighth day of February last past, illegally seized my person, held me a prisoner on Board the said Ship, and brought me on to Levuka in the British Colony of Fiji, against my will, and there set me free, but without money or means; and whilst I was held such prisoner caused my private papers to be secured, and amongst others a document purporting to be a Contract between the Mercantile House of J. Cesar Godefroy & Sons of Hamburg, made and signed at Hamburg, for the improvement of their trade or Commerce with Samoa, and which was subscribed by me, as and when a private Citizen of the United States, only and when I was untrammelled by any Official duties or connection with the Samoan Government. —

2nd That upon my arrival at Apia in Samoa in April one thousand eight hundred and seventy five, I notified Alfred J Poppe Esquire then Acting General Consul for Samoa, and managing the Factory there of the aforesaid J. Cesar Godefroy & Sons that as I had entered upon certain duties in connection with the Samoan Government, and therefore could not carry out the provisions of the said Contract, and should not hold myself bound by it. and that this Notification was given to the said Acting Consul before the departure from

Samoa

Samoa of the United States Ship of War "Tuscarora", in which vessel I had arrived from the U. States, and that I also conveyed to Messrs J. C. Godefroy & Sons at Hamburg a similar notification, through one Mr. C. H. Blake a passenger per "Tuscarora" for Europe.

3rd That I have never as Premier of the Samoan Government, dealt with the said House of J. C. Godefroy & Sons or their Agents, or committed the Government of Samoa directly or indirectly to any of the provisions of the before mentioned Document.

4th That on behalf of the Samoan Government I have only dealt with the House of Ruge Hedemann & Co in chartering the schooner "Leruka" to sail for Honolulu with one Mr. Frank Platt as the Bearer of certain Despatches to the said United States Government at Washington

5th And that the said Capt Charles E Stevens, illegally and wrongfully availed himself of the before mentioned Document, and other private papers of mine without my consent or authority, and as I verily believe used the same to the disparagement of myself and the said United States Government, and in collusion with one S. S. Foster, the present United States Consul at Apia aforesaid, who then declared himself my Opponent and Enemy

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and do hereby also solemnly protest against, and object to the aforesaid act of the said Captain Charles E Stevens, and S. S Foster respectively, and by virtue of the laws in that behalf enabling me so to do.

At Leruka in the British Colony of Fiji this twelfth (12th) day of April A.D 1876

(Signed) A. B. Steinberger

Seal of the German Consulate

Attestation of the German Consul, R. Henning.
Made at Fiji April 12th 1876

I Ezra Williams of Levuka in the Colony of Fiji Mariner, do solemnly and sincerely declare.-

1 That I was borne at Upolu an Island of the Samoan Group, I am a half caste, my Mother was a full Samoan and my father an American Negro.-

2 That on or about the first day of December, One thousand eight hundred and seventy five I was engaged to act as pilot for H. B. M Ship Barracouta to pilot her to Tonga Friendly Islands, but the said Ship sailed to Apia (Samoan Group) and when on shore there I acted as the personal Servant of Captain Stevens Commander of above Ship.-

3 On the Eighth of February I was present at Mulinuu Samoa when the Taumua and Faipale were present with Captain Stevens and Staff, and a body of armed men, and Albert Barnes Steinberger was arrested and conveyed on board the "Barracouta"

4. That immediately after the arrest of the said Albert Barnes Steinberger, the then King of Samoa Malietoa, was arrested by the members of the then Samoan Government and dethroned and banished to Savaii.-

5 That on the thirteenth of March there was a fight at Mulinuu between the sailors of the "Barracouta" and the Samoans, John Hull acted as interpreter to Captain Stevens I was ordered to go on shore, the sailors were drawn up in front of the Church, when the fight was over I saw the Ship Barracouta's Cutters laying close to the shore

6 That I received two United States Naval shirts from Samoan Natives and wore same on board and on shore, Willie Candell wore a shirt like mine, He was

Servant

Servant to Captain Stevens, He became his servant at Samoa. that he was previously Albert Barnes Steinbergers servant.-

7 ~~That certain Samoan Natives were in the habit of supplying Captain Stevens with women, but I do not know their names though I should know their faces again~~-

8. That I heard that Albert Barnes Steinberger's papers were seized, The Samoans were angry at Mr Steinbergers being arrested they blamed the King for it. That the Samoans were angry with me for being with the man of war people, they would not speak to me That the ship did not send a Doctor after the fight was over to see the wounded Samoans.-

9 That while on board the "Barracouta" Albert Barnes Steinberger was under arrest armed sailors used to guard him on deck-

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the laws in that behalf enabling me so to do.-

At Levuka in the Colony of Fiji this twelfth day of April A.D 1876

(Signed) Ezra Williams

(Signed) J H Garrick
C R M

Affidavit as to erasure (Sec 7) on back of this page.-

J. H. Garrick late Associate Judge of Levuka has expunged Section 7 of enclosed document for reasons not to be explained. Such Decision known to R. S. P. Sullivan and C. R. Foxwood. –

Mr. Garrick declined to take the foregoing declaration unless paragraph 7 was expunged, on the grounds of its slanderous effects. –

(Signed) W Cullen
Solicitor
Levuka

Witness to Signature
(Signed) J M. Brown

Dated 12th April 1876

50

Declaration of Ezra Williams in reference to certain recent occurrences in Samoa.

2.

Copy

I. Ebenezer Hadrill of Jermyn street Auckland, New Zealand, Shipping Reporter to the New Zealand Herald, a journal published in Auckland, do solemnly declare.—

That on the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy six, the Schooner Yacht "Peerless", arrived in the Port of Auckland N. Z. in charge of Capt. Murdoch McKenzie, Master of the Barque "Martha" belonging to the Port of Auckland.— That the Captain informed me that he had purchased the said "Peerless" from Captain Charles E. Stevens of H. M. S. "Barracouta" and Mr. S. S. Foster U. S. Consul at Samoa, and that the same had been seized in Samoan Waters from Colonel A. B. Steinberger for an alleged breach of the Neutrality laws, by carrying arms in and upon the said vessel.—

That I was informed that the price paid for the same was about four hundred pounds sterling. That shortly after the arrival of the Yacht "Peerless" I inspected the same, and found her to be a vessel of about forty five tons measurement or register.. That after I inspected her I caused to be inserted in the Shipping columns of the N. Z. Herald of the Sixteenth day of February the account hereunto annexed and marked A.—

That I considered her quite unfit for carrying cargo.. That upon the Twenty sixth day of April last I attended a sale by Auction at Messrs B. Tonks & Co's Mart in Auckland, when the said Schooner Yacht "Peerless" was put up at Auction.. That there was on the occassion a large attendance

of

of Merchants and others, and that the sale attracted considerable attention.- That several gentlemen appeared anxious to become possessed of the vessel, providing a good title could be given to the purchaser.- That in reply to questions put, the Auctioneer stated that the Title sent with the vessel from Samoa had been pronounced informal by the Collector of Customs at Auckland, and that the same had been sent back to Samoa for amendment: Consequently no title could be given by the Vendor to the purchaser, but a guarantee would be given to deliver a title within three months. That consequently to the belief that no legal title could be given many who would have bid for the vessel refrained from competing for her.- That a Gentleman present was pointed out to me as representing Mr. Justice Gillies, Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, who had attended with a view to purchase the said vessel for use as a pleasure Yacht, but owing to the reasons set forth above refused to bid for her.- That there being little or no competition the Yacht was knocked down for a sum of five hundred and twenty five pounds to Mr G. W. Owen a Merchant in this City, who I believe previously held a share in her, since her purchase from the Captain of the "Barracouta" and the American Consul at Samoa.-

That the sum is to my opinion considerably below her value.- That on or about the eighth day of May last, the said Schooner Yacht "Peerless" was chartered from the person possessing her for the conveyance of a quantity of cargo to Penrhyn Island, and a Captain Keane was engaged as Master of her.- That

the

the Schooner Yacht was brought alongside the Queen Street Wharf, and Twenty tons of lead Ballast according to the Customs entries was taken out of her and sold. I am informed to a Plumber in this City.- That the said Schooner Yacht was fitted out for the Voyage and provided with extra sails which were bent while she lay alongside the Wharf.- That her Cabin was filled with Miscellaneous Stores and Cargo the said Vessel having no hold.- That on the point of the vessel being cleared out at the Custom House for her destination the said Capt Keane refused to proceed to sea in her alleging that with such a large quantity of Cargo on board he did not Consider the Yacht seaworthy.- That to my Knowledge the trading Schooner "Charybdis" 98 Tons Register was then Chartered in her place and the Cargo on board the "Peerless" transferred to her.- That on the fifteenth day of May last the said Schooner "Charybdis" was cleared out at the Custom House by Capt Keane who had transferred his Command with the following Cargo, a large portion of which had been transhipped from the "Peerless".- Two boxes Tobacco, two packages Tea, Twenty mats Sugar, three bags Rice, three cases Sardines, two quarter Casks Rum, ten cases Geneva, four cases bottled beer, five cases Kerosine, four Camp Ovens, one Grindstone, six baskets, two tubs, one Cask Beer, four bundles shovels, one Keg butter, six cases sardines, one cask Ironmongery, two tins biscuits, one ton Flour two tons Potatoes, one sack onions, one Drum oil, five tins Paint, two cases iron, seven casks Beef, eight cases.- That to the best of my belief the "Charybdis" sailed on the following day while the before mentioned Schooner Yacht

Peerless

"Peerless" has since been laid up in port, and is now lying at anchor in the Waitemata Harbour. —

That I make the foregoing statement finally believing the same to be true and correct. As witness my hand this thirty first day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy six

(signed) E. Hadrill
(Ebenezer Hadrill)

Declared before me at Auckland the thirty first day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy six

(signed) J C Kirkland J.P.

(Copy)

Auckland New Zealand
May 2nd 1876

Steinberger to Commodore Kostrens
communicating certain facts with
regard to the late Samoan difficulty

Sir

I have the honor to transmit original and copies of certain papers for your information which were re-turned to me at Levuka Fiji; and I have a statement from the U.S. Consul disproving the allegation that Capt Stevens returned these papers at the instance of the American Consul.— I am confident that your in-vestigations in Samoa will develope the existence of a conspiracy to destroy my authority, in which the United States Consul S.S. Foster, Dr Geo A. Turner, and one Young from the Fiji Islands were associated.—

The first chapter in such proceedings was a meeting between Dr Geo A. Turner, Rev Geo Turner, and Mr Nesbit (London Missionary Society), and three Samoan Chiefs, Tuatafa Lilo and Tupai, the latter one of the three prisoners on the "Barracouta", and trans-ferred to the "Saphire".— This meeting was held on the night of the 14th December, two days after the arrival of the said "Barracouta", at the house of Dr Geo A Turner and was the first chapter in the history of the Samoan difficulty; the state-ment of these three Chiefs under oath was forwarded by me with all other subsequent proceedings to the authorities

at

at Washington, by a special Commissioner, and it was this Clandestine meeting, which first filled the minds of the Natives with alarm and distrust. –

The seizure of the Yacht "Peerless" on the 17th of December, is too well known for me to intrude my arguments, though I declare that it was well known, that I was preparing her for sea, to carry my Despatches to the Departments at Washington U.S. of America. —

I presume to suggest that the Commodore will avail himself of

1st The services of one Mathew Hunkin a native Tutuila, a resident of 45 years standing, and often my Interpreter. –

2nd That Bishop Elloy (Catholic) and the Wesleyan Missionaries be consulted. –

3rd That Mr. William Williams, brother of Her Majesty's Consul at Apia, who was for a long period my Private Secretary, be Judicially examined, his honesty and real integrity of purpose, joined to his intimate knowledge of my private character, and public life in Samoa, will enable a Court to develope much genuine information. –

4th During my administration I never permitted the Native Soldiers being trained the use of ammunition, they were ignorant of the use of shell and other explosives, the mounted pieces had never been fired except in Salutes (blank) during the stay of

the

the United States Steamer "Tuscarora". The Keys to Magazine were kept by myself — and the duplicate in the safe of the English Consul, where I believe it now to be. —

In three meetings at the Capital I prevented the Native Government having a Guard though Capt. Stevens forced himself upon the Government, escorted by an armed guard (so called guard of honor). —

From the hour of the arrival of H.M.S. "Barracouta" every effort was made to prejudice the Natives, and to publicly and privately cast odium personally upon myself. —

If I was without authority from the Government of the U.S., that Government will best know how to deal with me, and expressions from me at this hour unaccompanied by documents will be valueless. —

I was and still am Premier of the Samoan Kingdom & Government officially recognised by the Kingdom of Hawaii and a treaty now pending in Washington for ratification by the United States. —

We the people of Samoa were in the midst of Peace, the population happy and growing prosperous, with no taxation upon the Whites, other than duties upon Spirits and licence from Grog-Shops, added to the old Per Capita tax of one dollar. —

Rigid enquiry will vindicate my former statements that I continually

Devil

said to the native Chiefs. "You must "never attempt strife, your weakness is "your strength, and this will be re-"-cognised by the great powers"

I have regarded my seizure as being a calamity to the Samoans, and the indirect cause of the death of the gallant men of H. M.s Service. —

The seizure of my papers, and Government Archives, and the sale and auction of my personal property was an outrage. —

The international question, I will not deal with.

Confident of final Justice

I have the honor to be
your obedt. Servant
(Signed) A. B. Steinberger
late U. S. Special Agent
to Samoa

Copy.

H. B. M's Ship "Pearl"
Auckland. 3rd. May 1876.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd. May 1876 (enclosing one of 6th. April 1876) and other enclosures "communicating certain facts relating to the late Samoan difficulty"

I have the honor to be.
Sir.
Your Obedient Servant.
Signed A. H. Hoskins
Commodore

To.
A. B. Steinberger. Esq.
Late United States Special Agent to Samoa.
Auckland.

Barracouta

60

May 8th 76

the Christian Young [illegible] Honor, the Superi[illegible] will take the chair.

Referring to the action of the Barracouta in the Steinberger-Samoan row, the Auckland correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times* says: —"Captain Stevens evidently did all that man could when once engaged in hostilities. The puzzle is how he came to be engaged in them at all. It may have been necessary to interfere for the security of the white settlers, and this will possibly be found to be the cause. Or it may be that he was acting under direct orders, or at the request of the foreign consuls. In the former case, it can only be a step towards the annexation of this group, and its addition to the Colonial Empire."

One effect of the bungling piece of legislation known as the "Debtors and Creditors Act" has been that a creditor at Oamaru, despairing of getting any pecuniary satisfaction from a man who had victimised him

ger-

n manage

and to-

lunch at

the usual time via P.O.

Macleod has gone on leave this afternoon and the Captain is shooting tomorrow. Yours sincerely

Edward Maxwell

Pianofortes, with the Patent Three Pedals, to be sold
long; also, a large stock of Musical Instruments of
all kinds, and all the newest and most popular Music
of the day. All the above having been selected per-
sonally by Mr. H. Ongley in the Home Markets,
each instrument will have his registered trade mark,
"Invoice," and will be guaranteed genuine.—H.
CUCKNEY, Music Seller, 310, Queen-street.

CANTERBURY CHEESE.
14 CASES ON SALE.
T. H. HALL & CO.

OATMEAL & PEARL BARLEY.
Fresh Shipments on Sale.
T. H. HALL & CO.

60

May 8th 76

My dear Steinberger -

If you can manage it come on board to-morrow; we lunch at the usual time viz 12.0.

MacLeod has gone on leave this afternoon and the Captain is shooting tomorrow. Yours sincerely

Edward Maxwell

8th May 1876

Letter from Genl.
Maxwell R.R. to
Col. Steinberger.

U.

Copy
Copy

Auckland N.Z May 8. 1876

A. B. Steinberger to His Excellency U. S. Grant President of the U.S. of America
Enclosing daily paper of this date and communicating certain facts.—

Sir

I arrived in this port on the 28th Ultimo, and found H. M Steamer "Pearl" Flag ship Commodore Hoskins. "Sappho" "Nymphe" and "Barracouta"

I was disappointed upon arrival to find that telegraphic communication was interrupted and that I could not communicate with the Departments at Washington; and that nothing further than a preliminary investigation was held in the case of Capt Charles E Stevens R.N commanding H M.S "Barracouta"; and that he is ordered to England for Court Martial.—

The letters furnished myself by your Excellency for the benefit of the Samoan People and others (Autograph) addressed to foreign Ministers, Consals, and other representatives of the U.S., with other and certain letters from the Hon Secy of the Navy, have been seized with all my personal effects.—

That some of the said letters have been wantonly exhibited to Colonial Officers in the Fiji, and published in the press of these Colonies in a manner calculated to cast discredit upon your Excellency, but especially to fasten odium upon myself, not as an individual American, but upon the presumption that I was a duly Accredited Agent of the U.S.—

The illegal seizure of my person and

the

the consequent Strife and Bloodshed in Samoa may prevent the acquisition of that Group of Islands by H.M. Government.- the lodgment effected, and the native sentiment as to America, with the hearty feelings evinced upon the receipt of your Excellency's letters by the Chiefs, has made the name of America dominant throughout the Group

I do now charge the American Consul at Apia S.S. Foster with aiding and abetting a Foreign Power, displaying an inimical sentiment and action to the United States of America: for the furtherance of his views he deemed it necessary to seize and participate in the seizure of my personal property, as well as property of the U.S. Government, furnished me by the Navy Department for personal use in the Samoan Islands. All of which has been squandered by public and private sale in the Port of Apia while I was a prisoner upon H.M Sp "Barracouta"--

H.M Sh "Pearl" Commr Hoskins accompanied by H M S. "Sappho" have left this Port for Samoa, and I am kept in profound ignorance of the object of such expedition. Certain it is that the Samoan Government and Chiefs will resist every attempt of H.M. Government for the annexation or even diplomatic control of the Islands.- It is of the utmost importance that I be for a certain period in the Samoan Islands, to take such testimony as will vindicate the action of the U.S. Government and fairly refute the aggregation of material accumulated by Capt. Charles E. Stevens, which he has availed himself of in a surreptitious and dishonourable manner during my

imprisonment

imprisonment upon the "Bunacoutea";
when for a period of 63 days I had no
means of communication with the Native
Government or friends upon shore. —
I find upon my arrival here the American
Vice Consul H. P. Barber in receipt of
despatches from S S. Foster U. S Consul at Apia
inimical to myself and of a most malicious
character: hence I am in the painful
position of being prejudged by an
American representative whose business
and associations are purely foreign
and anti-American. —

May I ask that your Excellency
will give to me such aid and comfort, as
will enable me to refute the unnatural
charges made against myself, and support
the fervent desires of the Samoan people. —

Believing this to be for the honor of my
Country.

I have the honor to be
your very obedient servant
(Signed) A B. Steinberger
late U. S. Commissioner
to Samoa

Auckland June 1st 1896

A B. Steinberger to H. P Barber U. S. V. C
Communicating certain facts with
accompanying documents. —

Sir

On Saturday the twenty ninth April I requested that you would make certain enquiries at the General Post office in Auckland N. Z. to recover if possible certain mails sealed and addressed to Samoa, the same to my belief containing important letters to myself. — On the fourth day of May receiving no positive information from yourself I called personally upon the Post-Master at the hour of 3. 20 pm and from him discovered the fact that a mail bag destined for Samoa with the United States seal attached had been forwarded to Samoa by her Majesty's Steamer "Pearl" Flag ship of the Australian Squadron

I respectfully ask that you furnish me with particulars of all and certain arms and ammunition landed and placed in your hands and custody by Capt Charles E. Stevens Commanding H. M. S "Barracouta" property of the Samoa Government. —

By virtue of authority vested in me by the Samoan Government I do protest against all and every action of the said Charles E. Stevens of the R. N. in the interference with the domestic polity of

the

the Samoan Government. and I do further protest.-

1st Against the illegal and unwarrantable seizure of my person, with the aid and comfort accorded by the U.S. Consul at Apia, by an Officer of Her Majesty's Service.-

2nd The illegal seizure of the Yacht "Peerless", the dismantling and despoiling of the said Craft, and her sale privately without warning or notification, in violation of law and opposed to U.S. Consular instructions.-

3d I protest against the right or authority of the Commander of an English War Vessel to receive certified copies of despatches from departments at Washington addressed to myself, and the exhibition of the same to Officers of the Colonial Government of the Fiji Islands and elsewhere.-

4th I do declare that the said Captain Charles E. Stephens R.N. Commanding H. M.S. "Barracouta" did in various and sundry meetings at the Capital Malinuu, in the presence of assembled Chiefs use contumelious and opprobrious epithets, as to his Excellency the President of the United States of America, and to Capt Henry Eaton Commanding the U.S. Steamer "Tuscarora"

5th And I do charge the said Captain Charles E. Stevens with aiding and abetting a Conspiracy based upon personal malevolence for the seizure of myself, the seizure and illegal sale of my personal property, the same being an outrage perpetrated upon a Citizen of the United States, without trial and opposed to inter-national Comity.-

6th I transmit Copy of original protest

to

to Capt Charles E. Stephens R.N. Commanding H.M.S "Barracouta" against the seizure of the Yacht "Peerless, and I do declare that the seizure and sale of the said boat, was illegal and unjustifiable.- That the same came for seizure existed when the U.S. Steamer "Tuscarora" was in the Port of Apia.-

7th I respectfully transmit herewith copy of letter from Capt. Charles E. Stevens R.N. to Mr. Drury U.S. Consul at Levuka dated Apia Samoa April 5th 1876.- with the significant fact that the "Barracouta" arrived in the port of Levuka Fiji April the 4th 1876.-

8th On the sixth day of April 1876, in the port of Levuka Fiji, I forwarded to the said Charles E. Stevens certain protests with letters and official documents addressed to Commodore Hoskins, Commanding H.M. Australian Squadron, which were returned to myself and the American Consul at Levuka.- That on the afternoon of the 8th of April Capt Suttie commanding H.M.S. "Nymphe" informed me orally that Capt. Stevens returned the said papers at the instance of the American Consul in Levuka.- I beg to furnish you with Copy of Official letter from the American Consul which in itself is a disproval of such statement.-

9th I have the honour to transmit Copy of answer from Commodore Hoskins which will be duly appreciated by you.

10th I have respectfully to add that by orders of the American Consul at Apia I was destined for Auckland New Zealand, here to be placed in the hands of the American Consul- And that I will demand subsistence and transportation

as a Citizen of the United States. and the said demands not to be prejudicial to all claims, actions and demands, whether in law or in equity for myself personally or the Government of the United States of America.- And I do now demand that the Ex. parte statements as to myself as an Ex Officer of the United States may not be received by you, and no Countenance given to the same.-

I have the honor to be
Your obedt Servant
(Signed) A. B Steinberger
late U.S. ~~Comr~~ Special Comr
to Samoa

Dated 1st June 1876

Copy of Letter from Col. Steinberger to U.S. Vice Consul, Auckland, communicating certain facts and enclosing Documents

W

Nasova
April 3rd 176

Sir
I am directed by the Governor to inform you that he will be glad to see you at Nasova, should you have any communication which you may wish to make to his Excellency

I have the honour &c.
Sir,
Your obedt. Servt.
L. F. Knollys Aide.

Dr. Steinberger

Dacca 5th April/16

Letter from A. D. C.
to Governor of Eyp.

4.

JHC 11 July

Auckland. New Zealand
5th June 1876

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Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State.
Washington.
D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 10 1876
RECEIVED

Sir, Since my Despatches have been written a Vessel, the "Martha", has arrived fr. Samoa, and I have just time before the departure of the Mail to put an Appendix to my Despatch enclosing proof copy of Letters which appear to have been posted in Samoa

You will see the nature of the Document on perusal: the Proof I have obtained from the "Evening Star", in advance of their publication The "Evening Star" is a small paper here willing to publish anything. The leading Journals have refrained from taking notice of the enclosed, although the same arrived in time for the morning journals to make use of the same.

There appears to be a feeling here adverse to the publication of Diplomatic Documents in a matter that does not concern the New Zealand public, and the fact that such is indulged in is looked upon as showing the weakness of the cause, and evidence of the forced endeavours to cast odium upon myself.

The action of the U.S. Consul in forwarding to Auckland & other places, for publication, home Dispatches I refrain from commenting upon. My very silence, & the action of the people here, & also of the leading Journals seem proof of the condemnation of such acts, and the existence of a Conspiracy in which Mr. S.S. Foster is engaged, with other parties adverse to the advancement of the native population. The intelligent portion of this Community is disposed to await a complete solution of the question

I have the honor to be.
Sir
Your most Obedt. Servant
A. H. Kinloch

(One)

UA LOMIA TUSI NEI I LE PULE A LE KONESULA AMERIKA.

No. 18.

Fale o le Malo.
Washington,
Ianuari 12, 1876.

S. S. Foster Esq.
Konesula o le Unaite Setete,
Apia.

Alii e,

Ua ou mana nei lau tusi No. 30 na tusia 3 Oketopa talu ai.

O lau tusi foi ua e fesili mai ai i le uiga o le feau a Colonel A. B. Steinberger i Samoa, ma le fia iloa e nisi faifeau po ua tofia Colonel Steinberger e le Unaite Setete e faatu se malo i Samoa, i le ma le tasi mea pe faatumauina ma faamamaluina o lona nofo atu i lea atu nuu.

O lau tali lenei, ou te faasilasila atu ai ia te oe, na luai alu atu Colonel Steinberger i le atu Samoa i le tausaga 1873. O le uiga o lona tofi o le ave feau a le malo o le Unaite Setete e vaavaai solo ai, ma talatala mai i le uiga o ia nuu tuloto atoa ma tagata ua nonofo ai. Ua mavae isi masina sa nofonofo ai o ia i ia nuu tuloto, ona toe foi mai lea o ia ma sauni mai ai lana tala.

O le masina o Tesema 1874 na fai atu ia te ia e toe alu atu i Samoa i le tasi lava feau na te momoli atu le tusi a le Alii Sili, atoa ma isi mea alofa a le malo nei i le Taimua o Samoa.

Ua uma ona faia e ia o lana feau, ua aumai lana tala i ai, ua aumai foi ma lana tusi faamavae i lona tofi o le Ave Feau, ua talia foi lana faamavaega, i le ua gata mai ai lava sina tofi po o sina fasi tofi na ia te ia mai le malo nei.

O lona alu atu muamua ua na o le asiasi atu lava ina ia aumaia o sina tala i lea atu nuu. I le ma lona alu atu mulimuli o nai mea na faatonuina atu ia te ia na te faia, i le ua uma ona fai. E leai lava sina mea tau le malo po o sina mea e uiga i se faigā malo sa filo ai ia feau uma e lua.

Na le tofia lava Colonel Steinberger e le Unaite Setete e faatu se malo i Samoa, na le tofia o ia e fai atu e faamamaluina atu faaitiiti lava e le Unaite Setete se malo na te faatuina po o se malo na te fesoasoani e faatuina ai.

O le Konesula o le Unaite Setete, ua na o ia lava ua tofia e fai ma sui o le Unaite Setete i le atu Samoa. Ia e faasilasila atu foi lea mea i faifeau ma tagata uma lava o e fia iloa.

O au o lau auauna,
(tusia) J. A. Campbell.
Failautusi Fesoasoani.

Ua tonu lava ona faasamoaina o lenei tusi.

(tusia) Th. Weber,
Imperial German Consul.

(tusia) S. F. Williams,
H. B. M. Acting Consul.

No. 19.

Fale o le Malo,
Washington,
Ianuari 18, 1876.

Samuel S. Foster Esq.,
Konesula o le Unaite Setete,
Apia.

Alii e,

O le tali lenei i lau tusi, No. 28, na tusia 3 Oketopa talu ai nei i le mea na faia e Colonel A. B. Steinberger ina ua na faamagalo fua lava le sala na e faatonuina i le kuka o le vaa "Peerless," ona o lana fasiga o le soaalii o lea vaa.

O lenei la'u upu e fai atu ai ia te oe, o le poloaiga lava lenei a le Malo o le Unaite Setete ia e apoapoai atu i le Malo o Samoa ona o le mea matua le tatau lava na faia e Colonel Steinberger ina ua ia faalavelave ia te oe i le faiga o le faiva ua tofia ai oe.

O au o lau auauna,
(tusia) J. A. Campbell,
Failautusi Fesoasoani.

Ua tonu lava ona faasamoaina o lenei tusi.

(tusia) S. F. Williams,
H. B. M. Acting Consul.

(tusia) Th. Weber,
Imperial German Consul.

The United States Government and Colonel Steinberger.

In telegrams received by the San Francisco mail it was stated that in Congress Hamilton Fish, on behalf of the American Government, had repudiated Colonel Steinberger, and had stated that an intimation to that effect had been forwarded to the American Consul in Samoa. By the Martha, from Samoa yesterday, we learn that the dispatches evidently referred to by Mr Hamilton Fish were received in the island on the 26th of April, subsequent to the events which resulted in the Colonel's expulsion from Samoa. These documents place beyond question the fact that Steinberger held no official appointment from the Washington Government, and as embodying a resumé of the whole case, which has attracted much interest here, we republish them :—

No. 18. "Department of State,
"Washington, January 12, 1876.

"Samuel S. Foster, Esq.,
"Consul of the United States,
"Apia.

"SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 30, of the 3rd of October last. It relates to the status of Colonel A. B. Steinberger in Samoa, and the request of certain missionaries to be informed whether Colonel Steinberger is authorised by the United States to form a government in Samoa, and whether he will be retained in power in the Islands by force. In reply, I have to inform you that Colonel Steinberger first went to the Samoan Islands in 1873 in the capacity of Special Agent of the United States Government to make observations, and report upon the character and conditions of the Islands and their inhabitants. After some months spent on the Islands he returned to this country and made his report. In December, 1874, he was directed to proceed again to the Islands in the capacity of Special Agent, for the purpose of presenting a letter from the

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THE DAILY SOUTHERN CROSS,

President, and a number of presents from the government to the Taimua of Samoa. He has fulfilled his mission, made his report, and tendered his resignation as Special Agent, which has been accepted, and any official or semi-official connection he may have had with this government is terminated. His first visit to the Islands was merely for the purpose of observing and reporting upon their condition; his second visit was to fulfil certain duties in regard to which he was specially instructed, and which have been fulfilled. On neither occasion did his visit have any diplomatic or political signification whatever. Colonel Steinberger was not authorised or empowered by the United States to form a government in Samoa, or to pledge the United States to sustain in any way, directly or indirectly, any government that he might form or assist in forming. The United States Consul is the only representive of the United States in the Samoan Islands, and you will so inform the missionaries and others interested.

"Your obedient Servant,
"J. A. CAMPBELL,
"Third Assistant Secretary."

"We hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of despatch received at the United States Consulate, Apia, on the twenty-sixth day of April, 1876.
"S. F. WILLIAMS,
"H.B.M. Acting Consul.
"TH. WEBER,
"Imperial German Consul."

No. 19 "Department of State,
"Washington, January 18th, 1876.
"Samuel S. Foster Esq.
"Consul of the United States.
"Apia.

"SIR,—In reply to your despatch No. 28 of the 3rd of October last, in regard to the action of Colonel Steinberger in remitting the fine imposed by you on the cook of the schooner Peerless for an assault on the mate of that vessel, I have to inform you that you are hereby instructed to remonstrate with the Government of Samoa, in the name of the United States Government for the unwarrantable action of Colonel Steinberger in interfering with your official duties.

"Your obedient servant,
J. A. Campbell,
"Third Assistant Secretary.

"We hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy.
"S. W. Williams,
"H.B.M. Acting Consul.
Th. Weber,
"Imperial German Consul."

Evening Star
Auckland N.Z.
June 5th 1876

THE

New Zealand Herald.

SPECTEMUR AGENDO.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1876.

We publish elsewhere the completion of the correspondence between his Honor the Superintendent and His Excellency the Governor, which, in all probability, will conclude the epistolary warfare which has raged at both ends of the colony against the centre during the greater part of the recess. Sir George Grey has now appealed to two Cæsars—the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Judges of the Supreme Court. From the Secretary of State he claims a deliverance as to whether the Governor has not misused the name of the Queen in sanctioning the acts of the Ministry in reference to native lands, acts which Sir George declares to be unlawful and wrong. We do not think the Secretary of State will simply pooh-pooh this matter. It raises the whole question of the relations of Governors and "responsible advisers," which is not quite so simple, and so easily settled, as some people imagine. Whether the Home Government go into it now or not, it will be one of the questions of the future for the colonies of England. The history of appeals from the colonies to the Colonial Office has shown that the gods of Downing-street do not care to have their serenity disturbed by the squabbles of mortals at a distance of thousands of miles. Wherever it is possible, the Colonial Office has staved off any decisive course, and has always opposed anything like disturbance of the *status quo*. It prefers us to fight out our own quarrels ourselves. That may be called the traditional policy of the Colonial Office, but Lord Carnarvon has in several instances broken through it, and has interested himself warmly in colonial troubles. Whether he will do so in the case of New Zealand remains to be seen. The appeal to the courts of law will be in reference to this same question of native lands, and we presume will take the form of an action to prevent the issue of titles to those persons who have made arrangements with Ministers in regard to certain blocks.

The recent events in Samoa are gradually assuming an importance which very few attached to them at the time, and which will render it very interesting to watch the tone of the English and American Press when they are in possession of all the facts. They will necessarily be so before we are here, and, little by little, stray comments reach us already. In the English Press the *Pall Mall Budget* holds the natural opinion that there must be something very bad in Colonel Steinberger's case to have induced his own Consul to seek the aid of an English man-of-war in deporting him from Samoa. Of course this assumes that everything is correct about the Consul himself, an assumption which those who know the South Sea Islands generally will be slow to accept. The American papers comment upon the affair in various ways, but, so far as we can see, they have hitherto dealt with it only as a party weapon and as a means of attacking or upholding President Grant and the Administration. A Congress committee is appointed to enquire into the position of Colonel Steinberger with reference to the United States Government, and Mr. Secretary Fish has stated that Colonel Steinberger held no official position. It appears to us, however, that it is less as an official than as a citizen of the United States we are likely to hear most of Colonel Steinberger in connection with this affair. We are strengthened in this opinion by the perusal of a temperate and full account of his arrest supplied to the *Commercial Advertiser* of Honolulu by Mr. Coe, another American who was carried to Levuka as a prisoner at the same time in H.M.S. Barracouta.

From this account it would seem that the Samoans were perfectly content and rapidly advancing to a settled form of government under the constitution framed for them by Steinberger. The Peerless, which is spoken of by the *Pall Mall Budget* as a "piratical vessel," was armed with guns sent to the Samoan Government as a present from the Government of the United States. Of these guns not one had ever been fired except in salutes, nor had the Peerless been used in any warlike way within or without Samoan waters. The German residents are in the majority in the group and they were perfectly satisfied. The English and American residents were divided in opinion and so were the Churches engaged in missionary work in the Islands. The Wesleyans and Catholics took no part in any of the proceedings, but the agent of the London Missionary Society seems to have been even more active than Captain Stevens himself. If Mr. Coe's account be correct, and we are bound to say that it is in accord with other statements published by other persons, Colonel Steinberger and himself were arrested by Captain Stevens at the head of a strong armed force; were carried on board the Barracouta without trial or form of trial; were placed in different parts of the vessel with an armed sentry over each prisoner, and were finally landed destitute and by force on the beach at Levuka. The Peerless was seized, and her masts were taken out by a party from the Barracouta. Her armament was taken out and the vessel sold. It is said that these arms, with the chronometers and other fittings of the Peerless, were the property of the United States Government, lent to the Samoan Government, and with the United States' brand upon them. Colonel Steinberger's papers and his property were seized. The papers have never been restored and the property was sold, with the exception of the above arms, which were handed over by Captain Stevens to the United States Consul here for safe keeping. Immediately on the arrest of Colonel Steinberger becoming known, the King was dethroned according to Mr. Coe's account, which is supported in this by the known facts of the case. Poor Malietoa tried to get out of the scrape by saying he had been taken off to the Barracouta by a well-known Rarotonga man named Ta, and was drunk when he signed the order for Steinberger's arrest. The Houses of Parliament (the Taimua and Faipuli) would not hear of excuse, but dethroned the King forthwith, and deported him to another island. Captain Stevens went for Malietoa in the Barracouta, and brought him back to Mulinu, the capital of Samoa, to reinstate him on the throne. The two Houses would still have none of him, and it was then that the collision occurred between the Barracouta's crew and the Samoans, with the unfortunate result that we all know.

We do not pretend to give any opinion in the absence of the only data on which an opinion can be properly based. We should like to know who and what is the American Consul at whose request Captain Stevens was induced to interfere. We should like also to know something of the agent of the London Missionary Society, what were his motives for interfering so actively, and why he was not joined by the representatives of other churches. The non-interference of the Germans might be attributed to the agreement to give a monopoly of the trade to them and to Godeffroy, were it not that the agreement does not, in the first place, give such a monopoly, and, in the second place, was cancelled by Godeffroy's agents in Samoa as disadvantageous to the firm, many months before Captain Stevens interfered. Added to this, there is no doubt the existence of the agreement, whatever it may have been worth, was unknown until after the arrest of Steinberger and the seizure of his papers. It could not, therefore, have had anything to do with the quietness of the Germans nor with the opposition of the United States Consul and the agent of the London Missionary Society. Every one who has lived in any of the South Sea Islands knows what terrible personages these Consuls and the Missionary Chiefs are in the little society of the place. They have immense power and are, as a rule, by no means fitted to wield it. We should not feel disposed to attach too much weight to the action of these gentlemen merely because they filled certain official positions; but the inference drawn by the *Pall Mall Budget* is a fair one, and Colonel Steinberger's case will be considered, *prima facie*, a very bad one to have caused his own Consul to interfere with one who has admittedly gained the good-will of the Samoans. Apart from its merits there are other features which make us regret exceedingly that an English ship of war should have interfered at all. The seizure of personal property and papers, their sale in some cases and retention in others, the imprisonment without trial and the subsequent landing on a foreign shore, make it to be desired that Consul Foster had found one of his own ships of war to do the work which Captain Stevens so unaccountably rushed in to perform. Colonel Steinberger has preserved a rigid silence throughout. Probably he does not consider it necessary to vindicate his conduct to any but his own Government, and of this he is of course the best judge. We must be content to wait for news from England and America, and hear what action the Colonel has taken there. In the meantime we may safely say that there is evidently much that needs explanation in the conduct of Captain Stevens and of the United States Consul, with reference not only to the first seizure, but to the subsequent treatment of the prisoners, and the sale of their property, for which there seems to us neither warrant nor excuse.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 17 1876
RECEIVED

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JAC 19th June

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74

Auckland - N.Z. May 8. 187

A. B. Steinberger to his Excellency U. S. Grant
President of the U. S. of America
Enclosing daily papers of this date and comm
certain facts -

Sir

I arrived in this port on the 28th ult an
found H. M. Steamers "Pearl" Flag ship Commodore Hoskin
"Sappho", "Nymphe" and "Barracouta" -
I was disappointed upon arrival to find the
telegraphic communication was interrupted c
that I could not communicate with the
Departments at Washington - And that nothing
further than a preliminary investigation was held in
the case of Capt Charles E. Stevens R. N. commanding
H. M. Steamer "Barracouta" - And that he is
ordered to England for Court. Martial.

The letters furnished myself by your Excellency, for
the benefit of the Samoan people, and others
(autographs) addressed to Foreign ministers Consul
and other representatives of the United States, wi
other and certain letters from the Hon. Sec of the Navy
have been seized with all of my personal Effects.

That some of the said letters have been
wantonly exhibited to colonial officers in the
Fijis and published in the Papers of these colonies
in a manner calculated to cast discredit upo
your Excellency, but especially to fasten odium
upon myself, not as an individual American,
but upon the presumption that I was a duly
accredited agent of the United States.

The illegal seizure of my person and the
consequent strife and bloodshed in Samoa may
prevent the sudden acquisition of that port

Islands by H. M. Government -
The lodgment Effected and the native sentiment as to America with the hearty feeling Evinced upon the receipt of your Excellency's letters by the chief has made the name of America dominant throughout the group -

I do now charge the American Consul at Apia, S. S. Foster, with aiding and abetting a Foreign power displaying an inimical sentiment and action to the U. S. of America - For the furtherance of his views he deemed it necessary to seize and participate in the seizure of my personal property as well as property of the U. S. Government, furnished me by the Navy Department for personal use in the Samoan Islands - all of which has been squandered by public and private sale in the Port of Apia while I was a prisoner upon H. M. Sh "Barracouta"

H. M. Sh "Pearl" Comdr Hoskins accompanied by H. M. Sh "Sapepho" has left this port for Samoa and I am kept in profound ignorance of the object of such expedition - Certain it is that the Samoan Government and chiefs will resist every attempt of H. M. Government for the the annexation or even diplomatic control of the Islands - It is of the utmost importance that I be for a certain period in the Samoan Islands, to take such testimony as will vindicate the action of the U. S. Government, and fairly refute the aggregation of material accumulated by Capt Charles E. Stevens, which he has availed himself of in a surreptitious and dishonorable manner, during my imprisonment upon the "Barracouta", when, for a period of sixty three (63) days, I had no means of communication with the Native Government or friend upon shore.

I find, upon my arrival here, American Vice Consul H. P. Barber in re of despatches from S. S. Foster, U. S. Con at Apia, inimical to myself and a most malicious character. Hence I a the painful position of being prejudged by a American representative, whose business and associations are purely foreign and Anti-Americ

May I ask that your Excellency will give to me such aid and comfort as will enable me to refute the unnatural charges made against myself and supp the fervent desires of the Samoan people.

Believing this to be for the honor of my country

I have the honor to be

Your very obt svt

W B Stanberry
Capt US Special Agt
to
Samoa

Executive Mansion.

Steinberger, A. B. 76
late U.S. Special Agent
to Samoa.
Encloses daily papers, and communicates certain facts, since his arrest and detention on board Her Majestys Steamer "Barracouta".

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of State.

By direction of the President:

June 15. 1876.

U. S. Grant Jr
Secretary.

77

May 8th 1876

THE
Daily Southern Cross

LUCEM, NON URO.

If I have been extinguished, yet there rise
A thousand beacons from the spark I bore.

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1876.

It has been alleged that the recent Samoan difficulty is more or less based on the question of whether Colonel STEINBERGER held certain credentials and special powers from the United States' Government. It was never believed by any one who knows aught of international law that the American Government would in any way sanction any of its representatives or commissioners to train a body of semi-barbarians to warlike pursuits, supply them with arms and ammunition, and enable them to make an unexpected onslaught on a guard on honour from one of her Britannic Majesty's ships. It is true that Colonel STEINBERGER had a mission of a very distinct and clearly-defined kind. It is true, also, as we believe, that he obtained by purchase from the United States War Department certain guns, rifles, and ammunition. That there was such purchase, we have no doubt from information we have received. Whether the American Government has been paid for the arms and ammunition delivered to STEINBERGER is another question, which, perhaps, the fast and loose ex-Minister of the War Department at Washington, Mr. BELKNAP, now in prison on impeachment for public fraud and corruption, may be able to say. There is, we believe, from information received, no doubt that there was this purchase of these munitions of war, neither is there any doubt that they were supplied to STEINBERGER on credit, nor does any question exist that STEINBERGER armed natives with the rifles so obtained; and that these men, armed with American rifles and American cartridges, were the men who unexpectedly attacked the guard of honour landed at Apia from the Barracouta. They were, in fact, Colonel STEINBERGER's trained men, the native soldiers of the self-appointed perpetual Premier of Samoa, who professed to hold, and declared himself as holding, the office, of Premier of Samoa, and at the same time the position of a special representative of the United States Government. Since he arrived in Auckland he has not hesitated to say that the American Government would see him through this business, and demand satisfaction from the British Government, and he has further affirmed that he "holds credentials from the United States Government as genuine as Captain STEVENS commission." We believe he is right as to the genuineness of his credentials, but the assertion he makes is nevertheless exceedingly disengenuous if it is intended to imply that he, as the holder of such credentials, and as a citizen of the United States, is also at the same time to hold office as grand vizier of a semi-barbarous kingdom, and to arm and train men whose first warlike act is to attack a portion of a crew of a British man-of-war. If Colonel STEINBERGER is, or was at the time, an authorised official of the United States Government, enjoying powers which warranted him in so arming and training savages, who, on his behalf, attacked our forces, then a question has arisen which the American Government will require to settle with the Foreign Office in London. And even if this man's credentials are as limited as we shall presently show them to be; the fact of his being in possession of United States arms is a matter that appears to require some distinct explanation.

That Colonel STEINBERGER had credentials from the United States Government there can, we think, be little doubt. That the powers enjoyed under these were very limited in their operations there is just as little question. It is not necessary to do more than refer generally to his first mission to Samoa in 1873. The points to which he was instructed to specially direct his attention on that occasion, and for which he was to receive pay from the American Government at the rate of 12dol. per day during a period of eight months, were these:—

(1.) The number of islands constituting the Samoan Group. (2.) The number of inhabitants, both aboriginal and from abroad. (3.) The nature and quantity of the agricultural and other productions. (4.) The harbours suitable for vessels engaged in long voyages by sea.

On this occasion Colonel STEINBERGER was paid by the Government of America at the moderate rate of 12dol. per diem. On his second mission he was to bear all his own expenses, both of passage and of his mission generally, and in no event were these costs to be recognised as a proper charge against the Government of Washington. Here are really all the credentials that have as yet seen the light in connection with the gallant ex-Premier's performances in Samoa during the past and the present year:—

77-2

Department of State, Washington,
December 11, 1873.

Colonel A. B. Steinberger, Washington, D.C.:

Sir,—The President having determined to authorise you again to proceed to the Samoan Group in the character of a special agent of the United States, you will embark for those islands at San Francisco in a man-of-war, on board of which the Secretary of the Navy has been requested to direct you to be provided with a passage. The expense attending this, and of your mission generally, must be borne by yourself, and will in no event be recognised as a proper charge against the Government. Pursuant to the suggestion contained in your letter from Baltimore of the 19th of November last, the President has addressed the accompanying sealed communication to the Taimua or Pule of Samoa, a copy of which is also furnished for your information. You will make proper arrangements for presenting the original. The special passport with which you are also herewith provided describes your official character. I annex hereto a list of articles which have been furnished by several of the departments, which will be entrusted to you as presents, as sug-

77-3

THE SAMOAN AFFAIR.

[FROM THE "MELBOURNE LEADER."]

FILLIBUSTERING annexation projects by American citizens in the once prevalent style of rusty rapiers and old muskets have quite gone out, but the old ends are in these modern days sought to be accomplished by diplomacy. Colonel Steinberger has been diplomatising thus in the South Sea Islands, and with very remarkable results. Arriving in the Samoan or Navigator group in an armed schooner, named the "Peerless," from San Francisco, sailing under the American flag, he represented himself as an accredited agent of the United States Government, and as such was well received by the king, or rather the two kings who claim divided sovereignty in the Samoan dominions, also by the chief and hangers-on, who doubtless had their own individual aims and views to serve. Steinberger wormed himself into power, and, intoxicated with success, ventured upon the high-handed course of despising customary usages regarding the rights of foreigners residing in Samoa, chiefly English, Americans, and Germans. For some time he sheltered himself as acting under kingly authority, but the reigning monarch got tired of Steinberger, considering, probably, that the power of his subject was assuming dangerous proportions. The king appealed to the American consul to rid the land of the diplomatic invader, and the task was all the more promptly undertaken because of the consul himself feeling snubbed by the action of his countryman. No American war vessel being at hand, the consul appealed to Captain Stevens, of (H.M.s.) "Barracouta," to take action. Proceeding cautiously, the captain called a meeting of the three consuls—British, German, and American, and the resolve was that, as Steinberger had undoubtedly committed infractions of international law, the request of the Samoan king that he should be removed was complied with. Steinberger's armed schooner was seized and sold by the American Consul for a breach of the neutrality laws in flying, without authority, the American flag. The man himself was also seized by the king, who handed him over to the custody of the American Consul, who, in turn, acting in concert with the other two consuls, got him put on board (H.M.s.) "Barracouta." And now comes the saddest part of the story. Captain Stevens hearing that a great meeting of Samoan chiefs was to be held to consider existing difficulties, resolved to be present. He landed with the customary guard, but had not proceeded far when they were fired upon by hostile natives, eleven seamen being wounded and one killed. For this outrage forty prisoners were made, also three chiefs taken as hostages. It is very singular that Steinberger had, or pretended to have, some sort of warrant from the United States Government for his attempt at annexation.

77-3

PRESIDENT GRANT TO THE CHIEFS OF SAMOA.

77-4

Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, to their Highnesses the Taimua and Pule, or Principal Chiefs of Samoa.

Great and Good Friends;—I have received through Colonel A. B. Steinberger, whom I sent to your Islands as a Special Agent of the United States, the interesting letter of the 3rd October, 1873, which you were pleased to address to me. I am gratified to learn from that communication that peace prevailed in your country. This is among the greatest blessings vouchsafed to nations, and I hope that your enjoyment of it may be without interruption. You also inform me that the Samoan Government had adopted a flag. This is an interesting event in your history. My prayer is that as it is an emblem of your unity and independence, these may ever remain inviolable, except by the general consent of your people. Your course generally, as reported to me by Colonel Steinberger, deserves my cordial approval and encouragement, which I offer you. I trust that you will persevere in well doing. Although the chief city of the United States whence I am writing to you, in far from your Islands, being near the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, our territory extends to the shores of the other ocean in which your Islands lie at a not much greater distance from San Francisco than in the City of Washington, which is our capital. Being then, as you are, much nearer to us than to any European nation, on this account alone it would be natural, were there no other reason, that we should take a lively interest in your welfare and in all that concerns you. The "Staff" the "fly-flap" and the "sacred mat," which you entrusted to Colonel Steinberger, were safely delivered by him, and were received by me in the spirit with which they were offered. You may be assured that I am duly sensible of the significance of these gifts. Colonel Steinberger's course during his first mission has so far met my approval, and he seems to have made himself so acceptable to you, that I have authorised him again to visit you for the purpose of informing me of the progress of your affairs since he left you. I pray you, therefore, to receive him kindly, and to continue to him the good will which you showed on the former occasion. I pray God to have you in his safe and holy keeping. Written at Washington, this 11th day of September, 1874. (Signed) U. S. GRANT.

By the President, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

525

[illegible] by you. There is no doubt, from report, and from information received from other sources, that the Samoan Group is naturally fertile and has many resources. Its position, too, in the Pacific is commanding, and particularly important to us. It is more than doubtful, however, whether these considerations would be sufficient to satisfy our people that the annexation of those islands to the United States is essential to our safety and prosperity. In any event—supposing that the general sentiment should be favourable to such a measure—I am not aware that it has received such an expression as would require an acknowledgement by the Government, and warrant measures on our part accordingly. It is deemed inexpedient, without such a call from the public, to originate a measure adverse to the usual traditions of the Government, and which, therefore, probably would not receive such a sanction as would be likely to secure its success. Under these circumstances, your functions will be limited to observing and reporting upon Samoan affairs, and to impressing those in authority there with the lively interest which we take in their happiness and welfare. I am, &c.,

HAMILTON FISH.

(Enclosures: Letter of the President to the Taimua or Pule, 11th December, 1874; copy of same; special passport.)

SPECIAL PASSPORT.—No. 1,042. United States of America, department of State: To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Know ye that the bearer hereof, Colonel A. B. Steinberger, is about proceeding abroad as special agent of the United States. These are, therefore, to request all whom it may concern to permit him to pass freely, without let or molestation, and to extend to him all such friendly aid and protection as would be extended to like officers of foreign governments resorting to the United States. In testimony whereof, I, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States of America, have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of this department to be fixed, at Washington the 12th day of December, A.D., 1874, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 99th. (Signed) HAMILTON FISH.

The passport is merely a formal document. The letter is simply that of a government appointing an agent for a special and restricted object. It evidently throws cold water on the notion of annexation, which is entirely against the principles of the MONROE doctrine, and "adverse to the traditions" of the American Government. These credentials, which do *not* take the form of a commission, are very distinct in one thing. The first letter, that of 1873, which authorised Colonel STEINBERGER's first visit as a paid agent, declared very distinctly the position he was to occupy, as is shown by the following sentence:—

"You are to bear in mind that you are not a regular diplomatic agent formally accredited to another government, but an informal one of a special and confidential character, appointed for the purpose of obtaining full and accurate information in regard to the Navigator Islands."—(*Mr. Fish's letter of March, 1873.*)

The later document which we copy above is not less specific. It clearly limits the Colonel's functions to "*observing and reporting* upon Samoan affairs, and to impressing those in authority there with the lively interest which we take in their happiness and welfare." It was a singular display of interest in the welfare of the people, and of the representatives and subjects of civilised powers, which found expression in a curious usurpation, and an attack on British forces by natives armed and drilled by this "observant reporter of affairs." But a perusal of this letter will show whether or not the United States Government will see the Colonel through this business in the manner he seems to suppose. To our thinking the American Government will readily repudiate him and his action. If he was an American citizen, as he says he is, he altogether exceeded the limits of his duty and citizenship, in assuming the airs and powers he did in Samoa. Indeed, his arming natives took very much the appearance of buccaneering, and was in itself an offence not likely to be condoned by the American Government. If he was not an American citizen, if he had legally denuded himself of that character, and was a servant of a savage prince, then his assumption of power over European people, and his disregard of European and American Consuls and the rights of those they represented was an intolerable assumption on the part of the agent of a savage potentate. And the evil culminated in the attack which began the bloodshed, and which is due to STEINBERGER's natives, armed with STEINBERGER's American rifles. We understand the U.S. ship-of-war 'Kearsarge' is daily expected in Auckland. When she arrives we shall probably see a new phase of this business.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Lemafuta
Agy. to the Government
of Samoa

Relative to the troubles
in that Country on ac=
count of what was
done by Steinberger.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of State.

By direction of the President:

May 7 1887

Secretary.

Executive Mansion. 87

Steinberger A. B.
Suez Egypt.

Requests duplicate copies of Commission, Passport. Letter from Sec. of Navy, &c. forwarded to Rawson

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of State.

By direction of the President:

Sept 13. 1876

W. H. Crook,
actg

Secretary.

Mr. Berdan
88

Mr Paysmith
Please hand a copy
made of Lect of the
papers you are on
their line

H

Ans. Sept 22

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 14 1876
RECEIVED

18th August 1876.

Sir Excellency

U. S. Grant

President of United States,

I beg to notify

your Excellency that the London "Standard"
(official organ) announces officially that H. M.
Ship "Barracouta" is ordered to England in the
case of Steinberger. –

I am still without advices from Washington
but confident of Judge Pierrepont having definite
instructions, as well as finding certified copies of
my official correspondence with your Excellency and
the Nav: Secy of State –

Mindered of my Commission, Passport, Letter
from the Nav: Secy of Navy addressed to
Commanders of Fleets and War Vessels of the
U. S. Navy in the Asiatic, North and South
Pacific

Pacific Stations as well as your Excellency's personal autograph letters addressed to Ministers Consular and other U. S. representatives abroad — the loss of the latter I most keenly feel not only for the inconvenience to which I am subjected, but I had treasured such papers as being evidence of my official character and the confidence of the President of the United States of America — If duplicates of these papers have not yet been forwarded to London, may I ask that your Excellency be pleased to forward the same —

I shall at once place myself in the hands of the U. S. Minister upon arrival in London and withhold despatches to the Hon: Sec.ᵗ of State until such time as I can reach the Admiralty and Foreign Office: —

The testimony of the Officers and Seamen of the "Panaemia" will justify the previously expressed opinion in former despatches from Fiji and New Zealand — I respect

I expect in Sixty days from this date full testimony from Samoa from Special Agent whom I sent from Auckland N.Z. - particulars of this mission furnished to the Hon: Sect of State in official despatch dated 1st June 1876. -

Without a decided Expression from the United States addressed to Her Majesty's Government, Samoa will fall into the hands of England or Germany - Of movements in this direction I will be able to advise my Government at quick intervals,

I have the honor to be

Your Very Obedient Servant,

A. B. Steinberger

Executive Mansion.

Steinberger, A. B.
London. Nov 14. 76.

Forwards communication, dated July 22, 1876, from the Faimna ma Faipuli of the Government of Samoa.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of State.

By direction of the President:

December 9. 1876

U. S. Grant Jr
Secretary.

Inclosure X

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 15 1876
RECEIVED

London Nov 14, 1876.

To His Excellency
The President
of The United States.

Communicating inclosed document from the Samoan and Fiji, the Government of Samoa.

I have the honor to state that this is one of many papers forwarded to me from Auckland, New Zealand, through an agent whom sent to the Samoan Islands from the said Port, originals and copies of which will be forwarded

forwarded

to the Honorable Secretary of State, all of which will have an important bearing on my case. I wish to assure your Excellency that my action is prudent and conservative, prompted by a desire to maintain the friendly disposition of the English people and submit to the enlightened judgment of the Honorable Secretary of State.—

I now beg to present to your Excellency my thanks for the prompt recognition of my letter of the 18th Elegant, enclosing certified copies of my commission

letters of instructions &c, and herewith beg to state that the decided action of the Executive Government will depend much upon the repudiation of the acts of S. S. Hosler United States Consul for Samoa and the maintenance of my integrity as an ex-United States officer—

With sentiments of high consideration,

I have the honor to be
Your Very Obt Svt
A. B. Steinberger

Copy

Faimua Town of Samoa
Aulimua July 22. 1876

To His Excellency
A. B. Steinberger
Premier of the Samoan
Government

Sir -

We have received your letter of love, also others to us, written on the 8th inst Mr. Hadrill kindly delivered them into our hands. We heartily rejoiced in reading your letters, for, from the day of your arrest up to the time Mr. Hadrill delivered your letters we have not heard your voice, although your body is not

out

out of our sight, we have one
of your photographs, when we
read of your tears over in all
our eyes, we together with all
the Samoan people cannot for-
get your true regard for us,
and your endeavors for the
good of the Samoan Government
but with all the wicked feeling
of Mr Turner, Mr. Foster
and Captain Stevens in their
endeavors to break up the
Samoan Government they did
not succeed for we hold to
the salvation of our Government
and the wish to live peacably
with the representatives of Great
governments, and all the for-
eign people residing in Samoa

It is a calumnious rumor which said "That you have taken all our money from us we know nothing about it and this rumor must have come from those envious and bad hearted people in Samoa

We gave the Mayor and Mr Waters some money on your account, and also for all their help in the government work in those days when we were together—

At the time your letters arrived we were all assembled together, with all the Samoan Governors trying to decide on the rebellion of Saga, Dan, and several other chiefs of

of Clamanee the Hasaldea-
gos against the laws
1st. That they would not pay
taxes
2d. That they would not
obey the government, when
it forbade their having
fonos or meetings outside
of Malinuu
We decided to banish
Saga and Vens, Dan's brother
& Tutuila, sent Tuao to the
Un Safine, fined Dan $200 –
and the rest were all fined
in money, it has created
quite a panic in Samoa on
account of these fines –
We have a regard for Mr.
Hadrill, it seems as if he
he

he were yourself, we have given
him all the papers in connection
with the troubles of Samoa —
just as you wrote about we
we write a letter to each of the
three Governments and forward
it to you to London against
Captain Stevens and the English
Consul for the murder of our
officers and the destruction
of our papers, we know you
will have a great deal of
trouble, in connection with these
things, the Samoans and their
troubles — We also send a
letter of complaint to the
London Missionary Society
against Dr Turners bad ac-
tions — We are well aware
aware

aware of the wrong interpretation of your contract with Mess Godeffroy & Son of Hamburgh by your enemies for you showed us this long before, you did not keep it a secret from us, and we know of your endeavors for a recognition of our Government from Germany and for its protection –

We will build a monument to the Vaimua and Haupuli together with the others who were killed in the skirmish at Halimum –

We will now inform you that the Vaimua and Haupuli are all powerful and the Government is united now a days

days

days, not one single thing will shake the laws and government, Le Mamea and Lilo are still in their positions, Mesake is with us since the arrival of Mr Hadrill, but Papalii is your enemy, we think of deposing him and put another in his place.

We have banished Malietoa because of his wicked scheme against you in presence of the Government, as for Tutafu and Lanaki, they are free, we did not do anything against them on account of our agreement with the gentleman Commodor Hoskins, there is not one person in Samoa who will ever cause war again or

or

or bloodshed, it is effectually forbidden that no Samoan must have bad feeling towards the whites and to cause trouble

We will always enforce the laws for the suppression of immoral customs, we will also keep our agreements with the great governments sacred, and hope for the good and just feeling of Great Governments in this our great trouble, which was caused by their representatives here in Samoa, and also hope they will keep them from troubling our endeavors in performing our duties —

Mr Hadrill has kindly given us news of you, and

and

and now we give you the heard
hart of the work, and pray
to God to bless your endeavors
to bring peace and good feeling
for Samoa from the just and
enlightened government —

We do not forget that you
are still a Samoan chief, you
have four of the highest names,
that is a mark — you are
Premier of the Samoan Gov-
ernment —

We now look forward
to the future, if it pleases God
to have you in his keeping —

This is the end of our
letter, but not of our love

We are The
Taimua & Tupuli
Tupuli

Tupuli of the Government of Samoa —

Written by order of the Samoa and Tupule, MK Lemamea Secretary to the Government

[I S]

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original

London Nov 14. 1876

Markham

State Dept

Afia Upolu Samoa
30th Novema. 1876.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE MAY 4 1877 RECEIVED

I lau afioga le Alii Sili
ma Alii Tofia uma e pule i le Malo
Unaite Sitete o Amerika.

Alii e

Ua matou tusi atu nei i lau afioga ma lo outou Malo sei tou silafia mea faigata o loo tutupu i lo matou nei Malo o Samoa, talu lava mea na faia e Steinberger. O lenei lava le taofi pea iai isi Alii ma isi tagata o lo matou atunuu.

A ua matou iloa nei e lei tomu mai i lau afioga ma lo outou Malo ona tofia mai o Steinberger na te faatuina se tulafono i lo matou nei atunuu o Samoa.

O le mea lava lea e faasilasila atu ai ~~lo matou~~ lo matou manao, matou te le loto lava ina toe sau o lena Alii poo se tasi foi Alii, a e fai pea lava lo matou nei Malo o Samoa a e tau lava ina tatou fealofani ma fe faauoai, ia fei o mea na matou faia ma isi Malo tetele i Samoa nei o Peritania ma Siamani matou te fealofani ma fe-faauoai, Matou te manao foi ina ia fa-apea ona tatou fealofani ma fefaauoai ma lau afioga ma lo outou Malo, a e ana lava nei toe malie mai se Alii, a e tuu mai pea lava lo matou Malo faitalia i matou.

O nei ma fo na valiva lo matou malo

ona na matou ilua na leaga le Malo sa
faia e Steinberger ma e na matou
tofia e fai ma Taimua i lo matou
Malo.

O le tulafono lava lea na faia ma
le faasaua ma mea leaga e tele na
fuafuagatia ai tagata o lo matou atu-
nuu.— A e leai se fèlemu e maua ai
e lo matou atu nuu.

O lenei foi sei tou silafia, na
matou tea esese ma e na matou tofia
e Taimua i lo matou Malo ma le
tulafono sa faatonu e Steinberger

O lenei na taua i matou e i latou
o tagata fouvale ma le amio leaga
a e leai. A o i latou na matua fou-
vale, auā na latou solia faavae ma
Tulafono o lo matou Malo.

A o lenei na matou faasaga nei i le
feā tuai na faatuina e lo matou
atunuu uma o Samoa. O le fuā
foi lea sa faatuina i le masina o
Oketopa aso 2.-1873

O le mea lea na matou ole atu ai
ia te outou le Malo tele.— Afai
Sa outou faamolemole lava. Afai
na avatu e Taimua na matou tofia
ni tusi ia te outou,— auā lava
nei talia mai, auā o le sese lava
ina na taofi pea lava i togafiti
leaga sa faia e Steinberger, na
masani ai pea i latou na matou
tofia e fai na Taimua i lo matou
Malo. O lo matou manao lava lena

ona fai pea o le matou Malo. a e tau lava ina tatou fealofani ma fefaauʻai ma outou Malo tetele ma le malamalama.

O le tasi foi mea matou te faaali atu iai outou silafia.- o mea leaga foi na faia e le Faamasino na outou tofia mai i Samoa e sui ia nisi Foseta. Na faapea ana poloniga i Taimua. "O lea alu atu i Amerika i le aso 12 o Novema 1876 a e toe foi mai i vai asosa e ono i Samoa nei ma Mamao e valu ma le au fitafita, aia faamalosi pea lava Taimua i le latou taofi ma mea na faia e Steinberger." O le mea lea na atili ai ona finau pea o isi Alii ma isi tagata na matou tofia e fai ma Taimua i le matou Malo ona o le faatonuga a lena Alii na outou tofia mai ~~e fai mai~~ e fai ma Faamasino i Samoa nei, Talu lava o Apoapoaiga a lena Faamasino o lea na atili ai lava ona finau pea o isi tagata ona o le faasese a lena Faamasino:

O le matou taofi nei lava na tusa lava lena Faamasino ma Steinberger o lea o lea sese ai pea o isi tagata o le matou atu nei.

A outou alolofa ia vave aumai se tali o lenei tusi

Ia soifua lau afioga ~~lau afioga~~ a le Alii Sili, atoa ma Alii Tofia uma o le Malo o le Ulaite Sitete o Amerika

O i Matou nei

Pau } Safotulafai
Lauaki }
Atiliai } Leulumoega
Saga }
Tuiatafu } Tuisamau
Seumanu }

Tuliaimatu
Lauofo } Lufilufi

O i matou nei na tofia e alii ma
Faipule uma o le matou Malo o
Samoa e tusia lenei tusi.

(na tusia) Lemafuta Failautusi
O le Malo o Samoa

Translation

Apia Upolu Samoa
30th November 1876

To his Excellency the President
and all the Chiefs appointed to
rule over the United States of
America -

Gentlemen

We address your Excellency
and your Government - in Order that you
may know of the troubles which have
arisen in this our Country, Samoa
on account of what was done by
Steinberger up till the present time
some of the Chiefs and people of our
Group are believing in him.

But we now know that it was not
under Authority from you and your
Government that Steinberger came for
for the purpose of establishing laws in
this our Group of Samoa -

That is why we wish to inform you
that we have no desire for that Gentleman
to return, nor for any other to come, but
we wish to be allowed to carry on our
own Government - of Samoa, only let us

have friendly

have friendly relations with one another and be on good terms; in the same way as we are with other great Governments that are represented in Samoa, viz. England & Germany — our relations with them are friendly and we are on good terms with them We desire to be on the same friendly terms with your Excellency and your Government, that no Gentleman be again sent down here, but that we be left to carry on our own Government as we please

At the present time our Country is devided because we know that the Government established by Steinberger and those that we appointed as Faimua is bad.

Their laws are carried out in a tyrannical manner and many bad things are done which greatly distress our Nation There is no peace for our Country.

We wish you to know that we have broken off from those whom we appointed as Faimua in our Government, and from the laws which were framed by Steinberger

And now we are called by them rebels and bad people, but it is not so, — it is they who are the rebels, for they have broken the Constitution & all the laws of our Government. But now we have turned to the old flag was hoisted by our whole

group of

group of Samoa, - the flag which was hoisted on the 2nd October 1873

That is why we beg of you not to be offended but if any letters have been sent to you by those whom we appointed as Taimua, please do not agree to their proposals, because they have been misled in trusting still to the bad schemes set on foot by Steinberger. They whom we appointed as Taimua of the Government are still holding to these things

It is indeed our desire to carry on our own Government and that only friendly relations should subsist between us and the great and enlightened Nations

Another thing that we wish to inform you of is the bad things that have been done by the Consul whom you appointed to Samoa in place of Mr Foster. His Instructions to the Taimua are as follows "I am going back to America to leave on the 12th Nov. 1876 but will return to Samoa in six weeks with Eight Ships of War and troops. Let the Taimua be strong in holding to their present opinions and to all that Steinberger did" On account of the instructions of this Gentleman whom you appointed as Consul in Samoa, some of those Chiefs and others whom we appointed as Taimua of the Government are still the more obstinate in their opinions Since these Instructions were given by that

Consul certain

Consul certain parties who have been misled by him are more obstinate than ever. We consider that the said Consul is quite as bad as Steinberger and consequently certain people of our group are still being led astray.

Graciously send us a quick reply to this letter.

May your Excellency the President have health as also all the chiefs appointed to rule over the United States of America.

We are

(Signed) Pau. } of Safotulafai
Tauaki }

Atiliai } of Leulumoega
Saga }

Tuiatafe } of Tuisamau
Seumanu }

Tuliaimoto } of Lapulupi
Tauops }

Who have been appointed by all the chiefs and Rulers of our Government of Samoa to prepare this letter.

(Signed) Lemafuta
Secretary to the Govern[illegible]
of Samoa.

I hereby certify [illegible]

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct translation of the document herewith attached.

John W Aull
Interpreter

Apia 5 Dec. 1876

We hereby certify that John W. Aull is our Interpreter.

P Williams
H. B. M. Actg Consul

R Weber
Imptl German Consul

Ack. 1 March.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 26 1877
RECEIVED

London
Jany 8/77

To/ His Excellency
The President of the
United States
Sir -

May I hope
that your Excellency will
take Cognizance of my
Case - The "Borneonia"
will arrive here in Feby
and my papers, as well
as the Archives of the
Samoan Govt having been
Seized or destroyed - my
defence is in the Copies
of these papers in the
State Dept.

Sincerely I am an

American Citizen - I could not be Expatriated - after some service to my Country - because I had accepted service among an Aboriginal people, and an unrecognized Govt.

May I respectfully ask for Copies of the "Investigation of the Multifonuan plantation" in Samoa; - the "Alaana & Asu" trial in Tutuila Samoa; the Samoan Constitution, my address to the Govt; Capt Eben's address to the Chiefs; the petition of the white residents. and Capt Miller (USS Tuscarora) report.

Recently the Samoan Govt and High Chiefs have forwarded me much valuable material Evidence - the Govt is still intact, and the devotion of all the people remains the same.

In the unfortunate state of affairs in the US I am loath to intrude my own matters upon your Excellency, but I feel that I am fairly entitled to just weapons of defence.

Even praying for
Your Excellency
I am
Your Obt Svt
A. B. Steinberger

Executive Mansion.

Steinberger A. B.
London.

Asks for copies of papers in the State Dept. relative to his connection with the Samoan Govt. &c.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of State.

By direction of the President:

Jany 26. 1872

A. R. Crump
Secretary.

Address in Paris
c/o
ANDERSON & ARGLES
SOLICITORS (Jurisconsultes Anglais)
17, BOULEVART DE LA MADELEINE
PARIS

File
Doc
23 June

Paris
France
July 5th 1877.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL
24
1877
RECEIVED

The Hon: William M. Evarts.
Secretary of State.
Washington D. C.

Sir.

Permit me to call your attention to the fact that all of the prominent daily papers of the 3rd Inst. London conspicuously publish notice that a petition has been sent to London from Samoa asking that Her Majesty's Government may extend a Protectorate over the said Islands.

Address in Paris
c/o
ANDERSON & ARGLES
SOLICITORS (Jurisconsultes Anglais)
17, BOULEVART DE LA MADELEINE
PARIS

File
Ack
23 June

Paris
France
July 5th 1877.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 24 1877
RECEIVED

The Hon: William M. Evarts.
Secretary of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir.

Permit me to call your attention to the fact that all of the prominent daily papers of the 3rd Inst. London conspicuously publish notice that a petition has been sent to London from Samoa asking that Her Majesty's Government may extend a Protectorate over the said Islands.

Such petition could only com
from the influence of certain Englis
domiciled residents, having no
sympathy with the natives or
the native government. —

The element which was the
embodiment of a conspiracy which
destroyed myself, sought to destroy
the government and nullify America
influence.

Steinberger to Sect^y of State
from Auckland. N. Z.
June 1876 & Hon: Ed:
Pierrepont. London.
Sept: 1876.

How far my predictions
were correct will best be known b
perusal of past despatches to
your predecessor the Hon: Hamilt
Fish & the Hon: Edwards Pierrepoin
in London.

Steinberger's Report to State
Dep^t: Ex: Doc^t No 45.
House of Representatives.

I believe Samoa to be the
key to the South Pacific Ocean. —
the harbour of Pago-Pago at bu
little cost would be a safe refuge
for merchant marine. — the grou
of islands are the richest in

Polynesia, with a population — intelligent & tractable while essentially devoted to America.

Certainly I made the name of America dominant among the Islands, and though the victim of a conspiracy wherein the actors had personal motives to promote yet I saw a power behind this, & events are justifying such judgment.

I am ever an American I never acted in Samoa without keeping in mind and heart my country; my country and countrymen insulted by an English officer and I seized and abducted, at the instance of an American Consul who is now a refugee, and the Captain of H. M. S. "Barracouta" dismissed H. M. Service - ostensibly upon other charges.

S. S. Foster.

Capt. Chas. E. Stevens

If England establishes a

Malietoa I.

Protectorate over these Islands & seeks to reinstate the banished King, there will be civil war, & American influen destroyed.

As to myself, I have been robbe of property, deprived of liberty & my complaints ignored. My despatche to the Hon: Hamilton Fish and the Hon: Edwards Pierrepont unan swered; this in contrast with the prompt acknowledgement of the receipt of my letters addressed to the English Foreign Office.

I have the honour to be:

Your obed^t Servant.

A. B. Steinberger

Mr Payson
Paris.
France.
July 13. 1877.

File

c/o
ANDERSON & ARGLES
SOLICITORS/Jurisconsultes Anglais
17, BOULEVART DE LA MADELEINE
PARIS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 30 1877
RECEIVED

The Hon: William M. Evarts.
Secretary of State.
Washington. D. C.

Sir.

I enclose copy of -- letter from Foreign Office, London to myself.

This seems to be - an ultimatum on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

In view of all the facts. comments upon my part would be

premature.

I have the honour to be.

Your obedient Servant.

C. B. Stimberger

Copy

ANDERSON & ARGLES
SOLICITORS (Jurisconsultes Anglais)
17, BOULEVART DE LA MADELEINE
PARIS

Foreign Office.
July 9. 1877.

Sir,

I am directed by the Earl of Derby to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th ultimo relating to the affairs of Samoa, and in reply, I am to state to you that His Lordship is unable to entertain any claim you may have arising from circumstances connected with these Islands, unless it is sent through the representative of the United States at this Court.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
signed: T V Lister

Colonel Steinberger
care of American Legation
Paris.

I the undersigned certify that the annexed document is a true copy of the original document with the original document is a true and faithful copy

Paris 13 July 1877

Napoleon Argles
Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Justice